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THE
HISTORY
OF
MAHASKA COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING
A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of its Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Mahaska County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

ILLUSTRATED.

DES MOINES:
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1878.

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P R E F A C E .

IN presenting this work to the people of Mahaska county, we have reason to believe that we are placing it in the hands of its friends. A friendly disposition was manifested toward our representatives during its compilation, and we trust the volume in its completed form may be in no sense a disappointment.

If we have accomplished nothing more, we have at least rescued much important matter from oblivion. Ten years more would have made the record of many facts and incidents which we present herewith an impossibility. The first settlers of Mahaska have passed the mountain tops of life. Memory is one of the first faculties of mind which shows signs of decay, and, even among those of the old guard still living, another decade would have found many a link rusted out from their chain of recollection.

In this history we have endeavored to present to the reader a picture of the past and present of Mahaska. We have labored to introduce him to the wigwams of its aborigines, to seat him by the hearth-stone of its pioneers, to trace the history of the county's organization, to compile a sketch of its leading institutions, and to represent the condition of the county while entering the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It is not so much the work of ourselves as of Mahaska's own citizens. We have compiled what these men have long known, and placed it in permanent form for the present generation, and for those to come. We have not the confidence to presume that the work will contain no mistakes. The fallibility of memory produces a hundred conflicting statements. Dates are slippery things to handle. Names will get twisted. Some of these errors will belong to our informants, some to ourselves. A charitable public will not forget that "to err is human."

Only one-third of a century ago a strong argument for locating the county-seat in the southern part of the county was that there was no likelihood that the present century would see the northern prairies of the county populated. Ten years later, and the same argument was sincerely used in respect to the State of Iowa, by shrewd men, on the occasion of the removal of the State capital. Some of these same men have "lived to learn." This work will show the changes of thirty-six years in Central Iowa.

It is a source of regret to us that diligent search failed to discover any files of Mahaska county newspapers between the years 1859 and 1864. This very important period, including most of Mahaska's war history, is not so fully presented on these pages as we desired.

In our "War Record" we have endeavored to give, in epitomized form, the part taken by individual soldiers from Mahaska. The names of those drafted have been omitted, for the reason that we could not secure a satisfactory list.

The especial value of much we have presented, particularly in our biographical department, will be patent a generation hence. It will, we trust, be endeared to hundreds of firesides.

We wish thus publicly to express our appreciation of the kindness which has been shown us in this enterprise. To the several hundred citizens who have co-operated with our representatives in securing the information which made the accompanying work a possibility, we tender our hearty thanks—especially to the editors of the *Oskaloosa Herald*, *The Standard*, and the *New Sharon Star* for the use of files of papers, and general information; to Judge M. T. Williams, for many items of early history; to W. B. Street, Esq., for Indian history; to William T. Smith, Esq., for miscellaneous matter and valuable manuscript; to Henry R. Kendig, Esq., for Masonic history; to Judge Samuel Thompson, for assistance upon the geography of the county; to the various county and city officials, for access to records.

Among others to whom we are especially indebted for assistance, might be mentioned Captain A. J. Comstock, Hon. John N. Dixon, Mrs. E. Needham, Mrs. T. G. Phillips, J. E. Ogborne, Esq., Prof. H. H. Seerley, Lieut. W. H. Needham, Porte C. Welch, Esq., Judge J. A. L. Crookham, Dr. E. A. Boyer, Van B. Delashmutt, Esq., T. Baldwin, Esq., Mr. Ephraim Munsell, Prof. Woody, John A. Hoffman, Esq., Ben McCoy, Esq., Samuel McFall, Esq., James Winder, Esq., Henry P. Ninde, Esq., Captain C. P. Searle and Rev. Thos. Ballinger.

The sketches on the Northwest, and the articles, descriptive and historical, on Iowa, embracing the first two hundred and fifty-six pages of the work, were prepared by A. R. Fulton, of Des Moines, and we doubt not will prove highly interesting and instructive, as showing the steps by which, within the present century, a vast region, inhabited by savages, has developed into mighty States.

We have also consulted the following works: "Pioneers of Marion County," "Iowa Colonels and Regiments," "Iowa in the Rebellion," and a number of State reports.

Whatever of satisfaction, instruction or enjoyment these pages may bring to their readers, will be a gratification to

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
The Northwest Territory:	History of Mahaska County:	History of Mahaska County:
Early French Explorations in	Mahaska County Court House, 284	Local Troubles During the
the Mississippi Valley, : 7	County Jail, : : : 285	War, : : : 373
Early Settlements in the	First School, : : : 285	War History:
Northwest, : : : 14	Probate Court, : : : 286	Mahaska County War Record, 383
The Northwestern Territory, 22	Letters of 1846-7, : : : 287	Third Infantry, : : : 386
The Louisiana Purchase, : 28	Townships, : : : 288	Seventh Infantry, : : : 391
Indian Wars in the Northwest, 34	Land Sales, : : : 293	Eighth Infantry, : : : 397
Sketches of Black Hawk and	Club Law, : : : 294	Fifteenth Infantry, : : : 404
other Chiefs, : : : 42	Early Climate, etc., : : : 298	Seventeenth Infantry, : : : 409
Early Navigation of Western	An Early Hunt, : : : 298	Eighteenth Infantry, : : : 410
Rivers, : : : 56	A Mahaska County Romance, 299	Thirty-third Infantry, : : : 412
Archæology of the Northwest, 59	An Old Iowan, : : : 302	Thirty-Sixth Infantry, : : : 429
Sketches of Western and	Mahaska in 1850-52, : : : 303	Thirty-seventh Infantry, : : : 429
Northwestern States, : 67	Flood of '51, : : : 304	Thirty-eighth Infantry, : : : 431
Expedition of Lewis and	Religious, : : : 305	Fortieth Infantry, : : : 431
Clarke, : : : 86	Incidents, : : : 306	Forty-seventh Infantry, : : : 438
Sketch of Chicago, : : : 96	Mississippi and Missouri R.	Third Cavalry, : : : 440
History of Iowa:	R. Loan, : : : 307	Fourth Cavalry, : : : 440
Descriptive and Geographical	County Finances, : : : 308	Seventh Cavalry, : : : 443
Sketch, : : : 105	Bridges, : : : 311	Ninth Cavalry, : : : 444
Geology of Iowa, : : : 117	Poor House, : : : 311	Light Artillery, : : : 445
Economic Geology, : : : 125	List of County Officers, 313	Miscellaneous Enlistments, : 446
How the Title to Iowa Lands	Illustrious Dead, : : : 318	Soldiers' Reunion, : : : 448
is derived, : : : 130	Educational, : : : 323	The Rice Monument, : : : 450
Early Settlements and Terri-	The Press, : : : 331	Sherman's March to the Sea, 451
torial Organization, : : : 141	Temperance, : : : 338	Cities and Towns:
Territory of Iowa, : : : 153	Political, : : : 340	Oskaloosa, : : : 455
State Organization, : : : 158	Statistics, : : : 343	New Sharon, : : : 501
Educational, : : : 162	Official Votes, : : : 344	Beacon, : : : 512
State Institutions, : : : 169	Railroads, : : : 344	Rose Hill, : : : 515
Railroads, : : : 172	Mahaska County Agricultural	Fremont, : : : 517
Official Record, : : : 174	Society, : : : 350	Muchakinock, : : : 519
The Judiciary, : : : 176	Hog Raising, : : : 352	Townships:
Congressional Representa-	Horticultural, : : : 352	Cedar : : : 522
tion, : : : 177	Mahaska County Medical So-	Harrison, : : : 524
State Agricultural Society, 178	ciet, : : : 356	Des Moines, : : : 528
Centennial Awards, : : : 191	Mahaska County Bible Society, 356	Jefferson, : : : 529
History of Mahaska County:	County Sunday School Associ-	White Oak, : : : 530
Geography—Descriptive and	ation, : : : 356	Oskaloosa, : : : 531
Physical, : : : 257	Masonry, : : : 357	Scott, : : : 532
Indian Affairs, : : : 260	Society of Friends, : : : 366	Monroe, : : : 534
Early Settlement, : : : 265	Mahaska's Centennial, : : : 370	Adams, : : : 535
County Seat Contest, : : : 267	Casualties, : : : 370	Madison, : : : 536
History of names Oskaloosa	The Cause of Science on the	Black Oak, : : : 537
and Mahaska, : : : 269	Border, : : : 371	Pleasant Grove, : : : 540
Life of Mahaska, : : : 269	Bowen Murder Case, : : : 371	Union, : : : 541
Commissioner's Court, : : : 276	Love, Desertion and Suicide, 373	Prairie, : : : 542
First Court, : : : 277	Shooting, : : : 373	Richland, : : : 546

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Westward the Star of Empire	Lincoln Monument, Springfield,	Old Fort Dearborn, 1830, : : : 103
takes its Way, : : : 17	Illinois, : : : 72	The "Old Kinzie House," : : : 108
An Indian Camp, : : : 33	Chicago in 1820, : : : 97	A Prairie Home, : : : 129
Indians trying a Prisoner, : : : 49	Present Site Lake Street Bridge,	Breaking Prairie : : : 145
A Pioneer Winter, : : : 65	Chicago, 1833, : : : 97	

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Ballinger, T., - - - 489	Lacey, John F., - - - 345	Rice, Sam'l A., - - - 381
Baugh, Geo. H., - - - 507	Leighton, Henry C., - - - 327	Rice, E. W., - - - 417
Cooper, Cary, - - - 363	McCullough, James, - - - 525	Seevers, W. H., - - - 359
Dela-hmunt, V. B., - - - 561	McMullin, J. W., - - - 399	Smith, Wm. T., - - - 291
Downing, F. J., - - - 435	McNeill, H. W., - - - 471	Tice, Hardin, - - - 543
Gilmore, T. R., - - - 453	Picken Mathew, - - - 579	Williams, M. T., - - - 273
Houtz, Christian - - - 597		

BIOGRAPHICAL TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Adams, : : :	692	Jefferson, ' : :	638	Prairie, : : :	631
Black Oak, : : :	677	Madison, : : :	685	Richland, : : :	712
Cedar, : : :	657	Monroe, : : :	698	Scott, : : :	670
Des Moines, : : :	643	New Sharon (Prairie Twp.),	624	Union, : : :	706
East Oskaloosa, : : :	617	Oskaloosa City (Oskaloosa		West Oskaloosa, : : :	608
Eddsville (Harrison Twp.),	720	Township), : : :	553	White Oak, : : :	663
Harrison, : : :	647	Pleasant Grove, : : :	703		

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

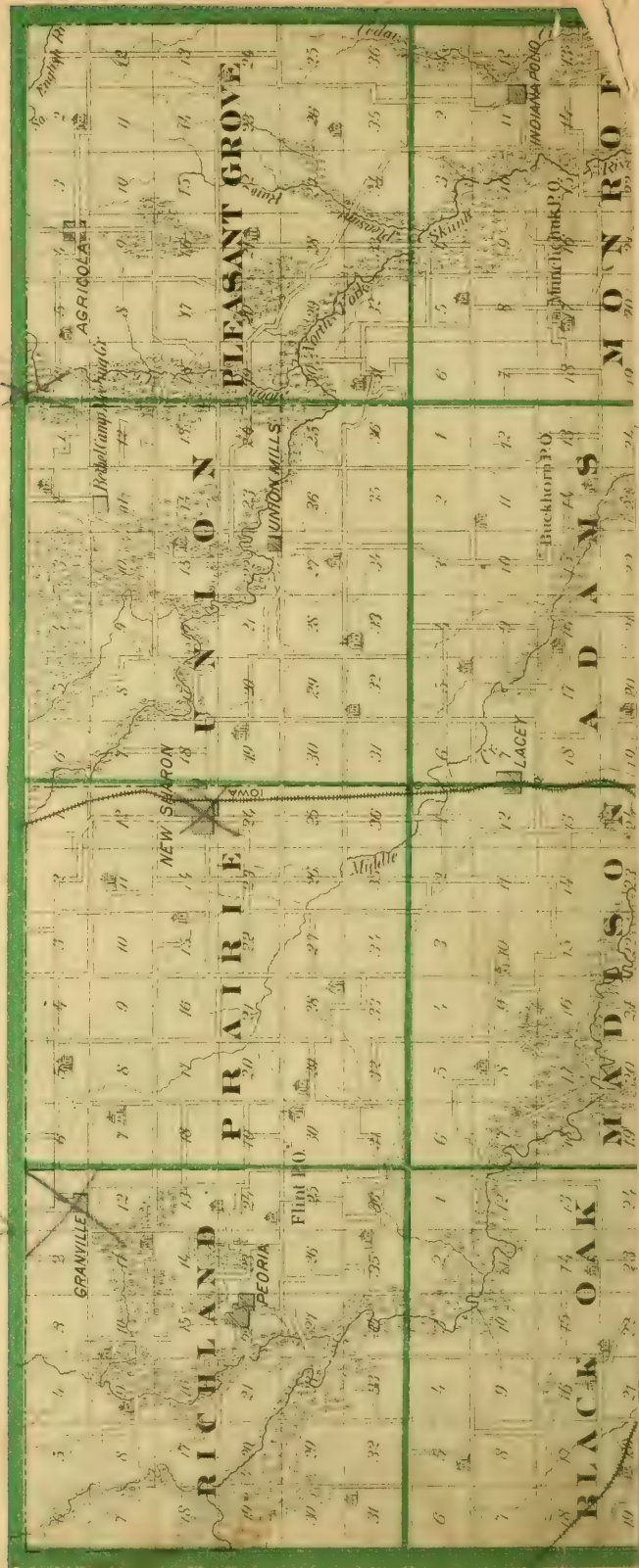
	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Adoption of Children, -	203	Confession of Judgment, -	208	Jurors, - - -	199
Bills of Exchange and Promis-		Lease, - - -	214	Landlord and Tenant, -	206
sory Notes - - -	195	Mortgages, - - -	212, 213	Limitation of Actions, -	199
Capital Punishment - - -	199	Notice to Quit, - - -	210	Married Women, - - -	200
Commercial Terms - - -	208	Notes, - - -	207, 215	Marks and Brands, - - -	201
Damages from Trespass, -	201	Orders, - - -	207	Mechanics' Liens, - - -	204
Descent, - - -	195	Quit-Claim Deed, - - -	216	Purchasing Books by Subscrip-	
Estrays, - - -	201	Receipts, - - -	208	tion, - - -	219
Exemptions from Executions,	200	Wills and Codicils, - -	211, 212	Roads and Bridges, - - -	204
Fences - - -	202	Warranty Deed, - - -	216	Surveyors and Surveyors, -	204
Forms:		Game Laws:		Support of Poor, - - -	205
Article of Agreement, -	209	Birds and Quadrupeds, -	217	Taxes, - - -	197
Bills of Sale, - - -	210	Fish and Fish Ways, -	218	Wills and Estates, - - -	196
Bond for Deed, - - -	217	Interest, - - -	195	Weights and Measures, -	207
Bills of Purchase, - - -	207	Jurisdiction of Courts, -	198	Wolf Scalps, - - -	201
Chattel Mortgage, - - -	215				

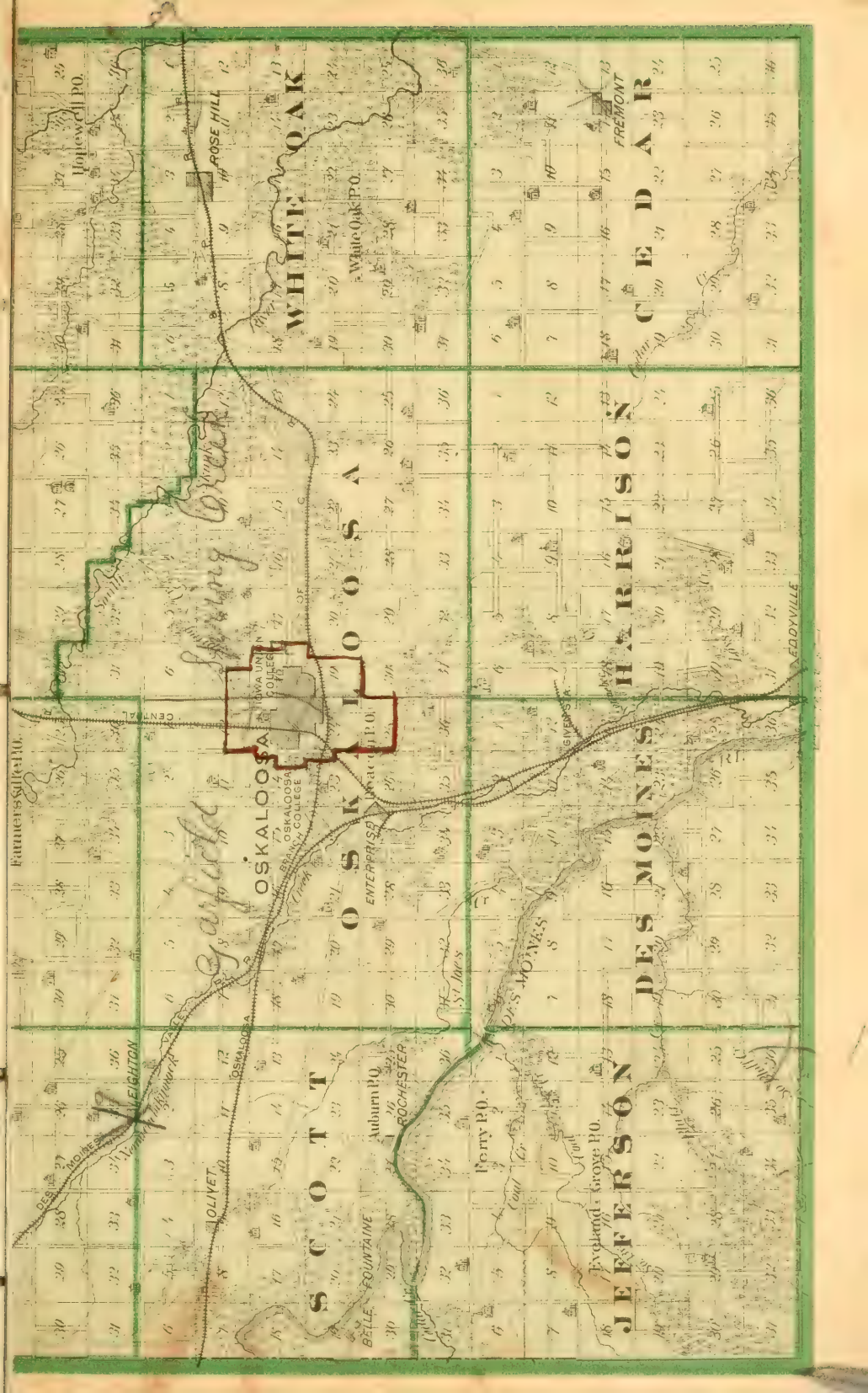
MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Map of Mahaska County, : Front.		Constitution of the United States,	240	The Pioneer, : : :	256
Statistics, : : : :	183	Practical Rules for every-day		Biography of General Elliott W.	
Constitution of the State of		use, : : : :	252	Rice, : : : :	548
Iowa, : : : :	220	Population of Iowa Cities, :	255	Addenda (Biographical), : :	722



MAP OF
MAHASKA COUNTY,
IOWA.





Farmersville P.O.

Des Moines

Leighton

Moreau

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141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150

151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160

161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170

171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180

181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190

191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210

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221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230

231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240

241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250

251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260

261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270

271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280

281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290

291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300

301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310

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351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360

361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370

371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380

381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390

391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400

401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410

411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420

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571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580

581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590

591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600

601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610

611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620

621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630

631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640

641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650

651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660

661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670

671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680

681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690

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1441 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450

1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460

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1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1478 1479 1480

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

De Soto—Le Caron—Samuel de Champlain—French Adventurers—James Marquette—Louis Joliet—Embarkation to Explore New Countries—Lake Michigan and Green Bay—The "Ouisconsin"—Indian Accounts of the Country—Discovering the Great River—Indian Name of the River—Joy of the Explorers—Interview with Indians on Iowa Soil—Feast—Speech of an Indian Chief—The Des Moines River—"Muddy Water"—The Arkansas—Return—Indian Nations—Marquette's Record—His Subsequent Voyage—La Vantum—Marquette's Death—Removal of His Remains—Joliet's Subsequent Explorations—Robert La Salle—Louis Hennepin—Chevalier de Tonti—De La Motte—Fort Crevecoeur—Hennepin's Voyage—Falls of St. Anthony—Seur de Luth—Hennepin's Claims as an Explorer—Colonization of Louisiana—Dissensions—Murder of La Salle.

THE three great colonizing powers of the Old World first to raise the standard of civilization within the limits of North America were France, England, and Spain. The French made their earliest settlements in the cold and inhospitable regions of Quebec; the English at Jamestown, Virginia, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and the Spaniards on the barren sands of Florida. To the French belongs the honor of discovering and colonizing that portion of our country known as the Valley of the Mississippi, including all that magnificent region watered by the tributaries of the Great River. It is true that more than one hundred years earlier (1538-41) the Spanish explorer, De Soto, had landed on the coast of Florida, penetrated the everglades and unbroken forests of the south, finally reaching the banks of the Great River, probably near where the city of Memphis now stands. Crossing the river, he and his companions pursued their journey for some distance along the west bank, thence to the Ozark Mountains and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and returning to the place of his death on the banks of the Mississippi. It was a perilous expedition indeed, characterized by all the splendor, romance and valor which usually attended Spanish adventurers of that age. De Soto and his companions were the first Europeans to behold the waters of the Mississippi, but the expedition was a failure so far as related to colonization. The requiem chanted by his companions as his remains were committed to the waters of the great river he had discovered, died away with the solemn murmurs of the stream, and the white man's voice was not heard again in the valley for more than a hundred years. De Soto had landed at Tampa Bay, on the coast of Florida, with a fleet of nine vessels and seven hundred men. More than half of them died, and the remainder made their way to Cuba, and finally back to Spain.

Four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," a French Franciscan, named Le Caron, penetrated the region of

the great lakes of the north, then the home of the Iroquois and the Hurons, but a French settlement had been established at Quebec by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. This was followed by the establishment of various colonies in Canada, and the hardy French adventurers penetrated the country by the way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. In 1625 a number of missionaries of the Society of Jesus arrived in Canada from France, and during the succeeding forty years extended their missions all along the shores of Lake Superior.

In 1637 a child was born at the little city of Laon, in France, whose destiny it was in the fullness of time to be instrumental in the hands of Providence in giving to the world a definite knowledge of the grandest and most fertile region ever opened up to civilization. That child was James Marquette, the descendant of a family of Celtic nobles. He entered the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, and soon conceived a desire to engage in the labors of a missionary among the Indians. He sailed for Quebec in 1666, and two years later founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary. The winter of 1669-70 he spent at Point St. Ignatius, where he established another mission. Here the old town of Michillimackinac, afterward called Mackinaw, was founded. It was from Indians of the different tribes who came to this mission that he received some vague intimations of the great river—the father of all the rivers. He at once conceived a desire to penetrate to the banks of the wonderful river, and carry his missionary work to the tribes which he had learned inhabited its borders. He applied to his Superior, Claude Dablon, for permission to “seek new nations toward the Southern sea.” The authorities at Quebec were equally desirous of having new regions explored, and therefore appointed Louis Joliet to embark upon a voyage of discovery. Joliet was a native of Quebec and had been educated in a Jesuit College. He had at the age of eighteen taken minor orders, but had abandoned all thoughts of the priesthood and engaged in the fur trade. He was now twenty-seven years of age, with a mind ripe for adventure. He left Quebec, and arriving at Mackinaw, found Father Marquette highly delighted with the information that they were to be companions in a voyage which was to extend the domain of the King of France, as well as to carry the Gospel to new nations of people. The explorers, accompanied by five assistants, who were French Canadians, started on their journey, May 13, 1673. Marquette has himself recorded in the following simple language their feelings on this occasion: “We were embarking on a voyage the character of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meat, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Joliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise.” They coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, and passed up the Fox river, carrying their canoes across the Portage to the “Ouisconsin,” now called Wisconsin. At Lake Winnebago, before crossing the Portage, they stopped at an Indian village, which was the furthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary work. Here they assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and told them of the objects of the voyage. Pointing to Joliet, Father Marquette said: “My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel.” The Indians furnished two guides to conduct them to the Wisconsin river. It is related that a tribe of Indians endeavored to dissuade them from pursuing their perilous journey

by telling of desperate and savage tribes that they would meet; that the forests and the rivers were infested with frightful monsters; that there were great fish in the rivers that would swallow up men and canoes together, and of a demon who could be heard from a great distance, and who destroyed all who approached. Unmoved by these frightful stories, Marquette, Joliet, and their five brave assistants, launched their little canoes on the waters of the Wisconsin, and moved slowly down the current. After a lapse of seven days, June 17th, 1673, they reached the mouth of the Wisconsin and glided into the current of the Mississippi, a few miles below the place now known as Prairie du Chien. Here, and on this day, the eye of the white man for the first time looked upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi. Marquette called the river "The Broad River of the Conception." The Indian name is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of the continent. It is a compound of the words *Missi*, signifying great, and *Sepe*, a river.

The explorers felt the most intense joy on beholding the scene presented to their enraptured vision. Here was the great river whose waters somewhere thousands of miles away flowed into a Southern sea, and whose broad valley was the fairest and richest in the world, but unknown to civilized man, save as an almost forgotten dream or a vague romance. They had solved one of the great mysteries of the age in which they lived. As they glided down the stream the bold bluffs reminded Marquette of the "castled shores of his own beautiful rivers in France." The far stretching prairies alternating with forests, on either side, were adorned in all the wild glories of June. Birds sang the same notes that they had sung for ages amid those "forests primeval," while herds of buffalo, deer and elk were alarmed and fled to the dense retreats of the forest or the broad prairies beyond. Not until the 25th June did they discover any signs of human habitation. Then, about sixty leagues, as they thought, below the mouth of the Wisconsin, at a place where they landed on the west bank of the river, they found in the sand the foot-prints of man. Marquette and Joliet left their five companions in charge of the canoes and journeyed away from the river, knowing that they must be near the habitation of men. They followed a trail leading across a prairie clothed in the wild luxuriance of summer for a distance of about six miles, when they beheld another river and on its banks an Indian village, with other villages on higher land a mile and a half from the first. The Indians greeted the two white strangers, as far as their ability permitted, with a splendid ovation. They appointed four of their old men to meet the strangers in council. Marquette could speak their language. They informed him that they were "Illini" (meaning "we are men"), and presenting the calumet of peace, invited them to share the hospitalities of their village. Marquette told them of the object of their visit, and that they had been sent by the French, who were their friends. He told them of the great God that the white man worshiped who was the same Great Spirit that they adored. In answer, one of the chiefs addressed them as follows:

"I thank the Black Gown Chief (Marquette) and the Frenchman (Joliet) for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as now; never has the river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we beheld it to-day. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come ye and dwell with us."

After these ceremonies the strangers were invited to a feast, an account of

which is given by Marquette. It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large wooden bowl filled with tagamity, or Indian meal, boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The master of ceremonies, with a wooden spoon, fed the tagamity to their guests as children are fed. The second course consisted of fish, which, after the bones were taken out, was presented to the mouths of the strangers as food may be fed to a bird. The third course was a preparation of dog meat, but learning that the strangers did not eat that it was at once removed. The fourth and final course was a piece of buffalo meat, the fattest portions of which were put into the mouths of the guests.

The stream on whose banks took place this first interview between the explorers and the untutored Indians, after parting with their guides, was the Des Moines river, and the place of their landing was probably about where the town of Montrose is now located, in Lee county, Iowa. One of our sweetest American poets has rendered Marquette's narrative in verse, as follows:

" Came a people
From the distant land of Wabun;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black Robe Chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face,
With his guides and his companions.
And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hand aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:
' Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams;
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom
When you came so far to see us.'
And the Black Robe Chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar:
' Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer, and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary! '
Then the generous Hiawatha,
Led the strangers to his wigwam,
Seated them on skins of bison,
Seated them on skins of ermine,
Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
Water brought in birchen dippers,
And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
Filled and lighted for their smoking.
All the warriors of the nation,
Came to bid the strangers welcome;
' It is well,' they said, ' O brother,
That you came so far to see us.' "

Marquette and Joliet remained at the Indian villages six days, and were then accompanied to their canoes by an escort of six hundred Indians. Invitations were extended to the strangers to renew their visit, after which the explorers embarked in their boats and floated on down the stream, passing the sites of future great cities of the valley, and passing the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, and as far down as the mouth of the Arkansas.

Marquette named the Missouri river *Pekitanoui*, or "Muddy Water," on account of the now well-known character of that stream.

After extending their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a village of the Arkansas tribe, they ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois. They ascended the latter river to its source. Along this stream they found many villages of the Illinois, or *Illini*, a large and powerful tribe, who were subdivided into five smaller tribes—the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kahokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias. The country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was inhabited by the three last named tribes. The Michigamies resided in the country bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas occupied the territory now included in the counties of Jersey, Madison and St. Clair, Illinois. Kaskaskia—also designated by the early explorers as "La Vantum" and "Great Illinois Town"—was the largest of the villages, containing, according to Marquette, seventy-five lodges. Without the loss of a man, or any serious accident, the party reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discoveries. Marquette made a faithful record of what they had seen and the incidents of the voyage. That record has been preserved. The report of Joliet was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of his canoe while on the way to Quebec.

At the request of the Illinois Indians, Marquette soon returned and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception at La Vantum. In the spring of 1675, on account of failing health, he started to return to Green Bay. While passing along the shore of Lake Michigan, conscious that he was nearing the end of his earthly labors, he observed an elevated place near the mouth of a small river. He told his companions that the place was suitable for his burial, and requested them to land. On that lonely and desolate coast, May 18, 1675, at the age of thirty-eight, James Marquette ended his last earthly voyage, and received burial at the hands of his devoted companions. Two years later some Indians of the mission at Kaskaskia disinterred his remains, and conveyed them in a box made of birch bark, with a convoy of over twenty canoes, to Mackinaw, where they were reinterred at the mission church. The post was abandoned in 1706, and the church burned. The place of burial was finally lost, and remained lost for two hundred years. In May, 1876, the foundations of the old Jesuit Mission were accidentally discovered on the farm of one David Murray, with a number of church relics, the mouldering remains of the great missionary and explorer, and a cross with his name inscribed upon it.

Joliet, after his return to Quebec, became again a trader with the Indians. His services were rewarded by the French government by the gift of the island of Anticosta, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little after this is known of him. He died about 1730.

The reports given of the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet, served to encourage other adventurers to engage in the effort to extend their explorations. Robert La Salle, a French navigator, who was born at Rouen about the year 1635, had long cherished a project of seeking a route to China by way of the Great Lakes. Before the return of Marquette and Joliet, he had explored Lake Ontario and visited the different Indian tribes. In 1675 he went to France and obtained from the government a grant to a large tract of land about Fort Frontenac, the exclusive right of traffic with the Five Nations, and also a patent of nobility. He laid before his government his desire to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and take possession of all the regions he might visit in the name of the King of France. His plans were

warmly approved, and he was provided with the means for carrying them into execution. In July, 1678, he returned to Fort Frontenac, soon after established a trading house at Niagara, and visited the neighboring Indian tribes for the purpose of collecting furs. He engaged the services of thirty mechanics and mariners and built the first ship for the navigation of the lakes. It was called the Griffin, and was a bark of sixty tons. Having been joined by Louis Hennepin and Chevalier de Tonti, the latter an Indian veteran, on the 7th of August, 1679, they launched the Griffin on Niagara river, and embarked for the valley of the Mississippi. They crossed Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, reaching Green Bay, September 2d. For the purpose of relieving himself of some pressing financial obligations at Montreal, La Salle here engaged for a time in collecting furs with which he loaded the Griffin, and sent it in the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors on its return trip, with orders to return immediately; but the vessel was never heard of afterward. He waited until all hope had vanished, and then, with Father Hennepin, Chevalier de Tonti, the Sieur de la Motte, and about thirty followers, began again the voyage. They ascended the St. Joseph in canoes to the portage, and carried their barks to the Kankakee, a distance of six miles, descended the Kankakee and the Illinois until they reached an Indian village on the latter stream, at the expansion of the same, known as Lake Peoria. The village was situated on the west bank of the lake, and must have been passed by Marquette and Joliet on their voyage up the river in 1673, although no mention is made of it by them. La Salle, Hennepin, Tonti and their followers landed at Lake Peoria, January 3d, 1680. The Indians received them hospitably, and they remained with them for several days. Here a spirit of discontent began to manifest itself among the followers of La Salle, and fearing trouble between his men and the Indians, they crossed the river and moved down about three miles, where they erected a fort, which La Salle named *Fort Crevecoeur* (heart-break) a name expressive of La Salle's sorrow at the loss of his fortune by the disaster to the Griffin, and also his feelings in the fear of mutiny among his men. The party remained here until in February, when Tonti was placed in command of the post, and Hennepin charged with a voyage of discovery to the sources of the Mississippi. La Salle returned on foot with three companions to Fort Frontenac for supplies. On his arrival he learned of the certainty of the loss of the Griffin, and also of the wreck of another vessel which had been sent with resources for him from France.

Father Hennepin, with two companions, Picard du Gay and Michel Ako, on the 29th of February, 1680, embarked from Fort Crevecoeur in a canoe down the Illinois to its mouth, which they reached in a few days. They then turned up the Mississippi, reaching the mouth of the Wisconsin, April 11th. Above this point no European had ever ascended. They continued the voyage, reaching the Falls of St. Anthony, April 30, 1680. Hennepin so named the falls in honor of his patron Saint. When they arrived at the mouth of St. Francis river, in what is now the State of Minnesota, they traveled along its banks a distance of 180 miles, visiting the Sioux Indians, who inhabited that region. The river, Hennepin so named in honor of the founder of his order. In his account of this voyage, Hennepin claims that they were held in captivity by the Indians for about three months, although they were treated kindly by them. At the end of this time a band of Frenchmen, under the leadership of Seur de Luth, in pursuit of furs, had penetrated to this part of the country by the way of Lake Superior. The

Indians allowed Hennepin and his companions to return with the traders. They descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, passing up that stream and down the Fox river, and so on through Green Bay to Lake Michigan. Hennepin went to Quebec, and thence to France, where, in 1683, he published an account of his explorations and a description of the region of the Upper Mississippi. In 1697 (two years after La Salle's death) he published an enlarged work, in which he claimed that he had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. His faithful description of the valley for a time gave him credit for veracity, but the impossibility of reconciling his dates, and other circumstances, are by the best authorities regarded as stamping his claim false. Before the time this work was published, as we shall see, La Salle had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. Hennepin explained his long silence as to his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, by claiming that he had feared the enmity of La Salle, who had ordered him to follow a different course, and had also prided himself upon his own claims as being the first European to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Father Hennepin died in Holland, about the year 1699.

We now return to the further adventures of the brave and intrepid La Salle. He returned to Fort Crevecoeur in the latter part of the year 1680, to find that Tonti had been abandoned by his men, and obliged to take refuge among the Pottawattamies. He spent another year in collecting his scattered followers, finally succeeded, and on the 6th of February, 1682, he had reached the mouth of the Illinois. As they passed down the Mississippi La Salle noted the different streams tributary thereto. They erected a fort near the mouth of the Ohio, and a cabin at the first Chickasaw bluff. On the 9th of April they entered the Gulf of Mexico. They reascended the river a short distance, founded the Fort of St. Louis, took possession of the whole valley in the name of France, and called it by the name of Louisiana, in honor of the king.

La Salle, having accomplished much for the glory of France, now retraced his steps northward. After spending one year about the great lakes, actively engaged in laying the foundations of French settlements in the new regions he had discovered, in November, 1683, he reached Quebec, and soon after embarked for France. The government, with marks of great esteem, bestowed upon him a commission placing under his authority all the French and natives of the country, from Fort St. Louis to New Biscay. An expedition, with four vessels and 280 persons, was fitted out for the colonization of Louisiana; it sailed August 1, 1684. Associated with La Salle, in this expedition, was Beaujeu, as naval commander. The mouth of the Mississippi was the objective point, but by mistake the fleet passed on northward. When the error was discovered La Salle desired to return, but Beaujeu persisted in advancing. Dissensions arose, and La Salle, with 230 colonists, disembarked. This was in February, 1685. A fortified post, which was called Fort St. Louis, was established, and attempts made at agriculture, but without success. Attempts were made to reach the Mississippi, which they thought near, but failed. La Salle and his followers traversed the wilderness toward New Mexico, and in January, 1687, by sickness and disaster, his party was reduced to thirty-seven. Some of these, following Beaujeu's example, revolted. La Salle, with sixteen men, then determined to reach the country of the Illinois. Two men, who had embarked their capital in the ~~vain~~ ^{vain} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~who~~ ^{who}, were bitter in malignity toward the leader of this unsuccessful expedition. Their feelings found some gratification in the murder of a

nephew of La Salle. The latter sought to investigate as to the death of his relative, but only shared his fate, as one of them fired upon him from ambush, and the heroic La Salle fell, the victim of quarrels and dissensions among his own followers. This event happened after he had passed the basin of the Colorado and reached a branch of Trinity river, in Texas.

We have thus briefly outlined the part taken by this energetic and adventurous explorer, in giving to civilization a knowledge of a region that was destined to constitute the richest and most productive portion of the American continent, if not indeed, of the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Early French Settlements—Indian Tribes—Mission at Kaskaskia—Kahokia—Vincennes—Fort Ponchartrain—Fort Chartres—La Belle Riviere—La Salle—The English Claim "From Sea to Sea"—Treaty with Indians in 1684—English Grants—French and Indians Attack Pickawillany—Treaty with the Six Nations—French and English Claims—George Washington—French and Indian War—Fall of Montreal—Treaty of Paris—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Detroit—Pontiac's Promissory Notes—Pontiac's Death—France Cedes Louisiana to Spain—Washington Explores the Ohio Valley—Emigration—Land Companies—The Revolution—Colonel Clark—Surrender of French Posts in Illinois—Surrender of Vincennes—Gov. Hamilton Taken Prisoner—Daniel Boone—Simon Girty—Virginia's "Land Laws."

As THE French were the first to explore the region known as the Northwest, so they were the first to improve the opening thus made. The earliest settlements were in that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, occupied chiefly by the Illinois tribes of the Great Algonquin family of Indians. The Illinois were divided into the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kakokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and were sometimes designated as the Five Nations. The three last-named tribes occupied the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; the Michigamies the region bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas, a small tribe, in the same region occupied by the Kahokias, and now embraced in the counties of Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair, in the state of Illinois. The French opened the way for colonization by the establishment of missions among these tribes, their efforts in this direction having been attended with great success in Canada. A mission was founded at Kaskaskia by Father Gravier about the year 1698. This at the time of the visit of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, was the largest and most important of the Illinois villages, and contained seventy-four lodges, or about fifteen hundred inhabitants. By the early explorers it was called by the several names of "Kaskaskia," "La Vantum," and "Great Illinois Town." Here, in 1675, Father Marquette had attempted to christianize the Indians by establishing the mission of the Immaculate Conception. For years it was nothing more than a missionary station, occupied only by the Nations and the missionary. About the year 1700 missions were also established at Kahokia and Peoria, the latter being near the site of old Fort Crevecoeur. Another of the early French settlements was at Vincennes on the Oubache (Waba, now Wabash) river. Authorities disagree as to the date of this settlement, but it was probably about 1702. For many years this was an isolated colony of French emigrants from Canada, and several generations of their descendants lived and passed away in these vast solitudes, before either they or their savage neighbors were disturbed by the encroachments of an expanding civilization. During all this time they had friendly relations with the natives. In July, 1701, a station was established

by De la Motte on the Detroit river, called Fort Ponchartrain. While these attempts to colonize the Northwest were in progress, similar efforts were being made by France in the Southwest, but without maintaining like friendly relations with the natives, for in a conflict with the Chickasaws, an entire colony at Natchez was cut off. As these settlements in the Northwest were isolated but little is known of their history prior to 1750. In this year Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, near Fort Chartres, writes of five French villages, with a population of eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and sixty red slaves or savages. He says there were whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of half-breeds. They then raised wheat, cattle, swine and horses, and sent pork, grain and flour to New Orleans. On the 7th of November, 1750, the same priest writes:

"For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues further up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve."

The fame of Robert Cavalier de La Salle was not achieved alone by his explorations of the Valley of the Mississippi, for, in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet, La Salle discovered the Ohio river, or *La Belle Riviere* (Beautiful River), as the French called it. Being conversant with several Indian dialects, he had learned from some Senecas of a river called *Ohio* which rose in their country and flowed a long distance to the sea. La Salle then held the belief that the river flowing to the west emptied into the Sea of California, and longed to engage in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He obtained the approval of the government at Quebec, but no allowance to defray the expense. He sold his property in Canada for two thousand eight hundred dollars, and with the proceeds purchased canoes and the necessary supplies. With a party of twenty-four persons he embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence, July 6th, 1669. Crossing over Lake Ontario, they were conducted by Indian guides to the Genesee, about where the city of Rochester, New York, is now located. The enterprise did not receive the approbation of the Indians at the Seneca village then situated on the bank of the Genesee at this point, and they refused to furnish him guides to conduct him further. After a month's delay he met an Indian belonging to the Iroquois tribe on Lake Ontario, who conducted them to their village, where they received a more friendly welcome. From the chief of the Iroquois at Onondaga he obtained

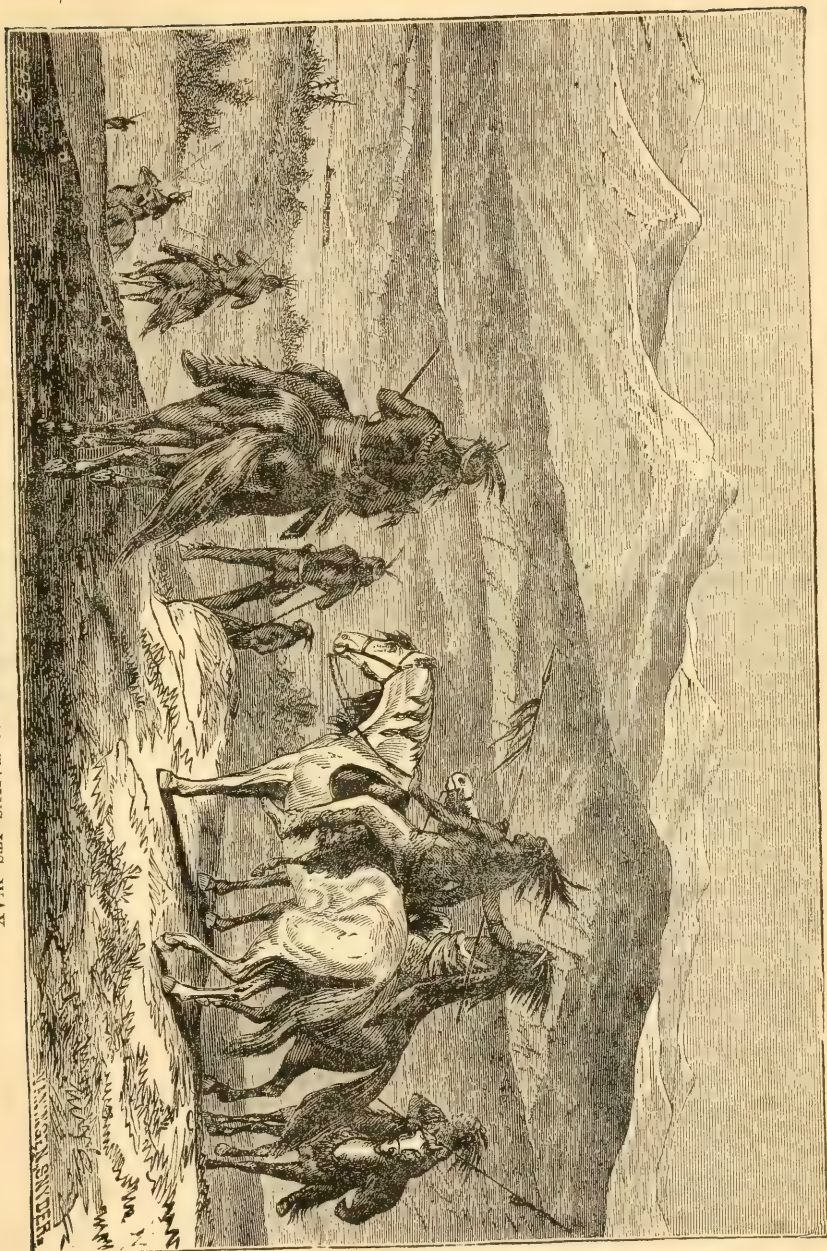
guides who conducted the party to a river south of Lake Erie. This proved to be a tributary of the Ohio. They descended it, and thence down the Ohio to the great falls where Louisville now stands. By virtue of this discovery the French claimed the country along the Ohio, and many years after established military and trading posts at different points. One of these was Fort Du Quesne, erected in 1654, which was taken from them by the English a few years later and called Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England.

Notwithstanding the discovery of the Ohio by the French under La Salle as early as 1669, the English claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the ground that her sea-coast discoveries entitled her to the sovereignty of all the country from "sea to sea." In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with Indian tribes known as the Northern Confederacy, to-wit: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras being subsequently taken in, these tribes became known as the Six Nations, and the English assumed their protection. They purchased from them large tracts of land and aimed to obtain a monopoly of the Indian trade. The English government made grants of land west of the Alleghanies, and companies were formed for their settlement. France, seeing the English obtaining a foothold by planting trading posts in the Northwest, in 1749 sent Louis Celeron with a small force of soldiers to plant in mounds at the mouths of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, plates of lead with the claims of France inscribed thereon. The English, however, still continued to make explorations and establish trading posts. One of these grants of England was to a company known as the "Ohio Company," and embraced a tract of land on the Great Miami, described as being one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. Christopher Gist was sent by this company in 1750 to inspect thier lands and to establish a trading post. In 1752 a small party of French soldiers, assisted by Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked this post and captured the traders after a severe battle. The English called this post Pickawillany — the name being subsequently contracted to Pickaway or Piqua. The location of this post was doubtless near that of the present town of Piqua, on the Great Miami, about seventy-eight miles north of Cincinnati. Thus on the soil of what became a part of the state of Ohio was shed the first blood between the French and English for the possession of the Northwest.

In 1744 the English had entered into a treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by which they acquired certain lands described as being within the "Colony of Virginia." The Indians subsequently complained of bad faith on the part of the English in failing to comply with some of the stipulations of the treaty. The Governor of Virginia appointed commissioners to hear the grievances of the Indians. They met at Logstown, on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the present city of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1752. Notwithstanding the complaint of the Indians that the English had failed to supply them with arms and ammunition as they had agreed, they succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the treaty of Lancaster.

In the meantime the French were quietly preparing to maintain their claims to the country in dispute. They provided cannon and military stores in anticipation of the coming conflict. The French were notified to give up their posts, but they failed to comply. Governor Dinwiddie finally determined to learn definitely their intentions, and for this purpose selected Major

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.



George Washington, then twenty-two years of age, as a messenger. With Christopher Gist as guide, and four attendants or servants, Washington set out through the wilderness on his perilous journey. He held a conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Logstown in November, 1753. He learned something of the condition of the French, but the Indians desired to remain neutral and were disposed to be non-committal. Washington proceeded to Venango, where there was a French post called Fort Machault. Here he delivered to the French governor Dinwiddie's letter, and received the answer of St. Pierre, the commander of the fort, declining to give up without a struggle. Preparations for war were made in all the English colonies while the French continued to strengthen their lines of fortifications.

It will thus be seen that what is known as the French and Indian war had its origin in this dispute about the possession of what is now one of the fairest and richest portions of our Republic. It resulted, not only in England maintaining her right to the territory in dispute, but in wresting Canada from France. It was a war of eight years duration, commencing with the attack of the French and Indians on the English post at Piqua in 1752, and virtually ending with the fall of the city of Montreal in April, 1760. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec had all previously surrendered to the English, the first two without resistance. After the fall of Montreal the Governor of Canada signed a capitulation surrendering the whole of Canada to the English. One post, however, that of Detroit, still remained in possession of the French. Major Rogers was sent from Montreal to demand its surrender. Beletre, the commander of the post, at first refused, but on the 29th of November, having heard of the defeat of the French arms in Canada, he also surrendered. September 29th, 1760, the treaty of peace between France and England, known as the treaty of Paris, was made, but not ratified until February 10th, 1763. Meantime the Northwest territory was entirely under English rule and settlements began to extend. The Indians who had been the friends and allies of the French during the war were not reconciled to the English, claiming that they had not carried out their promises. Under the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac, they united in a general conspiracy to cut off all the English posts on the frontier. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawnese, Delawares and Mingoes, buried the hatchet in their local quarrels, and united to exterminate the English.

Owing to treachery on the part of some of Pontiac's followers, he failed in the complete execution of his plans, but in May, 1763, several British posts fell, and many whites were victims of the merciless tomahawk. In the arrangement among the Indians it was agreed that Pontiac's own immediate field of action was to be the garrison at Detroit. He laid siege to the post May 12th, and continued it until October 12th. To obtain food for his warriors during this time, he issued promissory notes, drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter. All these notes were faithfully redeemed. Being unsuccessful in reducing the garrison, the tribes generally sued for peace, but Pontiac remained as yet unsubdued. To Alexander Henry, an Englishman who visited Mississinaciac the next spring, he said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us. We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, cannot live without bread, and pork and beef; but you ought to

know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

Pontiac still entertained the hope that the French would renew the war, and finally conquer the English, and endeavored to incite the Indians on the Miami, and in other parts of the West, to continue hostilities. He applied, but unsuccessfully, to the French commander at New Orleans. Being unable to unite again those who entered so eagerly into his original conspiracy for destroying the English settlements, he went to the Illinois country, where he made a stand, and had for a time the sympathy and co-operation of the French fur traders in that region. Soon, however, all but his immediate followers deserted his cause, and he then reluctantly accepted peace on the terms offered by the English. From this time he had but little influence with the tribes. He was killed by an Illinois Indian, while drunk, at Kaskaskia, in 1769. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

Great Britain now held sovereignty over the entire Northwest, and to prevent Louisiana from also falling into the hands of the English, France by secret treaty, in 1762, ceded it to Spain. The next year the treaty of Paris formally gave to England possession of the Northwestern Territory. The English now began to prepare for settlement and occupation of the country. In 1770 persons from Virginia and other British provinces took up the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Kanawa. In October of the same year George Washington with a party descended the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Kenawa, which last named stream they ascended about fourteen miles, and marked out several large tracts of land. Buffalo were then abundant in the Ohio valley, and several of them were shot by Washington's party. Pittsburg was then a village of twenty houses, the inhabitants being mostly Indian traders.

The British government was inclined to observe a liberal policy toward the French settlers in the West. In 1763 the king, by royal proclamation, had forbidden his subjects from making settlements beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic; but his subjects in the colonies were little disposed to observe this restriction. Finally, in 1774, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the West. A number of settlements were made in the Ohio valley, the settlers often coming in conflict with the Indians. Several battles were fought, ending in the battle of Kenawa, in July, when the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio. During the years following, up to 1776, several land companies were formed, and engaged in extensive operations. One, called the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the Indians large tracts of land on the Mississippi river, south of the Illinois. An association, styling itself the "Wabash Land Company," obtained a deed from eleven chiefs to 37,497,600 acres of land. The War of the Revolution interfered with these and many other similar schemes of speculation. The parties interested subsequently made efforts to have these land grants sanctioned by Congress, but did not succeed.

In 1771, according to the best information we have, Kaskaskia contained eighty houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants, white and black. Kaskaskia contained fifty houses, with three hundred white inhabitants, and eighty negroes. There were a few families at Prairie du Rocher, on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. At Detroit, there were in 1766, about one hundred houses. This place was founded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, in 1701, and is the oldest town in the Northwest.

When the War of the Revolution commenced the British held Kaskaskia, Kahokia, Vincennes, Detroit, and other important posts in the West. Col. George Rogers Clark, a master spirit of the frontier, who was familiar with all the important movements of the British in the West, and also with the disposition of the Indians, formed a plan unequalled in boldness, for subjugating these posts. He repaired to the capital of Virginia, Patrick Henry being then Governor, and presented to the authorities his plan of operations, which was approved by Governor Henry. He was accordingly furnished with two sets of instructions—one secret and the other open. His open instructions authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm and equip his troops at Pittsburg, and proceed to subjugate the country. Col. Clark succeeded in raising but three companies, but with these and a few private volunteers, he descended the Ohio as far as the falls, in the spring of 1777. Here he fortified a small island, known as Corn Island, and then announced to his men their real destination. Leaving a small garrison, on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, he moved down the river. Under a burning July sun, with his chosen band, he marched to Kaskaskia, reaching that post on the evening of July 4th. Without the loss of a man on either side the fort and village were captured. He easily induced the Indians to give their allegiance to the American cause. They accompanied him to Kahokia on the 6th, and through their influence the inhabitants of that place surrendered without resistance. The priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, hastily joined in rendering all the aid he could to forward the purposes of Clark. He established a government for the colonies he had taken, and then made ready to march upon St. Vincent, or Vincennes, as it is more commonly known. But Gibault offered to go alone and induce the post on the "Oubache" to throw off the authority of England. Clark accepted the offer, and on the 14th of July Gibault started on his mission. On the 1st of August he returned, with intelligence of entire success, the garrison at Vincennes having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Col. Clark placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and sent orders for the erection of a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, where the City of Louisville now stands. He also sent Rocheblave, the former commander of Kaskaskia, a prisoner of war to Richmond. The county of Illinois was established in October of the same year, by the Legislature of Virginia. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and acting governor. Courts were established, and the colony was provided with a government complete. The Indians acknowledged allegiance to the new government.

While Col. Clark was arranging for the government of the Illinois colonies, the British Governor, Hamilton, was planning an expedition to move from Detroit down the Wabash to Vincennes, intending to recapture the posts which had surrendered to Clark, and thence extend his operations to Kentucky. He knew nothing of the capitulation of Vincennes until his arrival, when he found the fort in command of Capt. Helm, who had been sent by Col. Clark to take charge of the garrison. Hamilton demanded the surrender of the fort, and being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, Capt. Helm surrendered to a superior force. On the 29th of January, 1779, Clark received intelligence of what had transpired at Vincennes, and of the intended operations of Hamilton. Having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and dispatched a force down the Mississippi to ascend the Ohio

and operate with the land forces in that direction, on the 5th of February he set out himself with one hundred and twenty men on his hard march to Vincennes. He reached the fort on the 22d, and was joined by the remainder of his command, which had come by water. He immediately commenced his attack on the fort, and on the 25th Gov. Hamilton surrendered. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement, and thus failed to accomplish his purpose of uniting the Indian tribes against the Americans. All the important posts in the Northwest, except Detroit, were now in the hands of the Americans. Had Clark received reinforcements, which had been promised, he would doubtless have captured Detroit also ; but Virginia and the other colonial governments at this time doubtless had all they could do to attend to the operations of the war east of the Alleghanies. The Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions complimenting Col. Clark and his men, and in 1781 he was promoted to the rank of general. Previous to this he had taken part with Steuben against Arnold, when the latter invaded Virginia, in 1780. Subsequently, Virginia gave to Gen. Clark and his men one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, wherever they might choose to locate it, north of the Ohio. They made selection of a tract opposite the Falls of the Ohio, between New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Gen. Clark died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 13th, 1808.

The years 1781 and 1782 were dark years in the history of the infant settlements of the Northwest, in consequence of the many outrages practiced by the Indians. Many deeds of cruelty were committed under the leadership of the outlaw, Simon Girty, occurring chiefly in the Ohio Valley. Several battles between the Indians and frontiersmen occurred north of the Ohio, while in Kentucky the famous Daniel Boone and his companions were engaged in protecting the frontier outposts.

In 1783 the treaty of peace, which ended the Revolutionary struggle, was concluded, and by its terms the boundaries of the West were defined as follows : On the north, to extend along the center of the Great Lakes ; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake ; thence to the Lake of the Woods ; thence to the head of the Mississippi river, down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude ; thence on that line east to the head of Appalachicola river, down its center to the junction with the Flint ; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river ; and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

For some time after the cessation of hostilities, General Haldimand, the British commander at Detroit, refused to evacuate, on the ground, as he claimed, that his king had not ordered him to do so. It shortly, however, passed under the control of the United States, and so remained, except when held by the British, through the surrender of Gen. Hull, for a few weeks in August and September, 1812.

The war of independence had been fought and gained, and England, as we have seen, had renounced her claim to the Northwest, but the Indian title was not yet extinguished. From 1783 to 1786 various treaties were made, by which the Indians relinquished their title to extensive tracts of territory. The individual States also held claims to the territory surrendered by Great Britain, and acts of cession were necessary to vest the title to the soil in United States ; but of this we shall treat more fully in another place. In 1779 Virginia had passed her "land laws," by which grants made to settlers were confirmed, and providing for selling the rest at forty cents per

acre. Kentucky was included in the territory of Virginia until 1792. It was originally explored by Daniel Boone and his compeers about the year 1769. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two later, when the news of the battle of Lexington was fresh in the minds of its founders.

THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Territory held by States—Articles of Confederation—Objections of certain States—Delaware Resolutions—Action of Congress—Maryland—New York—Cession of Territory by States—Ordinance of 1787—Territorial Organization of the Northwest—Fort Washington—Wm. H. Harrison. Arthur St. Clair—Early American Settlements—New England Company—Gen. Rufus Putnam—John Cleves Symmes—Cincinnati Founded—Treaty with Spain—Division of the Northwestern Territory—Organization of the Territory of Indiana—Division of Indiana Territory—Territory of Michigan—Gov. Wm. Hull—Destruction of Detroit by Fire.

At the time the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were pending a number of the States held, or claimed, large tracts of territory not now included in those States. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all held such territory. Virginia claimed all that vast region which now embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. That State had made provision, by legislative enactment, to dispose of her lands to settlers. Certain States, claiming that the unoccupied western lands were rightfully the common property of all the States, insisted on limiting the area of those States claiming western territory. This was a subject of warm and protracted discussion in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The delegates from Maryland, under instructions from the General Assembly of that State, declined, in the Congress of the Confederation, to sign the Articles of Confederation until provision was made for restricting the boundaries of the States, and vesting the soil of the western territories in the Confederation for the common benefit of all the settlers. Virginia had remonstrated against this course. On the 25th of November, 1778, the act of New Jersey for ratifying the Articles of Confederation was presented in the Congress. Her delegates were directed to sign the articles "in the firm reliance that the candour and justice of the several States will, in due time, remove as far as possible the inequality which now subsists." The delegation from Delaware, after having signed the articles, on the 23d of February, 1779, presented sundry resolutions passed by the legislature of that State, among which were the following:

"Resolved, That this State thinks it necessary, for the peace and safety of the States to be included in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea; and that the United States in Congress assembled, should, and ought to, have the power of fixing the western limits.

"Resolved, That this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to, private individuals at the commencement of the present war. That the same hath been, or may be, gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought, therefore, to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States."

The same day, after the presentation of these resolutions, Congress passed the following:

Resolved, That the paper laid before Congress by the delegates from Delaware, and read, be filed; provided, that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up, or intended to be set up."

Eight States voted in favor of this resolution, and three against it.

The State of Maryland still persisting in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation, on the 30th of October, 1779, Congress, by a vote of eight States to three, and one being divided, passed the following:

"WHEREAS, The appropriation of vacant lands by the several States, during the continuance of the war, will, in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs: Therefore,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the State of Virginia, to reconsider their late act of Assembly for opening their land office; and that it be recommended to the said State, and all other States similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war."

On the 19th of February, 1780, the Legislature of New York passed an act authorizing her delegates in Congress, for and on behalf of that State, by proper and authentic acts or instruments, "to limit and restrict the boundaries of the State in the western parts thereof, by such line or lines, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge to be expedient," and providing for the cession to the United States of certain "waste and uncultivated" territory. This act was fully carried into effect by her delegates on the 1st of March, 1781.

On the 6th of September, 1780, Congress passed a resolution earnestly recommending the States having "claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers" as might effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and requesting the Legislature of Maryland to authorize her delegates in Congress to subscribe to the articles.

On the 10th of October, 1780, a further resolution on this subject was passed by the Congress of the Confederation, as follows:

Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States; that each State which shall be so formed shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be re-imbursed; that the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times, and under such regulations, as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled, or any nine or more of them."

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, of September 6th, 1780, several States made cessions of territory to the United States. Virginia

ceded her northwestern territory March 1st, 1784, and by an act of her Legislature of December 30th, 1788, agreed to change the conditions of the act of cession of 1784, so far as to ratify the 5th article of the ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress for the government of the territory. The delegates in Congress from Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation at the date of the cession of territory by New York, March 1st, 1781, thus completing the confederation.

On the 23d of April, 1784, Congress passed a resolution for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which was superceded by the famous ordinance of July 13th, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." The first part of this important enactment provides for the temporary government of the territory, and concludes with six "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." The provisions of these six articles are of such importance as to justify their insertion here in full:

"ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

"ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, when the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No person shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that should, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

"ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

"ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be

made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

"ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: the Western States in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The Middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line and by the said territorial line. The Eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; provided, however, and it is further understood and declared that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government, provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

"ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

These articles, sometimes known as the "Compact of 1787," form the basis of the organization of the Northwestern Territory and of the several States into which it was subsequently divided. Although the original act of cession was adopted by Virginia in 1784, it will be seen that it was three years later before Congress agreed upon a plan of government. The

subject was one of serious and earnest discussion at various times. At one time a motion prevailed to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery. Another proposition was agreed to by which the territory was to be divided into States by parallels and meridian lines, making ten States which were to be named as follows: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia. When this plan was submitted to the legislatures of the States there were serious objections made, especially by Massachusetts and Virginia. There were objections to the category of names, but the chief difficulty was the resolution of Congress of October 10th, 1780, which fixed the extent of each State at not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances might admit. So the subject was again taken up in 1786, and discussed during that year and until July 12th, 1787, when the ordinance finally passed, as stated above.

An act of territorial organization was approved August 7th, 1789. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor, and William H. Harrison Secretary. In 1788 a town had been laid out by John Cleves Symmes at Fort Washington, and was named Losantiville, but afterward Cincinnati. The place was settled by persons from the New England States and from New Jersey, but did not extensively improve until after Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794. This became the seat of the new territorial government. The election of representatives for the territory was held February 4th, 1799. As required by the ordinance of 1787, these representatives met at the seat of the territorial government to nominate ten persons, out of which Congress was to appoint five to serve as the territorial council. The following persons were commissioned: Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. The first Territorial Legislature met September 16th, 1799, and on the 24th both houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected president of the council. On the 13th of October the legislature elected Wm. Henry Harrison as delegate to Congress. He received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of the Governor. At this session thirty-seven acts were passed and approved. Eleven other acts were passed which the Governor vetoed. The greater part of the legislation of the session related to the organization of the militia and to revenue matters. The session closed December 19th, 1799. President Adams appointed Charles Willing Bryd as secretary of the territory to succeed Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress, and the senate confirmed the nomination. James N. Varnum, S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong were appointed to the judicial bench of the territory in October, 1787.

Having briefly outlined the legislation which resulted in the formation of a Territorial government, we return to notice some of the earlier American settlements in the Territory. As elsewhere stated, a few French settlements had been made by emigrants from Canada and Louisiana, on the Ohio river and in the region known as the Illinois country, but it was not until after the Virginia cession that any permanent American settlements were made. Then several treaties were made with the Indians, in which they relinquished their title to large portions of the territory. The government made several large grants to companies and individuals, for the purpose of colonizing the country. One of these was to a company from Massachusetts and Connecticut, called the New England Company, of a tract lying along the Ohio and

Muskingum rivers, embracing 1,500,000 acres. Here the town of Marietta was laid out, in August, 1787, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite, or west bank of the Muskingum, the year before. The New England Company sent its first party of settlers in the spring of 1788. They consisted of eight families, and some other persons, and all under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam. The party, after a long and weary journey over the Alleghanies, and down the Ohio, arrived at Marietta on the 7th of April, 1788. This little band had the honor of being the pioneers of Ohio, unless the Moravian missionaries may be so regarded. The settlement was first known as the "Muskingum," but on the 2d of July, 1788, at a meeting of the directors and agents of the company, the name was changed to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, visited the country between the Miamies, and being pleased with its appearance, made application to the government for the purchase of a large tract of land, to be settled on similar conditions with those of the New England Company. The grant was made to Symmes and his associates the following year. Associated with Symmes, was Matthias Denman, also of New Jersey, who located, among other tracts in the Symmes purchase, the section upon which Cincinnati was laid out. Denman sold to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each one-third of his location, retaining the other third himself. In August, 1788, they laid out the first portion of what, in a few years, became one of the great cities of the West. Fort Washington was erected here in 1790, and was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory. There were but few settlers here until after 1794, when settlers began to arrive rapidly. In July, 1815, the population was 6,500.

In October, 1795, the treaty was signed between the United States and Spain, which secured to the former the free navigation of the Mississippi. After this the Northwest began to settle rapidly. During the next year settlements were made at various points along the Miami and Scioto rivers, including those at Piqua and Chillicothe. In September, of the same year, the city of Cleveland was laid out.

The great extent of the Northwestern Territory, and the rapid increase of population at the beginning of the new century, began to render the efficient action of the courts impossible; and to remedy this evil a division of the Territory was proposed. A committee in Congress, to whom the matter had been referred, on the 3d of March, 1800, reported in favor of two distinct territorial governments, and that the division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running directly to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The report was accepted, and an act passed, which was approved May 7th, of the same year, making the division. It provided, among other things, that from and after the next 4th day of July, "all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the northward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The same act provided, that until the Legislatures of the Territories, respectively, otherwise ordered, Chillicothe, on

the Scioto river, should be the seat of government of the Territory east of the line of division; and that Vincennes, on the Wabash river, should be the seat of government of the Indiana Territory. On the 3d of November, of that year, the Territorial Legislature met at Chillicothe. William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties in 1801. The new Territory then embraced all that region now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Nearly the whole of it was at that time in the possession of the Indians. Soon after the arrival of Governor Harrison at Vincennes, he concluded several treaties with the Indians, whereby large grants of land were obtained from the various tribes. By a treaty made at St. Louis, August 18th, 1804, he obtained a relinquishment of Indian title to over 51,000,000 of acres. The year before the government had obtained Louisiana from France, by purchase, and that being divided, the "District of Louisiana" (the "New Northwest") was annexed to Indiana Territory, thus extending Gov. Harrison's authority over a vast domain, occupied chiefly by savage tribes.

By an act of Congress, of January 11th, 1805, Indiana Territory was divided into two separate governments, and the new Territory of Michigan formed. William Hull was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and Detroit was designated as the seat of government. On the 30th of June the Territorial government of Michigan was to go into operation. When Gov. Hull, and the other Territorial officers, reached Detroit, they found the place in ruins and the inhabitants scattered. On the 11th of that month a fire had destroyed almost every building in the place. Gov. Hull adopted a new plan for rebuilding the town, and in population and importance it soon regained all it had lost by the fire.

Other changes were subsequently made in the boundaries of the Western Territories, as new States were from time to time admitted into the Union, until finally, all that vast domain originally designated as the "Northwestern Territory" became sovereign States.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi—Founding of New Orleans—French Grant—John Law—The "Mississippi Bubble"—Territory West of the Mississippi—France Cedes to Spain—Spain Cedes Back to France—France Cedes to the United States—Right to Navigate the Mississippi—Particulars of the Negotiations With France—Extent of the Territory—Possession Taken by the United States—Division of the Territory.

THAT vast region of territory once known as Louisiana, came under the jurisdiction of civilized men by the right of discovery—a right which has long been known and recognized among civilized nations, though often necessarily followed by conquest to render it effective. For two centuries the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico, so far as we know, ignorant of the fact that it received the waters of one of the largest rivers of the world. About the year 1660 the French, who had re-established themselves in Canada, received some information of this great river, but did not discover its mouth until 1691, when, according to some authorities, La Salle succeeded in reaching it. Iberville founded his first colony in 1699, but it did not assume importance until 1717, when the city of New Orleans was founded. In 1712 Louis XIV of France granted to M. Crozart a charter to the whole territory of Louisiana, which was so named in honor of the king. Under

the leadership of John Law, in 1716, a company was formed at Paris and incorporated as the "Mississippi Company," which purchased Louisiana from the crown. The financial disasters in France caused by Law brought about the failure of his Mississippi scheme, and the explosion of what is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble." Louisiana was then resumed by the crown, and the commerce of the Mississippi was declared free. The French retained possession until 1762, when they ceded it to Spain, including the whole country to the head waters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains. The jurisdiction of France, which had continued for nearly a century, thus ended, until in 1800 Bonaparte, then first consul, induced the Spanish government to cede it back to France. During the time that Louisiana remained a Spanish dependency, that government claimed the exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi river. The free navigation of that river was essential to the prosperity and commerce of the United States. Spain then having jurisdiction also over the Floridas east of the great river, and that river for several hundred miles flowing wholly through the Spanish dominions, the question of its navigation south of the southern boundary of the United States became a serious one to our government and people. The people in the western part of the United States especially demanded the free navigation of the river as a right. But Spanish military posts enforced the collection of duties on imports by way of the river for the upper region. Boats descending were forced to submit to revenue exactions by Spanish authorities. These exactions were a constant source of trouble and disaffection, and led to a threatening state of affairs between the United States and Spain. Spain, however, by the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, conceded to the United States the free navigation of the river from its source to the Gulf, and also the free use of the port of New Orleans for three years as a port of deposit.

The treaty of Madrid, however, did not quiet all troubles between the United States and Spain. In 1802, during the administration of President Jefferson, there was some apprehension of a war growing out of the continued disputes respecting the southwestern boundary. These disputes had led to many difficulties between the people of the United States and the Spanish authorities. These affairs, however, assumed a new aspect, when in the spring of 1802 the government of the United States received intelligence that, by a secret treaty made in October, 1800, Spain had ceded Louisiana to France. At this time Mr. Livingston was the United States Minister to France, and President Jefferson, soon after learning of the Spanish cession to France, wrote to Mr. Livingston in reference to acquiring the right to deposit at the port of New Orleans, and other matters which had been in dispute between the United States and Spain. In his annual message to Congress, in December of the same year, the President alluded to the subject of the Spanish cession to France. Congress passed resolutions asserting the right of navigating the Mississippi, and insisting upon the right to the use of a port or place of deposit. At that time it was understood in the United States that the Spanish cession to France included the Floridas, which, however, was not the case. The policy of the President was to enter into a treaty with France for the purchase of New Orleans and the Floridas, and with this view, on the 10th of January, 1803, he appointed James Monroe minister plenipotentiary to France to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Mr. Monroe's nomination was confirmed by the senate. The instructions to the American ministers only asked for the cession of the city of New Orleans

and the Floridas, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi. The cession at this time of the entire Territory of Louisiana was not a subject of discussion. Mr. Monroe sailed from New York, March 8, 1803, and arrived in Paris April 1.

Bonaparte was then first consul, and France was on the eve of a war with England. He supposed the American ministers were authorized to enter into more extended stipulations than they really were. Marquis de Marbois was directed to negotiate with the American ministers. Said the first consul to his minister, as recorded by the latter:

“Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this day with Mr. Livingston. But I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence with new contributions. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions francs, and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep those fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers. Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister the President must have given secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attended to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect any dismemberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair.”

On the same day that Napoleon thus confided to Marbois his determination, conferences began between the latter and Mr. Livingston. The American minister had been in Paris about two years, endeavoring to obtain indemnities claimed by American citizens for prizes made by the French during peace, but so far, without result further than vague answers. Mr. Livingston had become distrustful of the French government, and feared the Louisiana overtures were but an artifice to gain still further time. Soon after these preliminary discussions were entered upon, Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris, and the next day began his conferences with Marbois. Rapid progress was made in the negotiations, for both sides had an interest in hastening the matter. Mr. Monroe was surprised to hear the first overtures made

so frankly by the French minister, when he proposed to cede to the United States so vast a region of country, with the largest rivers of the world, instead of merely a town and an inconsiderable extent of territory. The offer embraced infinitely more than the American ministers were empowered to ask for, or accept. Their powers only extended to an arrangement respecting the left bank of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. But the moment was a critical one with France, hostilities being about to commence with England. There was not time for further instructions from the government of the United States before the opportunity would pass, perhaps forever. The American ministers therefore assumed the responsibility of treating for the purchase of the entire colony, or territory of Louisiana—an extent of country sufficient in itself for an empire. The terms were soon agreed upon. The United States was to pay for this vast acquisition the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In the treaty of October 1, 1800, between France and Spain, the latter had reserved the right of preference in case France should cede this territory to another power; but here again France could not afford to wait. The treaty was concluded and subsequently submitted to the Spanish cabinet. They complained that no regard had been paid to their reserved right, and for almost a year that court delayed its approbation of the treaty. On the 10th of February, 1804, however, Don Pedro Cavallos, the Spanish minister, wrote to Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, that "His Catholic Majesty had thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded, thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship to the United States." The important treaty that gave to the United States this vast region, with all its wonderful resources, was concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and four days later the instruments, in French and English, were signed by the ministers. After affixing their signatures, the ministers rose and shook hands, each expressing his satisfaction with the result. Mr. Livingston said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The treaty which we have just signed has not been obtained by art, or dictated by force; equally advantageous to the two contracting parties, it will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts. From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank; the English lose all exclusive influence in the affairs of America."

The first consul, who had followed the negotiation with a lively interest, acquiesced in the result, and said to Marbois: "It is true, the negotiation does not leave me anything to desire. Sixty millions [francs] for an occupation that will not, perhaps, last for a day! I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital, and that it may be employed in works beneficial to the marine. This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

On the 22d day of May, 1803, England commenced hostilities against France by the capture of some of her merchant vessels, and on the same day Bonaparte gave his formal ratification of the Louisiana treaty of cession. In July, the treaty was received in the United States, and on the 20th of October, 1803, it was ratified by the Senate, by twenty-four against seven votes. The country ceded by this treaty, as estimated at that time, exceeded a million of square miles, all occupied by savages, except a few sparse settlements, aggregating from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants, about 40,000 of whom were slaves. The whites were chiefly French, or descendants of French.

Congress, a few days after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, passed an act making provision for the occupation and temporary government of the territory acquired. Eleven millions of dollars were appropriated as payment for the purchase—the remaining four millions being reserved, according to a stipulation in the treaty, to indemnify citizens of the United States who had sustained losses at the hands of the French. The resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was sustained by the House of Representatives by a vote of ninety to twenty-five.

Even before the acquisition of Louisiana, it had been a favorite object of President Jefferson to have an exploring expedition sent across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and in January, 1803, he had recommended an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation was made, and the enterprise was placed under the direction of Captains Lewis and Clarke. The treaty with France, however, was ratified before the exploring expedition was ready to start. On the 14th of May, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with their companions, consisting in all of thirty persons, left the banks of the Mississippi on their long and perilous voyage of two years and three months, to seek out and give to their country and the world some more accurate knowledge respecting this vast region of country, of which civilization at that time knew so little. The expedition was in every way successful, and the report made by Captains Lewis and Clarke enabled the government and people of the United States to form a better judgment of the immense value of the country acquired.

It will be seen that the region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, comprehended not only the present State of Louisiana, but all the vast region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and as far north as the British possessions. The great States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the greater part of Minnesota, and several of our great Territories, are but parts of this purchase.

On the 20th of December, 1803, in pursuance of authority given by act of Congress, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase, and raised the American flag at New Orleans. The Spanish authorities there objected to the transfer, but early in 1804 they acquiesced and withdrew. The newly acquired territory, by authority of Congress, was, on the first of October, 1804, divided as follows: All south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel became the District of Louisiana, and was placed under the authority of the officers of the then Indiana Territory. It so remained until July 4, 1805, when the District of Louisiana was given a territorial government of its own. In 1812, the Territory of New Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, Missouri Territory was divided—that part comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country west, being organized as the Territory of Arkansas. In March, 1821, a part of Missouri Territory was organized as the State of Missouri, and admitted into the Union. On the 28th of June, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri, was made a part of the Territory of Michigan, so remaining until July 4th, 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This embraced within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, created the Territory of Iowa, embracing not only the present State of Iowa, but the greater part of the present State of Minnesota, and extending northward to the British Possessions.

AN INDIAN CAMP.



INDIAN WARS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Gen. Harmar's Defeat—Gen. St. Clair—His Defeat—Gen. Wayne—His Victory—His Treaties With the Indians—British Posts Surrendered—Death of Wayne—Gen. Harrison—Tecumseh—The Prophet—Battle of Tippecanoe—Tecumseh's Alliance With the British—Harrison Appointed Brigadier-General—Perry's Victory—Gen. McArthur—Battle of the Thames—Tecumseh Killed—Peace With the Indians—Indian Titles Extinguished—Military Posts Established at Belle Point, Council Bluffs, and St. Peters—The Ricarees—Gen. Cass—Treaty at Fort Dearborn—Fort Atkinson—Grand Council at Prairie du Chien—Indian Outrages—The Militia Called Out—Gen. Atkinson—Policy of Removing the Indians West—Treaty With the Sacs and Foxes—Black Hawk—He Refuses to Comply With Treaties—Black Hawk War—Battle of Bad Axe—Gen. Henry Dodge—Black Hawk Captured—Taken to Washington—Keokuk—Black Hawk Purchase—Gen. Winfield Scott—Treaties at Davenport—Antoine Le Claire—Removal of Sacs and Foxes to Iowa—Gen. Street—Wapello—Maj. Beach—Sac and Fox Villages on the Des Moines—Gov. Lucas—Gov. Chambers—Visit of Hard-Fish to Burlington—An Incident—Speech of Keokuk.

ALMOST every advance of civilization on the American continent has been made at the expense of more or less conflict and bloodshed at the hands of the savage tribes who were the occupants and owners of the soil prior to the advent of the white man. Passing over the conflicts of the colonists in the early settlements of the East, the later struggles of the pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and the Indian wars of the South, we shall briefly refer to some of the troubles with the aborigines in the Northwest. With the opening of the new country to white settlers it was necessary to establish military posts for the protection of the pioneers against the attacks of the Indians. In 1790, all pacific means having failed with the tribes north of the Ohio, President Washington sent Gen. Harmar with a military force against them. After destroying several of their villages, he was defeated in two battles near the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, and not far from the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1781 Gen. Arthur St. Clair was promoted to the rank of major general, and was entrusted with a command against the hostile Miamis. On assuming his command, the last admonition of Washington was, "Beware of surprise." Gen. St. Clair marched with his troops to the vicinity of the Miami villages on the Maumee. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was surprised in camp on the St. Mary's river, and his force of 1400 ill disciplined men was cut to pieces. He soon after resigned his commission. In this defeat St. Clair's loss was about 600 men. The savages were greatly emboldened by their successes, and it was soon found that more vigorous measures were necessary. The Indians continued to commit outrages against the infant settlements. In some cases, doubtless, the whites were the aggressors, for Washington in his annual message of November 6, 1792, recommended more adequate measures "for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory." Attempts were made to treat with the Indians, but the attempted negotiations proved unsuccessful.

After the unsuccessful and disastrous campaigns of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, who had won distinguished laurels in the war of the Revolution, was, in April, 1792, promoted to the rank of major general, and made commander-in-chief in the war against the western Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a signal victory over the Miamis, near the rapids of the Maumee, and compelled them to sue for peace. In the same year a fort was erected by his order on the site of the old "Twightwee Village" of the Miami tribe, where the city of Fort Wayne is now located. It continued to be a military post until 1819.

After his successful campaign of 1794, Gen. Wayne was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians, and also to take possession of the forts still held by the British in the Northwest. He negotiated the treaty of Greenville which was signed by all the principal chiefs of the Northwest. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to a large tract of country. That characteristic determination which, during the war of the Revolution, had gained him the *sobriquet* of "Mad Anthony," impressed the hostile tribes with a dread of him which operated as a wholesome restraint. Gen. Wayne also took possession of the British posts in the Northwest, which were peaceably surrendered, in accordance with Jay's treaty, and from this time there was assurance of peace on the frontier. He died in the garrison at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., December 14, 1796.

From the date of Wayne's victory up to 1809 the whites maintained comparatively peaceable relations with the Indians. During this year, Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes relinquished their title to certain lands on the Wabash river. About this time the noted chief Tecumseh comes into prominence as the bitter opponent of any more grants of land being made to the whites.

Tecumseh was a chief of the Shawnees, born on the Scioto river near Chillicothe, about the year 1770. It was said that he was one of three brothers who were triplets. The other two brothers were named Kumshaka and Elskwatawa. Kumshaka is believed to have died while young, but Elskwatawa became the Prophet who co-operated with the chief in all his plans. His father, Puckeshinwa, had risen to the rank of chief, but was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1795 Tecumseh was declared chief at or near where Urbana, Ohio, is now located. In 1798 he went to White river, Indiana, and his brother, the Prophet, to a tract of land on the Wabash. Tecumseh, by reason of his oratory, had great influence over the savage tribes, and his plan was to unite all of them against the whites in a conspiracy, similar to that of Pontiac nearly half a century before. For this purpose he visited all the tribes west to the Mississippi, and upon Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. At the same time his brother, the Prophet, pretended to be directed by the Great Spirit to preach against the influence and encroachments of the white men. Their efforts to incite the Indians to hostilities were successful, and they gathered a large force of warriors, making their headquarters at a stream they called Tippecanoe, near the Wabash river.

Meantime Gov. Harrison was watching the movements of the Indians, and being convinced of the existence of Tecumseh's grand conspiracy, had prepared to defend the settlements. In August, 1810, Tecumseh went to Vincennes to confer with the Governor in relation to the grievances of the Indians, but demeaned himself in such an angry manner that he was dismissed from the village. He returned to complete his plans for the conflict. Tecumseh delayed his intended attack, but in the meantime he was gathering strength to his cause, and by the autumn of 1811 had a force of several hundred warriors at his encampment on the little river called by the Indians *Keth-tip-pe-ce-nunk*, or Tippecanoe. Harrison, with a force of eight hundred men, partly regulars and partly volunteers, determined to move upon the Prophet's town, as it was called. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the night of the 5th of November his camp was furiously

but unsuccessfully attacked. On the morning of the 7th he was again attacked by a large body of the Indians, but Tecumseh's warriors were completely routed, but not without a severe and hotly contested battle, and the loss of about 200 of Harrison's men.

President Madison, in a special message to Congress of December 12, 1811, speaking of this engagement, says:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the seventh ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline. It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages, which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile excursions otherwise to have been apprehended."

The result of the battle of Tippecanoe utterly ruined the plans of Tecumseh, for his arrangements with the different tribes were not yet matured. He was greatly exasperated toward the Prophet for precipitating the war. Had Tecumseh himself been present it is likely the attack would not have been made. The defeated Indians were at first inclined to sue for peace, but Tecumseh was not yet conquered. The breaking out of the war with Great Britain at this time inspired him with new hope, and his next endeavor was to form an alliance with the English. In this he succeeded, and was appointed a brigadier general. He was entrusted with the command of all the Indians who co-operated with the English in the campaigns of 1812-13, and was in several important engagements.

After the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, August 18, 1812, Harrison was appointed to the command of the Northwestern frontier, with a commission as brigadier general. As this was in September, too late in the season for a campaign, he did not assume active operations until the next year, by which time he was promoted to the rank of major general. After Commodore Perry won his signal victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813, Harrison hastened with his command to capture Malden. On arriving there late in September he found that Proctor, the British general, had retreated. About the same time Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. Pursuing the British army into the interior of Canada West, Harrison overtook Proctor at the Moravian settlements, on the river Thames, on the 5th of October. The British general had an auxiliary force of two thousand Indians under the command of Tecumseh. The battle was opened by the American cavalry under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, afterward vice-president of the United States. Early in the engagement Tecumseh was killed at the head of his column of Indians, who, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled in confusion. It has been claimed by some authorities that this celebrated chief was killed by Col. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol. This, however, will remain one of the unsolved problems of history. The result of the battle was a complete victory for the Americans, with the capture of 600 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of army stores.

This decisive victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians practically closed the war in the Northwest, and as a consequence peace

with the Indian tribes soon followed. Other treaties were negotiated with the Indians by which they gave up their title to additional large tracts of territory. The settlement of the country progressed rapidly, and again an era of apparent good will prevailed between the whites and Indians. By the end of the year 1817, the Indian title, with some moderate reservations, had been extinguished to the whole of the land within the State of Ohio, to a great part of that in Michigan Territory, and in the State of Indiana. In 1817 Gov. Cass, of Michigan, in conjunction with Gov. McArthur, of Ohio, obtained a cession of most of the remaining lands in Ohio with some adjoining tracts in Indiana and Michigan, amounting in all to about 4,000,000 of acres, and in 1819 Gov. Cass met the Chippewas at Saginaw and obtained a cession of lands in the peninsula of Michigan to the extent of about 6,000,000 of acres. The next year a treaty was made at Chicago, then nothing but a military post, called Fort Dearborn, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which a large additional tract was obtained, which completed the extinguishment of the Indian title to the peninsula of Michigan south of the Grand river. By 1820 a number of military posts were established far in the interior, and among them was one at Belle Point on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs on the Missouri, at St. Peters on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay on the upper lakes.

During the month of June, 1823, Gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while trading with the Indians at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed. Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs, then the most western post, took immediate measures to check this hostile spirit of the Ricarees, fearing that it might extend to other tribes in that quarter and endanger the lives of traders on the Missouri. With a detachment of the regiment stationed at Council Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village. The hostile spirit, however, still continued and extended to the tribes on the upper Mississippi and the upper lakes. Several parties of citizens were plundered and murdered by those tribes during the year 1824. An act of Congress of May 25th of this year, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and another act of March 3, 1825, provided for the expense of treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes, and also for establishing boundaries and promoting peace between them. These objects were in the main accomplished, and by the treaties made the government secured large acquisitions of territory. Gov. Cass, in conjunction with Gov. Clark, of Missouri, attended a grand council of the tribes this year at Prairie du Chien to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress last mentioned. During his continuance in office as Governor of Michigan Territory, Gov. Cass made, or participated in the making of nineteen treaties with the Indians, and by them acquired lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to an amount equal to one-fourth of the entire area of those States.

During the summer of 1827, when the commissioners appointed to carry into execution certain provisions of a treaty, made August 19th, 1825, with various northwestern tribes, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, several citizens were murdered, and other acts of hostility were committed, especially against the miners at Fever river, near Galena, by a party

of the Winnebago tribe, which tribe was one of those associated in the treaty. To quell these outrages the governors of the State of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, made levies of militia. These forces, with a corps of seven hundred United States troops, under the command of General Atkinson, repaired to the scene of danger. The Indians, overawed by the appearance of the military, surrendered the perpetrators of the murders, and gave assurances of future good behavior.

For many years it had been the policy of the government to obtain a relinquishment of the title of the Indians to all lands within the limits of the States, and as rapidly as possible cause the removal of the tribes to territory beyond the Mississippi. In 1830 the Chickasaws and Choctaws, occupying portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, agreed to remove, and in due time carried out their agreement in good faith. The same year a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they agreed to cede their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. The principal village of these united tribes was located at the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi, near where the city of Rock Island now stands. Here had been an Indian village, according to tradition, for one hundred and fifty years. These tribes had owned and occupied the country bordering on the Mississippi, to an extent of seven hundred miles, from the mouth of the Wisconsin almost to the mouth of the Missouri. The Indians did not seem disposed to comply promptly with the terms of the treaty, and one band, under the noted chief Black Hawk (*Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kiak*), evinced a determination to keep possession of their old village. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, construed their continued residence in the ceded territory as an invasion of the State, and under his authority to protect the State from invasion, ordered out seven hundred militia to force their removal, according to the treaty. This interference of the governor of Illinois with the duties belonging to the Federal Government, obliged the commander of United States troops in that quarter to co-operate with him, in order to prevent a collision between the State militia and the Indians. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, had been established as early as 1816, and when the Black Hawk trouble commenced, was in command of Gen. Atkinson. The Indians were overawed by this imposing military force, and yielding to necessity, crossed the Mississippi. Black Hawk, feeling exasperated at the harsh treatment his people had received, resolved to prosecute a predatory war against the white settlements. He united his band of Sacs and Foxes with the Winnebagoes, under the command of the Prophet Wabo-ki-e-shiek (White Cloud), and in March, 1832, recrossed to the east side of the Mississippi. They murdered a number of defenseless families, and committed many outrages upon the settlers. The whole frontier became alarmed, and many of the settlers fled for safety. The governor of Illinois ordered out the State militia, which being joined by four hundred regular troops, constituted a force of about one thousand, under the command of Gen. Atkinson. They pursued the Indians, and after a campaign of about two months, during which two engagements were fought, the war was brought to an end. The last, and the decisive battle of the war, is known in history as the battle of Bad Axe, being fought on a small tributary of the Wisconsin of that name. This battle took place August 2d, 1832, and the force against Black Hawk was commanded by Gen. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. The Indians lost forty of their braves, and Gen. Dodge one. The Indians made but little

further resistance, and Black Hawk's "British Band," as it was styled, became demoralized and fled. They reached the Mississippi and were making preparations for crossing when they were checked by the captain of the steamboat "Warrior," who discharged a six-pounder at them, although they had displayed a flag of truce. The next morning Gen. Atkinson arrived with his army, and made an attack, which the Indians were now powerless to resist. Black Hawk escaped, but was taken by some treacherous Winnebagoes, and delivered along with the Prophet, on the 27th of August, to Gen. Street, at Prairie du Chien. Two of Black Hawk's sons, the Prophet and other leaders, were also taken, and by order of the government were conveyed through the principal cities and towns on the seaboard, in order that they might be impressed with the greatness and power of the United States. For some time Black Hawk was held as a captive, and then through the intercession of Keokuk, who had been opposed to the war, and had not participated in the hostilities, he was allowed to return to Rock Island, and permitted to join his people. Treaties were made with the offending tribes by which they agreed to compensate for the expense of the war, by ceding a valuable part of their territory on the west side of the Mississippi, and to immediately remove from the east side. The United States stipulated to pay to the three tribes annually, thirty thousand dollars for twenty-seven years, and also to make other provisions for their improvement. By this treaty the United States acquired the first territory in Iowa which was opened to settlement. It is what is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced a strip of territory extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, about fifty miles in width, and embracing an area of about six millions of acres. This treaty was made on the 21st day of September, 1832, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi river, where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, represented the United States, and on the part of the Indians there were present Keokuk, Pash-paho, and about thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation. Within the limits of this purchase was reserved a tract of 400 square miles, situated on Iowa river, and including Keokuk's village. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when it was ceded to the United States. This treaty was negotiated by Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, and on the part of the Indians Keokuk was the leading spirit. This council was also held on the banks of the Mississippi, near the site of the present city of Davenport. The treaty stipulated for the removal of the Indians to another reservation on the Des Moines river. On this an agency was established, where the present town of Agency City, in Wapello county, is located. Out of the "Black Hawk Purchase" was conveyed to Antoine Le Claire, who was interpreter, and whose wife was an Indian, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the Island.

General Joseph M. Street, the agent with the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, was transferred to the Sac and Fox agency on the Des Moines river, and in 1838 took measures for building and making the necessary improvements. In April, of the next year, he removed with his family from Prairie du Chien. His health soon began to fail, and on the 5th of May, 1840, Gen. Street died. Wapello, a prominent chief of the Sac and Fox nation, died in 1842. His remains were interred near those of Gen. Steet. The stone slabs placed over their graves soon after, are inscribed as follows:

In
 MEMORY OF
 GEN. JOSEPH M. STREET,
Son of Anthony and Molly Street.
Born Oct. 18th, 1782, in Virginia;
Died at the Sac and Fox Agency,
May 5th, 1840.

In
 MEMORY OF
 W A - P E L - L O ,
Born at
Prairie du Chien, 1787 :
Died near the Forks of Skunk,
March 15th, 1842—Sac and Fox Nation.

Wapello had requested that at his death his remains be interred near those of Gen. Street.

After the death of Gen. Street, Maj. John Beach, his son-in-law, received the appointment as agent for the Sacs and Foxes, and filled the position to the satisfaction of the government. Major Beach was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, Feb. 23d, 1812. After a course of study at Portsmouth Academy, in New Hampshire, he received at the age of sixteen, the appointment of cadet at the West Point Military Academy, graduating in the class of 1832. Receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant by brevet in the First U. S. Infantry, of which Zachary Taylor was then colonel, he was ordered to duty on the frontier, and was alternately stationed at Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. His hearing having partially failed, in 1838, he resigned his commission in the army, and was, at the time of his appointment as Indian agent, engaged in the U. S. Land Office at Dubuque. He remained at Agency City, engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits until his death, which occurred August 31st, 1874.

At the time of Gen. Street's death, the Indians were occupying their reservation with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, as follows: Upon the banks of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, was the village of Keokuk, and above were those of Wapello and Appanoose. The village of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-me-que, as it is in the Indian tongue, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, where J. P. Eddy was licensed by Maj. Beach, the agent, in the summer of 1840, to establish a trading post. Not far from the "Forks of Skunk" was a small village presided over by Kish-ke-kosh, who, though not a chief, was a man of considerable influence. Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, still had a village on the bank of Iowa river.

It has been remarked above that Keokuk, who was the chief next in authority and influence to Black Hawk, was opposed to the war against the whites, and persistently refused to take part in the hostilities. When Black Hawk's attempt to defy the power of the United States resulted so disastrously to the Indians, and they were obliged to cede still more territory, his influence among his people declined, and that of Keokuk increased. Black Hawk, however, retained a party of adherents, and for some time a

sort of rivalry existed between the two chiefs, and this feeling was shared to some extent by their respective friends in the tribes. An incident is related by Maj. Beach to show how the traders were ready to take advantage of this state of things for their own mercenary purposes.

When Gen. Harrison became President in 1841, John Chambers, an ex-congressman of Kentucky, was appointed Governor of the Territory, succeeding Gov. Robert Lucas. The governor was *ex-officio* superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. Gov. Lucas had favored the Black Hawk band, whose chief was Hardfish. Accordingly when the new governor was appointed, both Keokuk and Hardfish felt that it would be something of an object to gain his favor. The latter desired the new governor to pursue the policy of his predecessor, while Keokuk wished at least an impartial course. Keokuk requested the consent of the agent for him and his principal men to visit the governor at Burlington. As it was the policy of the government to discountenance such pilgrimages of the Indians, Maj. Beach suggested that Gov. Chambers might see proper to visit them at the agency. With this expectation Keokuk chose to wait. The Hardfish band, under the influence of some of the traders, were less patient. They hastened to Burlington in a large body, and on their arrival encamped near the town, sending to the governor a written notice of their presence, and a request for supplies. The governor answered, declining to accede to their request, or to hold a council with them. Hardfish and his men returned over their weary journey of seventy miles to the agency, very much disappointed. In the meantime the governor communicated with Major Beach, informing him that he would visit the agency soon, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent the Indians from making incursions through the white settlements. When the governor fixed his time to be present, the bands were all informed, and it was arranged that a grand council should be held. When the day arrived all the Indians, except the Poweshiek band of Foxes, who were so far away on the Iowa river, were encamped within a convenient distance from the agency. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the Hardfish party, arrayed in all their toggery, and displaying their richest ornaments, came in grand procession upon the ground. Having dismounted from their ponies, they formed in file on foot and marched into the agency headquarters, where the governor was to receive them. Hardfish and some of his principal men shook hands with the governor and then sat down.

The reader will remember that at this time the nation was in mourning for the sudden loss of a President by death, and that Gov. Chambers had been one of the warmest and most devoted friends of Gen. Harrison, a fact of which Keokuk was fully advised. Chambers had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and they had ever after been as father and son. Keokuk was shrewd enough to make the most of this.

The appointed hour for the meeting had passed, and the governor began to become impatient for the appearance of Keokuk. At last the sounds of the approaching bands were heard faintly floating upon the breeze. After a time the procession marched with slow and solemn tread into view, not arrayed in gaudy feathers, ribbons and trinkets, like the Hardfish band, but with lances and staves wrapped around with wilted grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and instead of being painted in vermillion, their faces presented the sombre hues produced by a kind of clay they were wont to use on occasions of solemnity or mourning. Their

appearance betokened sadness and affliction. Mr. Josiah Smart, the interpreter, informed Gov. Chambers that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their principal men must have died during the night. Even Hardfish and his men were at a loss to account for what they saw, and wondered who could have died. At last Keokuk and his men dismounted and filed slowly and solemnly into the presence of the governor. Keokuk signed to the interpreter, and said :

"Say to our new father that before I take his hand, I will explain to him what all this means. We were told not long ago that our Great Father was dead. We had heard of him as a great war chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants, and we believed that we would always have friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and as this is our first opportunity, we thought it would be wrong if we did not use it, to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss; and we had to keep our father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead."

At the conclusion of this speech, Keokuk stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp of the governor showed that the wily chief had touched the proper cord. The result was, that the Hardfish band received no special favors after that, at the expense of the other bands.

SKETCHES OF BLACK HAWK AND OTHER CHIEFS.

Black Hawk—Treaty of 1804—Black Hawk's account of the Treaty—Lieut. Pike—Ft. Edwards—Ft. Madison—Black Hawk and the British—Keokuk recognized as Chief—Ft. Armstrong—Sac and Fox Villages—Black Hawk's "British Band"—Black Hawk War—Black Hawk's old age—His death in Iowa—His remains carried away, but recovered—Keokuk—Appanoose—Wapello—Poweshiek—Pash-e-pa-ho—Wish-e-co-ma-que—Chas-chun-ca—Mau-haw-gaw—Ma-has-kah—Si-dom-i-na-do-tah—Henry Lott—A Tragedy in Humboldt County—Ink-pa-du-tah—Spirit Lake Massacre—Expedition from Ft. Dodge—Death of Capt. Johnston and William Burkholder.

BLACK HAWK.

THIS renowned chief, the "noblest Roman of them all," was born at the Sac village on Rock river, about the year 1767. His first introduction to the notice of the whites seems to have been in 1804, when William Henry Harrison, then the Governor of Indiana Territory, concluded his treaty with the Sac and Fox nation for the lands bordering on Rock river. Black Hawk was then simply a chief, though not by election or inheritance, of his own band of Sac warriors, but from that time he was the most prominent man in the Sac and Fox nation. He considered the action of the four chiefs who represented the Indians in making this treaty as unjust and refused to consider it binding. The territory ceded embraced over fifty-one millions of acres, extending almost from opposite St. Louis to the Wisconsin river. He claimed that the chiefs or braves who made the treaty had no authority to make it, and that they had been sent to St. Louis, where the treaty was negotiated, for quite a different purpose, namely: to procure the release of one of their people who was held there as a prisoner on charge of killing a white man. The United States regarded this treaty as a *bona fide* transaction, claiming that the lands were sold by responsible men of the tribes, and that it was further ratified by a part of the tribes with Gov. Edwards and

Auguste Choteau, in September, 1815, and again with the same commissioners in 1816. They claimed that the Indians were only to occupy the lands at the Sac village on Rock river until they were surveyed and sold by the government, when they were to vacate them. The treaty of St. Louis was signed by five chiefs instead of four, although Black Hawk claimed that the latter number only were sent to St. Louis for a different purpose. One of these was Pash-e-pa-ho, a head chief among the Sacs. Black Hawk himself thus describes the return of the chiefs to Rock Island after the treaty:

"Quash-quame and party remained a long time absent. They at length returned, and encamped a short distance below the village, but did not come up that day, nor did any person approach their camp. They appeared to be dressed in fine coats, and had medals. From these circumstances we were in hopes that they had brought good news. Early the next morning the council lodge was crowded. Quash-quame came up and said that on their arrival in St. Louis they met their American father, and explained to him their business, and urged the release of their friend. The American chief told them he wanted land, and that they had agreed to give him some on the west side of the Mississippi, and some on the Illinois side, opposite the Jeffreon; that when the business was all arranged, they expected their friend released to come home with them. But about the time they were ready to start, their friend was let out of prison, who ran a short distance, *and was shot dead!* This was all myself or nation knew of the treaty of 1804. It has been explained to me since. I find, by that treaty, that all our country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Jeffreon, was ceded to the United States for one thousand dollars a year!"

The treaty was doubtless made in good faith on the part of the commissioners, and with the full conviction that it was by authority of the tribes. From this time forward Black Hawk seems to have entertained a distrust of the Americans.

Although Spain had ceded the country west of the Mississippi to France in 1801, the former power still held possession until its transfer to the United States by France. Black Hawk and his band were at St. Louis at this time, and he was invited to be present at the ceremonies connected with the change of authorities. He refused the invitation; and in giving an account of the transaction, said:

"I found many sad and gloomy faces, because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

In August, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike ascended the river from St. Louis, for the purpose of holding councils with the Indians, and selecting sites for military posts within the country recently acquired from France. At the mouth of Rock river he had a personal interview with Black Hawk, the latter being favorably impressed with the young lieutenant. Speaking of this interview, Black Hawk himself said:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief, and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt river.

Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock Island, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, and made a speech, and gave us some presents. We, in turn, presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Lieut. Pike's expedition was soon followed by the erection of Fort Edwards and Fort Madison, the former on the site of the present town of Warsaw, Illinois, and the latter on the site of the present town of Fort Madison, Iowa. When these forts were being erected, the Indians sent down delegations, headed by some of their chiefs, to have an interview with the Americans. Those who visited Fort Edwards returned apparently satisfied with what was being done. The erection of Fort Madison they claimed was a violation of the treaty of 1804. In that treaty the United States had agreed that if "any white persons should form a settlement on their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Fort Madison was erected within the territory reserved for the Indians, and this they considered an intrusion. Some time afterward a party under the leadership of Black Hawk and Pash-e-pa-ho attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison. Five soldiers who came out were fired upon by the Indians, and two of the soldiers were killed. They kept up the attack for several days. Their efforts to destroy the fort being unsuccessful, they returned to Rock river.

When the war of 1812 broke out, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, which was the origin of his party, at a later date, being known as the "British Band." In narrating the circumstances which induced him to join the British, he says:

"Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see the Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied by an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He replied that the trader at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall, and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

According to Black Hawk, this proposition pleased his people, and they went to Fort Madison to receive their promised outfit for the winter's hunt, but notwithstanding the promise of the Great Father, at Washington, the trader would not give them credit. In reference to their disappointment, Black Hawk says:

"Few of us slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen descending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island, with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran

through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

Black Hawk and his band then espoused the cause of the British, who, as in the case of Tecumseh, gave him the title of "Gen. Black Hawk." But a large portion of the Sacs and Foxes, at the head of whom was Keokuk, chose to remain neutral, as well as to abide by the treaty of 1804. Of this party Keokuk was the recognized chief. The nation was divided into the "war party" and "peace party." Black Hawk maintained his fidelity to the British until the end of the war, and was the intimate friend and supporter of Tecumseh, until the death of the latter at the battle of the Thames.

At the close of the war of 1812, Black Hawk returned to his village on Rock river, to find Keokuk still the friend of the Americans, and the recognized war chief of that portion of the Sac and Fox nation which had remained neutral. As stated elsewhere, a new treaty was concluded in September, 1815, in which, among other matters, the treaty of St. Louis was ratified. This treaty was not signed by Black Hawk, or any one representing his band, but was signed by chiefs of both the Sacs and Foxes, who were fully authorized to do so. This treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, and was a result of the war of 1812, with England. In May, 1816, another treaty was held at St. Louis, in which the St. Louis treaty of 1804 was recognized. This treaty was signed by Black Hawk and twenty other chiefs and braves. The same year Fort Armstrong was erected upon Rock Island, a proceeding very distasteful to the Indians. Of this Black Hawk says:

"We did not, however, object to their building the fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island on the Mississippi, and had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden, like the white people have near their big villages, which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life, I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks, immediately under the place where the fort now stands, and has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan's, but ten times larger. We were particular not to make much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited, for fear of disturbing him. But the noise of the fort has since driven him away, and no doubt a bad spirit has since taken his place."

The expedition which was sent up the river to erect a fort at or near Rock Island, consisted at first of the Eighth United States Infantry, and started from St. Louis in September, 1815, under the command Col. R. C. Nichols. They reached the mouth of the Des Moines, where they wintered. In April, 1816, Gen. Thomas A. Smith arrived and took command of the expedition. They reached Rock Island on the 10th of May, and, after a careful examination, the site for the fort was selected. The regiment being left under the command of Col. Lawrence, the work on the fort immediately commenced. It was named in honor of John Armstrong of New York, who had recently been Secretary of War.

After the establishment of the fort and garrison at Rock Island settlements began to be made at and near the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi. Keokuk, as the head chief of the Foxes, with his tribe, in accordance with the treaties they had made with the United States, left in 1828 and established themselves on Iowa river, but Black Hawk and his "British

Band" of about 500 warriors remained in their village and persistently refused to leave. The settlers began to complain of frequent depredations at the hands of Black Hawk's people, and feared that the neighboring tribes of Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, and Winnebagoes, might be induced to join Black Hawk in a war of extermination. Finally, in the spring of 1831, Black Hawk warned the settlers to leave. These troubles culminated in the "Black Hawk War," and the final capture of the chief and some of his principal men, as related elsewhere. The Black Hawk War ended hostilities with the Indians at or near Rock Island. A garrison, however, was maintained there until 1836, when the troops were sent to Fort Snelling. The fort was left in charge of Lieut. John Beach, with a few men to take care of the property.

After his capture, Black Hawk and several of his principal men were taken to Jefferson Barracks, where they were kept until the the spring of 1833. They were then sent to Washington, where they arrived on the 22d of April, and on the 26th were confined in Fortress Monroe. On the 4th of June, 1833, they were set at liberty by order of the government and permitted to return to their own country.

In the fall of 1837 Black Hawk, accompanied by Keokuk, Wapello, Poweshiek, and some forty of the principal chiefs and braves of the Sac and Fox nations, again visited Washington, in charge of Col. George Davenport, who by his influence with the Indians assisted the government in making another large purchase of territory in Iowa. This tract adjoined the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced 1,250,000 acres.

After Black Hawk's release from captivity in 1833, he seemed unwilling to reside in any of the villages of the tribe. His band was broken up and dispersed, as stipulated in the treaty of peace, and he seemed to seek seclusion from his people. While the garrison remained at Rock Island, he usually lived near it, and often put up his wigwam close to the fort, where his vision could take in the beautiful country on the east bank of the Mississippi, which had been his home for more than half a century. But the time came when he must go with his people to the new reservation on the banks of the Des Moines. He was then in the waning years of his life, and the other chiefs of the nation seemed disposed to pay him but little attention. His family consisted of his wife, two sons and one daughter. He established his lodge on the east bank of the Des Moines, about three miles below the site of the present town of Eldon. Gen. Street presented the family with a cow, which was a piece of property which exacted much solicitude and care at the hands of Madame Black Hawk. His lodge was near the trading post of Wharton McPherson; and James Jordan, who was also at that time connected with the post, had his cabin within a few rods of Black Hawk's lodge. This was in the summer of 1838, and the old chief who had defied the power of the United States and caused the expenditure of millions of treasure to subdue him, was nearing his departure for a final remove beyond the power of earthly governments. Near his lodge, on the bank of the river, stood a large elm tree, with its spreading branches overhanging the stream, and flowing from its roots was a crystal spring of pure water. Here during the sultry summer days of that year Black Hawk was wont to repose and dream over the years of his former greatness and the wrongs that his people had suffered. At last, on the 3d of October, 1838, death came to his relief, and, according to the Indian idea, his spirit passed away to the happy hunting grounds.

The remains of Black Hawk were interred by his family and friends near his cabin on the prairie, a short distance above the old town of Iowaville. The body was placed on a board, or slab, set up in an inclining position, with the feet extending into the ground some fifteen inches and the head elevated above the surface some three feet or more. This was enclosed by placing slabs around it with the ends resting on the ground and meeting at the top, forming a kind of vault. The whole was then covered with dirt and neatly sodded. At the head of the grave was placed a flag-staff thirty feet high, from which floated the American flag until it was worn out by the wind. Interred with the body were a number of his prized and long-treasured relics, including a military suit presented by Jackson's cabinet; a sword presented by Jackson himself; a cane presented by Henry Clay, and another by a British officer; and three silver medals—one presented by Jackson, one by John Quincy Adams, and the other by citizens of Boston. Near the grave a large post was set in the ground, on which were inscribed in Indian characters, emblems commemorating many of his heroic deeds. The grave and flag-staff were enclosed by a rude picket fence in circular form. Here the body remained until July, 1839, when it disappeared. On complaint being made by Black Hawk's family, the matter was investigated, and it was finally traced to one Dr. Turner, who then resided at a place called Lexington, in Van Buren county. The remains had been taken to Illinois, but at the earnest request of Black Hawk's relatives, Gov. Lucas interposed and had them sent to Burlington. The sons were informed that the remains were in Burlington and went to that place to obtain them. While there it was suggested to them that if taken away they would only be stolen again, and they concluded to leave them where they thought they might be more safely preserved. They were finally placed in a museum in that city, and years after, with a large collection of other valuable relics, were destroyed by the burning of the building. In the meantime the relatives of the renowned chief removed westward with the rest of the tribe, and were finally lost to all knowledge of the white man.

KEOKUK.

Keokuk (Watchful Fox) belonged to the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river, in 1780. He was an orator, but was also entitled to rank as a warrior, for he possessed courage and energy, but at the same time a cool judgment. He had an intelligent appreciation of the power and greatness of the United States, and saw the futility of Black Hawk's hope to contend successfully against the government. In his first battle, while young, he had killed a Sioux, and for this he was honored with a feast by his tribe.

At the beginning of the Black Hawk War an affair transpired which was dignified by the name of the "Battle of Stillman's Run," in which some three hundred volunteers under Maj. Stillman took prisoners five of Black Hawk's men who were approaching with a flag of truce. One of the prisoners was shot by Stillman's men. Black Hawk had also sent five other men to follow the bearers of the flag. The troops came upon these and killed two of them. The other three reached their camp and gave the alarm. Black Hawk's warriors then charged upon Stillman's advancing troops and completely routed them. This failure to respect the flag of truce so exasperated the Indians that it was with great difficulty that Keokuk could restrain his warriors from espousing the cause of Black Hawk. Stillman's defeat was fol-

lowed by a war-dance, in which Keokuk took part. After the dance he called a council of war, and made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints. The blood of their brethren slain by the white men, while bearing a flag of truce, called loudly for vengeance. Said he:

"I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success. But if you do determine to go upon the war path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we will kill all our old men and our wives and our children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

Keokuk so forcibly portrayed in other parts of this speech the great power of the United States, and of the hopeless prospect before them, that his warriors at once abandoned all thought of joining Black Hawk.

The name Keokuk signified Watchful Fox. As we have seen, he eventually superseded Black Hawk, and was recognized by the United States as the principal chief of the Sac and Fox nation, which, indeed, had much to do in stinging the pride of the imperious Black Hawk. In person he was strong, graceful and commanding, with fine features and an intelligent countenance. He excelled in horsemanship, dancing, and all athletic exercises. He was courageous and skillful in war, but mild and politic in peace. He had a son, a fine featured, promising boy, who died at Keokuk's village on the Des Moines. Keokuk himself became somewhat dissipated during the later years of his life in Iowa. It was reported that after his removal with his people to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, he died of *delirium tremens*. Iowa has honored his memory in the name of one of her counties, and one of her principal cities.

APPANOOSE.

Appanoose was a chief who presided over a band of the Sacs. His name, in the language of that tribe, signified "A Chief When a Child," indicating that he inherited his position. It was said he was equal in rank with Keokuk, but he did not possess the influence of the latter. He was one of the "peace chiefs" during the Black Hawk War. During the last occupation of Iowa soil by the Sacs and Foxes, Appanoose had his village near the site of the present city of Ottumwa. His people cultivated a portion of the ground on which that city is located. He was one of the delegation sent to Washington in 1837, at which time he visited with the other chiefs the city of Boston, where they were invited to a meeting in Faneuil Hall. On that occasion he made the most animated speech, both in manner and matter, that was delivered by the chiefs. After Keokuk had spoken, Appanoose arose and said:

"You have heard just now what my chief has to say. All our chiefs and warriors are very much gratified by our visit to this town. Last Saturday they were invited to a great house, and now they are in the great council-house. They are very much pleased with so much attention. This we cannot reward you for now, but shall not forget it, and hope the Great Spirit will reward you for it. This is the place which our forefathers once inhabited. I have often heard my father and grandfather say they lived near the sea-coast where the white man first came. I am glad to hear all this from you. I suppose it is put in a book, where you learn all these things. As far as I can understand the language of the white people, it appears to me



INDIANS TRYING A PRISONER.

that the Americans have attained a very high rank among the white people. It is the same with us, though I say it myself. Where we live beyond the Mississippi, I am respected by all people, and they consider me the tallest among them. I am happy that two great men meet and shake hands with each other."

As Appanoose concluded his speech, he suited the action to the word by extending his hand to Gov. Everett, amid the shouts of applause from the audience, who were not a little amused at the self-complacency of the orator. But few of the incidents in the life of this chief have passed into history. His name has been perpetuated in that of one of the Iowa counties.

WAPELLO.

Wapello, or Waupellow, was one of the minor chiefs of the Sac and Fox Nation. He was born at Prairie du Chien, in 1787. At the time of the erection of Fort Armstrong (1816) he presided over one of the three principal villages in that vicinity. His village there was on the east side of the Mississippi, near the foot of Rock Island, and about three miles north of the famous Black Hawk village. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Slough, and then to a place at or near where the town of Wapello, in Louisa county, is now located. Like Keokuk, he was in favor of abiding by the requirements of the treaty of 1804, and opposed the hostilities in which Black Hawk engaged against the whites. He was one of the chiefs that visited Washington in 1837, and his name appears to several treaties relinquishing lands to the United States. He appears to have been a warm personal friend of Gen. Jos. M. Street, of the Sac and Fox agency, and made a request that at his death his remains be interred along side of those of Gen. Street, which request was complied with. He died near the Forks of Skunk river, March 15th, 1842, at the age of 55 years. His remains, with those of Gen. Street, repose near Agency City, in the county which honors his memory with its name. The two graves and the monuments have recently been repaired by parties connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose line passes within a few rods of them.

POWESHIEK.

Poweshiek was a chief of the same rank with Wapello, and near the same age. He also was one of the chiefs who visited Washington in 1837. When the greater portion of the Sac and Fox nation removed to the Des Moines river, he retained his village on the Iowa river, where he presided over what was known as the Musquawkie band of the Sacs and Foxes. In May, 1838, when Gen. Street organized a party to examine the new purchase made the fall before, with a view of selecting a site for the agency, the expedition was accompanied by about thirty braves, under the command of Poweshiek. At that time the Sacs and Foxes were at war with the Sioux, and after leaving their reservation these men were very fearful that they might be surprised and cut off by the Sioux. A small remnant of his band make their home on Iowa river, in Tama county, at this time. He also remained the friend of the whites during the Black Hawk war, and the people of Iowa have honored his memory by giving his name to one of their counties.

PASH-E-PA-HO.

Pash-e-pa-ho, called also the Stabbing Chief, at the time of the treaty of 1804, and until after the Black Hawk war, was head chief among the Sacs. He was also present in St. Louis at the making of that treaty, and was even then well advanced in years. It has been related that he laid a plan to attack Fort Madison, not long after its erection. His plan was to gain an entrance to the fort with concealed arms under their blankets, under a pretense of holding a council. A squaw, however, had secretly conveyed intelligence to the commandant of the garrison of the intended attack, so that the troops were in readiness for them. When Pash-e-pa-ho and his warriors advanced in a body toward the closed gate, it suddenly opened, revealing to the astonished savages a cannon in the passage-way, and the gunner standing with lighted torch in hand ready to fire. Pash-e-pa-ho deemed "discretion the better part of valor", and retreated.

Some time after the plot against Fort Madison, Pash-e-pa-ho made an attempt to obtain a lodgement in Fort Armstrong, though in quite a different way. Several of his braves had the year before, while out hunting, fell in with a party of their enemies, the Sioux, and had lifted several of their scalps.

The Sioux complained of this outrage to the Department at Washington, and orders were issued demanding the surrender of the culprits. They were accordingly brought and retained as prisoners in Fort Armstrong, where they had comfortable quarters and plenty to eat during the winter. Having fared sumptuously for several months, without effort on their part, they were released on the payment of a small amount out of the annuities of their tribes, to the Sioux. The next fall Pash-e-pa-ho thought he might avoid the trouble of stocking his larder for the winter. So he voluntarily called on the commandant of Fort Armstrong, and informed him that while on a recent hunt he had unfortunately met a Sioux, and had yielded to the temptation to get his scalp. He confessed that he had done a very wrongful act, and wished to save the Great Father at Washington the trouble of sending a letter ordering his arrest; therefore he would surrender himself as a prisoner. The commandant saw through his scheme to obtain comfortable quarters and good boarding for the winter, and so told him he was an honorable Indian, and that his voluntary offer to surrender himself was a sufficient guarantee that he would appear when sent for. That was the last that was heard of the matter. Pash-e-pa-ho was never sent for.

During the first quarter of the present century the Sacs and Foxes were frequently at war with the Iowas. The latter had one of their principal villages on the Des Moines river, near where Black Hawk died many years afterward. It was here that the last great battle was fought between these tribes. Pash-e-pa-ho was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes. Black Hawk was also a prominent actor in this engagement, but was subject to his senior, Pash-e-pa-ho. Accounts conflict as to the date, but the evidences of the conflict were plainly visible as late as 1824. The Sacs and Foxes surprised the Iowas while the latter were engaged in running their horses on the prairie, and therefore unprepared to defend themselves. The result was that Pash-e-pa-ho achieved a decisive victory over the Iowas.

Pash-e-pa-ho was among the chiefs present at the making of the treaty of 1832, when the "Black Hawk Purchase" was made. He was very much given to intemperate habits whenever he could obtain liquor, and it is probable that, like Keokuk, he died a drunkard.

WISH-E-CO-MA-QUE.

Quite prominent among the Sacs and Foxes, after their removal to Iowa, was a man known by the name of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-ma-que, as it is in the Indian tongue. He was not a chief, but a brave who rose almost to the prominence of a chief. He adhered to Black Hawk in his hostility toward the whites, and when Black Hawk died, Hardfish became the leader of his band, composed mostly of those who had participated in the Black Hawk war. When the Sacs and Foxes occupied their reservation on the Des Moines river, Hardfish had his village where Eddyville is now located. It was quite as respectable in size as any of the other villages of the Sacs and Foxes. Hardfish's band was composed of people from the Sac branch of the Sac and Fox nation. One John Goodell was the interpreter for this band. The name of Hardfish was quite familiar to the frontier settlers of Southeastern Iowa.

CHOS-CHUN-CA.

When, in 1834, Gen. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Winnebagoes for the country occupied by them in Wisconsin, they were transferred to a strip of land extending west from the Mississippi, opposite Prairie du Chien, to the Des Moines river, being a tract forty miles in width. The chief of the Winnebagoes at that time was Chos-chun-ca, or Big Wave. Soon after their removal to this reservation they were visited by Willard Barrows, one of the pioneers of Davenport, who had an interview with Chos-chun-ca. He found him clothed in a buffalo overcoat, and wearing a high crowned hat. His nose was surmounted by a pair of *green spectacles*. Mr. Barrows held his interview with the chief just south of the lower boundary of the reservation. Chos-chun-ca was quite reticent as to the affairs of his people, and refused permission to Mr. Barrows to explore the Winnebago reservation, being impressed with the idea that the whites had sent him to seek out all the fine country, and that if their lands were found desirable, then the Indians would be compelled to remove again. Mr. Barrows, however, without the chief's permission, passed safely through their territory.

MAU-HAW-GAW.

The greater portion of the territory embraced within the limits of Iowa, was once occupied by a tribe, or nation of Indians, known in history as the Iowas (or Ioways), who for many years maintained an almost constant warfare with the Sioux, a powerful rival who lived to the north of them. The Iowas were originally the Pau-hoo-chee tribe, and lived in the region of the lakes, to the northeast, but about the year 1700 they followed their chief, Mau-haw-gaw, to the banks of the Mississippi, and crossing over, settled on the west bank of Iowa river, near its mouth, and there established a village. They called the river on which they established their empire, Ne-o-ho-nee, or "Master of Rivers." For some years they prospered and multiplied, but the Sioux began to envy them the prosperity which they enjoyed, and with no good intentions came down to visit them. Sending to Mau-haw-gaw the pipe of peace, with an invitation to join them in a dog feast, they made great professions of friendship. The Iowa chief, having confidence in their protestations of good feeling, accepted the invitation. In the midst of the

feast the perfidious Sioux suddenly attacked and killed the unsuspecting Mau-haw-gaw. This outrage was never forgiven by the Iowas.

MA-HAS-KAH.

One of the most noted chiefs of the Iowas was Ma-has-kah (White Cloud), a descendent of Mau-haw-gaw. He led his warriors in eighteen battles against the Sioux on the north, and the Osages on the south, but never failed to achieve a victory. He made his home on the Des Moines river, about one hundred miles above the mouth, and must have been something of a Mormon, for it is said he had seven wives. In 1824 he was one of a party of chiefs who visited Washington. He left his home on the Des Moines to go down the river on his way to join his party, and when near where the city of Keokuk is now located, he stopped to prepare and eat his venison. He had just commenced his meal when some one struck him on the back. Turning round, he was surprised to see one of his wives, Rant-che-wai-me (Female Flying Pigeon), standing with an uplifted tomahawk in her hand. She accosted him with—"Am I your wife? Are you my husband? If so, I will go with you to Maw-he-hum-ne-che (the American big house), and see and shake the hand of In-co-ho-nee", meaning the Great Father, as they called the President. Ma-has-kah answered: "Yes, you are my wife; I am your husband; I have been a long time from you; I am glad to see you; you are my pretty wife, and a brave man always loves to see a pretty woman." Ma-has-kah went on to Washington accompanied by his "pretty wife", Rant-che-wai-mie, who received many presents, but saw many things of which she disapproved. When she returned, she called together the matrons and maidens of the tribe, and warned them against the vices and follies of their white sisters. This good Indian woman was killed by being thrown from her horse, some time after her return from Washington. In 1834 Ma-has-kah was also killed about sixty miles from his home, on the Nodaway, by an enemy who took a cowardly advantage of him. At the time of his death he was fifty years of age. After his death all his surviving wives went into mourning and poverty, according to the custom of the tribe, except one named Mis-so-rah-tar-ra-haw (Female Deer that bounds over the prairie), who refused to the end of her life to be comforted, saying that her husband "was a great brave, and was killed by dogs", meaning low, vulgar fellows.

Soon after the death of Ma-has-kah, his son of the same name, at the age of twenty-four, became the chief of the Iowas. His mother was Rant-che-wai-me, whose tragic death is mentioned above. He also visited Washington in the winter of 1836-7, for the purpose of obtaining redress for injustice, which he claimed had been done to his people by the government, in failing to keep intruders from their lands, and in disregarding other stipulations of the treaty made with his father in 1825.

SI-DOM-I-NA-DO-TAH.

When the whites began to make settlements on the upper Des Moines, the region about Fort Dodge and Spirit Lake was inhabited by Sioux Indians, made up principally of that division of the great Sioux or Dacotah nation known by the name of Sisiton Sioux. When, in 1848, the government surveys of the lands purchased north of the Raccoon Forks were in progress, Mr. Marsh, of Dubuque, set out with his party to run the correction

line from a point on the Mississippi, near Dubuque, to the Missouri river. In this work he was not molested until he crossed the Des Moines, when on the west bank of the river, he was met by a party of Sioux, under the leadership of their chief, Si-dom-i-na-do-tah, who notified Mr. Marsh and his party that they should proceed no farther, as the country belonged to the Indians. The Sioux then left, and Mr. Marsh concluded to continue his work. He had not proceeded more than a mile when Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and his band returned and surrounded the party, robbing them of everything. They took their horses, destroyed their wagons and surveying instruments, destroyed the land-marks, and drove the surveying party back to the east side of the river. This, and other outrages committed on families who, in the fall of 1849, ventured to make claims on the upper Des Moines, led to the establishment of a military post at Fort Dodge in 1850.

In the winter of 1846-7 one Henry Lott, an adventurous border character, had, with his family, taken up his residence at the mouth of Boone river, in what is now Webster county, and within the range of Si-dom-i-na-do-tah's band. Lott had provided himself with some goods and a barrel of whisky, expecting to trade with the Indians, and obtain their furs and robes. In a short time he was waited upon by the chief and six of his braves and informed that he was an intruder and that he must leave within a certain time. The time having expired, and Lott still remaining, the Indians destroyed his property, shooting his stock and robbing his bee-hives. Lott and his step-son made their way to the nearest settlement, at Pea's Point, about 16 miles south, and reported that his family had been murdered by the Indians, as he doubtless thought they would be after he left. John Pea and half a dozen other white men, accompanied by some friendly Indians of another tribe, who happened to be in that vicinity, set out with Lott for the mouth of Boone river. When they arrived they found that the family had not been tomahawked, as he had reported. One little boy, however, aged about twelve years, had attempted to follow his father in his flight, by going down the Des Moines river on the ice. Being thinly clad, the little fellow froze to death after traveling on the ice a distance of about twenty miles. The body of the child was subsequently found. The sequel shows that Lott was determined on revenge.

In November, 1853, Lott ventured about thirty miles north of Fort Dodge, where he pretended to make a claim, in what is now Humboldt county. He took with him several barrels of whisky and some goods, and he and his step-son built a cabin near what is now known as Lott's creek in that county. Si-dom-i-na-do-tah had his cabin on the creek about a mile west of Lott's. In January, 1854, Lott and his step-son went to the cabin of the old chief and told him that they had seen, on their way over, a drove of elk feeding on the bottom lands, and induced the old man to mount his pony, with gun in hand, to go in pursuit of the elk. Lott and his step-son followed, and when they had proceeded some distance they shot and killed Si-dom-i-na-do-tah. That same night they attacked and killed six of the chief's family, including his wife and two children, his aged mother, and two young children she had in charge—including with the chief, seven victims in all. Two children, a boy of twelve, and a girl of ten years of age, escaped by hiding themselves. Some days after, the Indians reported the murders at Fort Dodge, thinking at first that the slaughter had been perpetrated by some of their Indian enemies. Investigation soon revealed the fact that Lott and his step-son had committed the deed. Their cabin was found burned down, and

a slight snow on the ground showed the track of their wagon in a circuitous route southward, avoiding Fort Dodge. Intelligence of them was received at various points where they had been trying to sell furs and other articles, and where the chief's pony was noticed to be in their possession. Having several days start, they made their way across the Missouri and took the plains for California, where, it was subsequently learned, Lott was killed in a quarrel. It is believed by many of the old settlers of Northern Iowa that this outrage of Henry Lott was the cause of that other tragedy, or rather series of tragedies, in the history of Northern Iowa, known as the "Spirit Lake Massacre."

INK-PA-DU-TAH.

Ink-pa-du-tah, it is said, was the brother, and became the successor, of the chief who was murdered by Henry Lott. He is known to the whites chiefly in connection with the horrible outrages committed at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes in Northern Iowa, and at Springfield in Southern Minnesota. He, in connection with U-tan-ka-sa-pa (Black Buffalo), headed a band of about eighteen lodges of Sioux, who, in the spring of 1857, robbed the settlers and committed the most inhuman outrages, culminating in the massacres of the 8th and 9th of March of that year. During the year 1856 a dozen or more families had settled about the lakes, while along the valley of the Little Sioux river at Smithland, Cherokee, and Rock Rapids there were settlements. Ink-pa-du-tah and his band commenced their depredations at Smithland, and passing up the Little Sioux made hostile demonstrations both at Cherokee and Rock Rapids, killing stock and carrying away whatever they saw proper to take, but committed no murders until they reached the infant settlement at the lakes. There, and at Springfield, a small settlement in Minnesota a few miles northeast, they killed forty-one, wounded three, and took with them as captives four women—Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, and Miss Gardner. Twelve persons were missing, some of whose remains were afterward found, having been killed while attempting to escape. Of the four women taken captives, two were killed on their flight, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Thatcher. The other two, Mrs. Marble and Miss Gardner, were some months after, through the efforts of Gov. Madarie, of Minnesota, and the Indian agent at Laqua Parle, purchased from Ink-pa-du-tah by employing friendly Indians to affect the purchase. By this raid and massacre the settlement at the lakes was entirely swept away. All the houses were burned, and all the stock either killed or taken away. At Springfield the settlers were somewhat prepared to defend themselves, having heard of the slaughter at the lakes. Seven or eight persons, however, were killed at Springfield.

The winter preceding these massacres had been unusually severe, and snow had fallen to the depth of from one to two feet. In March all the ravines were filled with drifted snow, with a thick and heavy crust, so that travel in that region was almost impossible. For this reason those infant settlements were almost cut off from intercourse with the thickly inhabited parts of the country. It was, therefore, some time before the news of the massacres reached Fort Dodge, the nearest settlement. The messengers who conveyed the intelligence were Messrs. Bell and Williams, who lived on Little Sioux river. Messrs. Howe, Snyder and Parmenter, of Newton, who had attempted to relieve the inhabitants at the lakes with provisions, also upon arriving there found all the settlers murdered. They, too, hastened as rapidly as possible to Fort Dodge and reported. Messengers were at once

sent to Webster City and Homer to request the citizens to turn out for the relief of the frontier, and they responded promptly. Those two places furnished forty men and Fort Dodge eighty. The force of 120 men was formed into three companies of forty men each, under Captains C. B. Richards, John F. Duncombe, and J. C. Johnston. The battalion was commanded by Major W. Williams. On the 25th of March the battalion started from Fort Dodge, the snow still covering the ground and all the ravines being so gorged with drifted snow that in places it was necessary to cut their way through snow-banks from ten to twenty feet deep. After marching thirty miles ten men had to be sent back, reducing the force to 110 men. In the meantime a force from Fort Ridgely was approaching from the north. The Indians, expecting these movements, had taken their flight across the Big Sioux river to join the Yanktons, in what is now Dakota. The troops, after almost incredible hardships and sufferings for eighteen days and nights, being without tents, failed to get sight of a single hostile Indian. They found and buried the bodies of twenty-nine persons. A number were burned in the houses by the savages, and their remains were found in the ashes. The expedition lost two valuable citizens, Captain J. C. Johnston, of Webster City, and William Burkholder, of Fort Dodge, the latter being a brother of Mrs. Gov. C. C. Carpenter. They were frozen to death on their return from the lakes. Eighteen others were more or less frozen, and some did not recover for a year after. Several years after his death the remains of young Burkholder were found on the prairie, being recognized by the remains of his gun and clothing. When overcome by the cold he was separated from his companions, and his fate was for sometime unknown.

From this brief account of Ink-pa-du-tah, it will be conceded that there is no reason to cherish his memory with any degree of admiration. He was the leader of a band comprising even the worst element of the Sioux nation, the best of which is bad enough, even for savages. The germ of the band of which he was chief, was a family of murderers, known as Five Lodges, who, it was said, having murdered an aged chief, wandered away and formed a little tribe of their own, with whom rogues from all the other bands found refuge. At the time of these hostilities against the whites under Ink-pa-du-tah, they numbered probably over 150 lodges. They were constantly roving about in parties, stealing wherever they could from trappers and settlers. The subsequent career of Ink-pa-du-tah has been west of the borders of Iowa and Minnesota.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Navigation of the Mississippi by the Early Explorers—Flat-boats—Barges—Methods of Propulsion—Brigs and Schooners—The first Steamboat on Western Waters—The "Orleans"—The "Comet"—The "Enterprise"—Capt. Shreve—The "Washington"—The "General Pike"—First Steamboat to St. Louis—The "Independence"—the first Steamboat on the Missouri—Capt. Nelson—"Mackinaw Boats"—Navigation of the upper Mississippi—The "Virginia"—The "Shamrock"—Capt. James May—Navigation of the upper Missouri—Steamboating on the Smaller Rivers.

WE have accounts of the navigation of the Mississippi river as early as 1539, by De Soto, while in search of the "fountain of youth". His voyage ended with his life, and more than a hundred years passed away, when Marquette and Joliet again disturbed its waters with a small bark transported

from the shores of Lake Superior. At the mouth of the Wisconsin they entered the Mississippi, and extended their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas. Their account is the first which gave to the world any accurate knowledge of the great valley of the Mississippi river. Their perilous voyage was made in the summer of 1673. The account was read with avidity by the missionaries and others about Lake Superior, and soon after a young Frenchman named La Salle set out with a view of adding further information in relation to the wonderful valley of the great river. His expedition was followed by other voyages of exploration on western rivers, but the narratives of the explorers are mostly lost, so that very little of interest remains from the voyage of La Salle to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the French, then holding Fort Du Quesne, contemplated the establishment of a line of forts which would enable them to retain possession of the vast territory northwest of the Ohio river. Regular navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, however, was not attempted until after the Revolution, when the United States had assumed control of the western waters. Trade with New Orleans did not begin until near the close of the century. A few flat boats were employed in the trade between Pittsburg and the new settlements along the Ohio river. The settlement of Kentucky gradually increased the trade on the Ohio, and caused a demand for increased facilities for conveyance of freight. Boatmen soon found it profitable to extend their voyages to the Spanish settlements in the South. Freight and passengers were conveyed in a species of boat which was sometimes called a barge, or *bargee* by the French. It was usually from 75 to 100 feet long, with breadth of beam from 15 to 20 feet, and a capacity of 60 to 100 tons. The freight was received in a large covered coffer, occupying a portion of the hulk. Near the stern was an apartment six or eight feet in length, called "the cabin", where the captain and other officials of the boat quartered at night. The helmsman was stationed upon an elevation above the level of the deck. The barge usually carried one or two masts. A large square sail forward, when the wind was favorable, sometimes much relieved the hands. The work of propelling the barges usually required about fifty men to each boat. There were several modes of propelling the barges. At times all were engaged in rowing, which was often a waste of labor on such a stream as the Mississippi. Sometimes the navigators resorted to the use of the *cordelle*, a strong rope or hawser, attached to the barge, and carried along the shore or beach on the shoulders of the crew. In some places this method was impracticable on account of obstructions along the shores. Then what was known as the "warping" process was resorted to. A coil of rope was sent out in the yawl, and fastened to a tree on the shore, or a "snag" in the river. While the hands on board were pulling up to this point, another coil was carried further ahead, and the "warping" process repeated. Sometimes it was expedient to use setting poles, but this method was used chiefly in the Ohio. During a period of about twenty-five years, up to 1811, the mode of conveyance on our western rivers was by flat-boats and barges. It required three or four months to make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Passengers between these points were charged from \$125 to \$150, and freight ranged from \$5 to \$7 per 100 pounds. It cannot be supposed that under such circumstances, the commerce of the West was very extensive.

Previous to the introduction of steamers on western waters, attempts were made to use brigs and schooners. In 1803 several ships were built on the Ohio, and in 1805 the ship "Scott" was built on the Kentucky river, and

in the fall of that year made her first trip to the falls of the Ohio. While there two other vessels, built by Berthone & Co., arrived. All of them were compelled to remain three months, awaiting a sufficient rise in the river to carry them over the falls. In 1807 Mr. Dean built and launched a vessel at Pittsburg. This vessel made a trip to Leghorn, and when making her entry at the custom house there, her papers were objected to on the ground that no such port as Pittsburg existed in the United States. The captain called the attention of the officer to the Mississippi river, traced it to its confluence with the Ohio, thence following the latter stream past Cincinnati and Marietta, to the new city in the wilderness, more than two thousand miles *by water* from the Gulf of Mexico! All these vessels were found inadequate for the purpose of trading on the western rivers, and were soon abandoned. They could not stem the current of the Mississippi. They were transferred to the gulf, and the commerce of the rivers was abandoned to Mike Fink and his followers, remaining with them until 1811. In this year Fulton and Livingston opened a ship-yard at Pittsburg, and built the small propeller "Orleans", which was also furnished with two masts. She was a boat of one hundred tons burthen, and the first steamer that was launched on western waters. In the winter of 1812 she made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. As she passed down the river, the settlers lined the banks, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The flat-boatmen said she never could stem the current on her upward trip. After her first trip, the "Orleans" engaged in the Natchez and New Orleans trade, and paid her owners a handsome profit on their investment. The next steamer was the "Comet", and she was built by D. French. She carried but twenty-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the spring of 1814. Soon after she was taken to pieces, and her engine used in a cotton factory. The "Vesuvius", of 48 tons burthen, was launched at Fulton's ship-yard in the spring of 1814, made a trip to New Orleans, and on her return was grounded on a sand bar, where she remained until the next December. This boat remained on the river until 1819, when she was condemned. The "Enterprise" was the fourth steamboat, and was built by Mr. French, who built the "Comet." The "Enterprise" carried seventy-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the summer of 1814. When she arrived at her destination she was pressed into the service of the army, under Gen. Jackson, then at New Orleans. She was very efficient in carrying troops and army supplies from the city to the seat of war, a few miles below. During the battle of the 8th of January she was busily engaged in supplying the wants of Jackson's army. On the 5th of May following she left New Orleans, and arrived at Louisville in twenty-five days.

In 1816 Captain Henry Shreve built the "Washington" with many improvements in construction. The boilers, which had hitherto been placed in the hold, were changed by Captain Shreve to the deck. In September, 1816, the "Washington" successfully passed the falls of the Ohio, made her trip to New Orleans, and returned in November to Louisville. On the 12th of March, 1817, she departed on her second trip to New Orleans, the ice then running in the Ohio slightly retarding her progress. She made the trip successfully, and returned to the foot of the falls in forty-one days—the upward trip being made in twenty-five days. By this time it was generally conceded by the flat-boatmen that Fitch and Fulton were not visionary fools, but men of genius, and that their inventions could be turned to immense advantage on the rivers of the West. Steamboats from this time on rapidly

multiplied, and the occupation of the old flat-boatmen began to pass away. On Captain Shreve's return to Louisville the citizens gave him a public reception. Toasts and speeches were made, and the "Washington" declared to be the herald of a new era in the West. Captain Shreve in his speech asserted that the time would come when the trip to New Orleans would be made in ten days. His prediction was more than verified, for as early as 1853, the trip was made in four days and nine hours.

While these festivities were going on in Louisville, the "General Pike" was stemming the current of the Mississippi for a new port in steamboat navigation. With a heavy load of freight and passengers she left New Orleans for St. Louis. On her arrival at the latter city several thousand people greeted her as she slowly approached the landing.

Steam navigation commenced on the Missouri in 1819, the first boat being the "Independent", commanded by Captain Nelson. She ascended as far as Chariton and Franklin, at which points she received a cargo of furs and buffalo hides, and returned with them to St. Louis.

In 1816 Fort Armstrong was erected at the lower end of Rock Island. On the 10th of May of this year Col. Lawrence, with the Eighth Regiment and a company of riflemen, arrived here in keel boats. Col. George Davenport resided near the fort and supplied the troops with provisions, and also engaged in trading with the Indians. Most of his goods were brought from "Mackinaw" through Green Bay, thence up Fox river to the "Portage", where they were packed across to the Wisconsin river, and carried down the Mississippi in what were called "Mackinaw Boats." The navigation of the upper Mississippi was confined to keel-boats until 1823, when the first steamboat—the "Virginia"—from Wheeling ascended with provisions to Prairie du Chien. This boat was three or four days in passing the rapids at Rock Island. After this, up to 1827, steamboats continued to ascend the upper Mississippi occasionally with troops and military stores. In this year Capt. James May, of the steamboat "Shamrock", made the first voyage with her from Pittsburg to Galena. This was the first general business trip ever made on the upper Mississippi by a steamboat. Capt. May continued as master of a steamboat on this part of the river until 1834.

The first navigation of any considerable portion of the Missouri river was that of Captains Lewis and Clarke, when in 1804 they ascended that river in keel-boats, or barges, from its mouth almost to its source. Of late years steamboats have navigated it regularly to Fort Benton. Steamboat navigation has also been employed on many of the smaller rivers of the West, including the Des Moines and Cedar rivers in Iowa. The introduction of railroads has superseded the necessity of depending upon the uncertain navigation of the smaller rivers for carrying purposes. The great water-courses, however, will doubtless always remain the indispensable commercial highways of the nation.

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST.

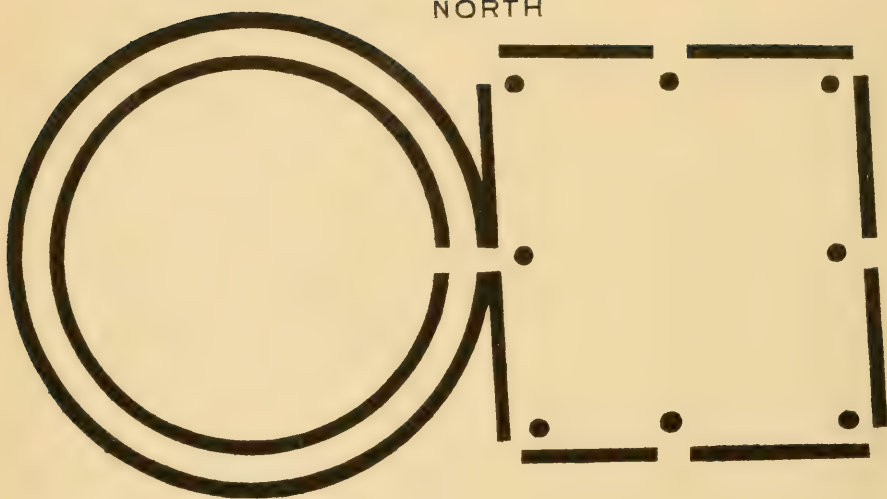
Ancient Works—Conjectures—Works of the Mound Builders in Ohio—Different forms and Classes—Mounds at Gallipolis, Marietta, and Chillicothe—Relics Found—Ancient Fortifications at Circleville and Other Places—Pre-historic Remains in Other States—In Iowa—Excavation of Mounds—Elongated and Round Mounds—Their Antiquity—Who were the Mound Builders?

SCATTERED all over the great Northwest are the remains of the works of an

ancient people, who must have been infinitely more advanced in the arts than the Indian tribes who inhabited the country at the time of the advent of the European. The question as to whether the Indians are the descendants of that people, the Mound Builders, is a subject of antiquarian speculation. One thing, however, is certain, that a people once inhabited all this vast region who possessed some considerable knowledge of the arts and even the sciences; a people of whom the Indians possessed no knowledge, but whose works have survived the mutations of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years, to attest that they lived, and acted, and passed away. There have been various conjectures of the learned concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these monuments of human ingenuity were erected. Their origin is deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity. Neither history, nor authentic tradition, afford any light by which to conduct inquiries concerning them, and it is probable that no certainty upon the subject will ever be attained. Brief mention of some of these ancient works cannot fail to interest the reader. They are found distributed over the country generally from the Alleghany Mountains to the Rocky Mountains. They are more numerous and more remarkable, however, in some parts of the country than in others.

Some of the most remarkable fortifications in Ohio are at Worthington, Granville, Athens, Marietta, Gallipolis, Chillicothe, and Circleville; also, on Paint Creek, 18 miles northwest of Chillicothe, and on a plain three miles northeast of the last named city. In some localities there are both mounds and fortifications, while in others there are mounds only. The mounds vary in magnitude, and also somewhat in shape. Some are conical, ending sharply at the summit, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie. Others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vortex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again, are of a semi-globular shape. Of this description was that standing in Gallipolis. The largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents on the summit a level area of forty feet in diameter. There is one at Marietta of this kind, but the area on top does not exceed twenty feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about fifty feet, and its circumference at the base twenty rods. Those in Worthington and Gallipolis are each from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference at their bases. A large mound once stood in the heart of the city of Chillicothe, but was leveled forty or fifty years ago to make room for the erection of a block of buildings, and in its destruction a number of relics were exhumed. Several smaller mounds were located in the same vicinity. They are found scattered in profusion in the vallies of the Miamis, Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum rivers, as well as south of the Ohio river. One of the largest is near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This is about 33 rods in circumference, and consequently between ten and eleven rods in diameter at its base. Its perpendicular height is about seventy feet. On the summit is an area of nearly sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular cavity, the cubical content of which is about 3,000 feet. Within a short distance of this mound are five smaller ones, some of which are thirty feet in diameter. Some of the mounds mentioned, and others not referred to, have been excavated, either by the antiquarian or in the construction of public works, and in most of them human bones have been discovered. Most of these bones crumble in pieces or resolve into dust shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth,

NORTH



jaw, skull, and sometimes a few other bones, by reason of their peculiar solidity, resist the effects of contact with the air. From the fact of the finding human remains in them many have inferred that they were erected as burial places for the dead. In some of them, however, which have been examined, no human remains have been discovered, but pieces of pottery, stone hatchets, and other relics, are found in nearly all.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance would seem to indicate that the earth of which they were composed was transported some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was first noticed some sixty or seventy years ago, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, and the brick for the court-house in that town were made of it at that time. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones than is usually found in mounds of its size. The characteristics mentioned in connection with the mounds in Ohio apply to those generally throughout the Northwest.

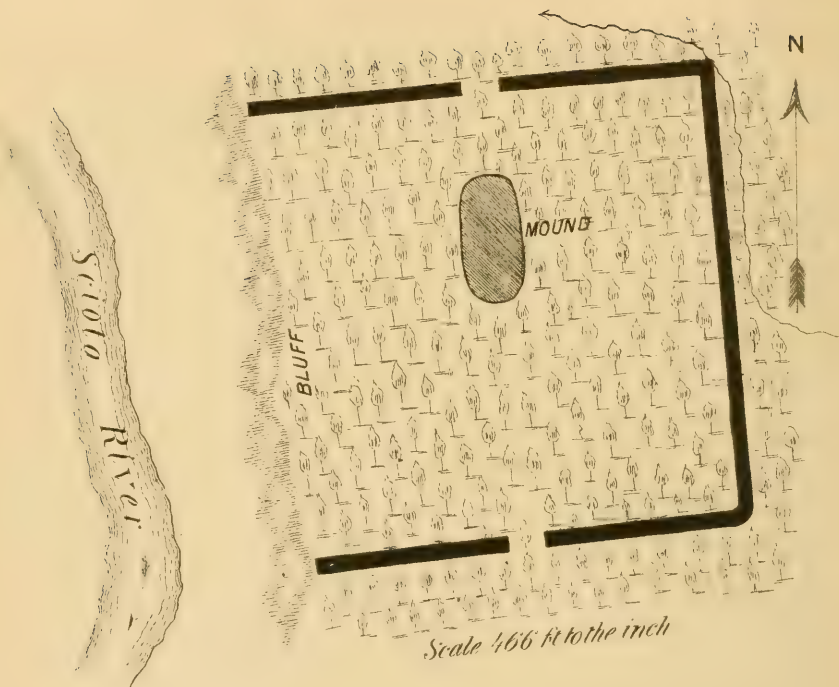
Not so numerous as the mounds, but more remarkable as involving the principles of science, especially mathematics, are the fortifications, or earth walls, found in many places. They are commonly supposed to have been forts, or military fortifications. They generally consist of a circular wall, composed of earth, and usually as steep on the sides as the dirt could conveniently be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical, or oval, and a few of them are quadrangular or square. In height they are various; some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible; some from twenty to thirty feet in height, while others again are of an intermediate elevation. The wall of the same fort, however, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the contents of the ground which they enclose, some containing but a few square rods of ground, while others contain nearly one hundred acres. The number of their entrances, or gateways, varies in different forts from one to eight or more, in proportion to the magnitude of the enclosure. The walls are mostly single, but in some instances these works have been found to consist of two parallel walls, adjacent to each other. The forts are generally located on comparatively elevated ground, adjoining a river or stream of water. Their situation is usually such as a skillful military engineer or tactician would have selected for military positions. This fact would seem to strengthen the theory that they were designed and constructed for fortifications.

The city of Circleville, Ohio, is located on the site of one of the most remarkable of these fortifications, and from this circumstance takes its name. There are, or were, indeed, two forts at that place, one circular, and the other square, as represented in the diagram on the opposite page.

In this, it will be seen that a square fort adjoins a circular one on the east, communicating with it by a gateway. The black points in the square fort, opposite the gateways, show the location of mounds, each about three feet high. The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods apart, the inner circle being forty-seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently deep and broad to have afforded earth enough for the construction of the exterior wall alone, and no more. From this circumstance and others, the earth for the construction of the inner wall is supposed to have been transported from a distance. The inner wall is composed of clay, and the outer one of dirt

and gravel of similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground, which is another circumstance quite conclusive of the correctness of the conjecture that the material for the inner wall was brought from a distance. There is but one original opening, or passage, into the circular fort, and that is on the east side, connecting it with the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusive of the one which connects with the circle. There is one at every corner, and one on each side equi-distant from the angular openings. These avenues are each twelve feet wide, and the walls on either hand rise immediately to their usual height, which is above twenty feet. When the town of Circleville was originally laid out, the trees growing upon the walls of these fortifications and the mounds enclosed in the square one, were apparently of equal size and age, and those lying down in equal stages of decay, with those in the surrounding forest, a circumstance proving the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of former labor and ingenuity. Of course, the progress of modern civilization in the building of a city over these ancient remains, has long since nearly obliterated many of their parts. The above is a description of them as they appeared sixty years ago, when Circleville was a mere village, and before the hand of modern vandalism had marred or obliterated any of the parts. A somewhat minute description of these ancient remains is given, not because they are more remarkable than many others found in different parts of the Northwest, but as an example to show the magnitude of many similar works. Among others in the same State may be mentioned a remarkable mound near Marietta, which is enclosed by a wall embracing an area 230 feet long by 215 wide. This mound is thirty feet high and elliptical in form. This mound, with the wall enclosing it, stand apart from two other irregular enclosures, one containing fifty and the other twenty-seven acres. Within the larger of these two enclosures there are four truncated pyramids, three of which have graded passage ways to their summits. The largest pyramid is 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and is ten feet high. From the southern wall of this enclosure there is a graded passage way 150 feet broad, extending 600 feet to the immediate valley of the Muskingum river. This passage way is guarded by embankments on either side from eight to ten feet high. In the smaller square there are no pyramidal structures, but fronting each gate-way there is a circular mound. The walls of these several enclosures are from twenty to thirty feet broad at the base, and from five to six feet high. Besides these, many similar embankments may be traced in the same vicinity.

Squier and Davis, authors of that most elaborate work, entitled "The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley", estimated that there were in Ross county, Ohio, at least one hundred enclosures and five hundred mounds. They give the probable number in that State at from one thousand to fifteen hundred enclosures, and ten thousand mounds. These estimates are quite likely to be far below the actual number, as their investigations were made many years ago, when large portions of the State were yet covered with forests, and before any general interest had been awakened on the subject of which they treated. Among the remarkable fortifications in Ross county is one at Cedar Bank, on the east side of the Scioto river, about five miles north of Chillicothe. It is of a square form, enclosing an area of thirty-two acres. The west side of this enclosure is formed by the high bluff bordering the river at this point. There are two gate-ways opposite each other, one on the north and the other on the south side. Inside of the enclosure,



on a line with the gate-ways, there is a mound 245 feet long and 150 feet broad. The form of this work is shown by the diagram on the opposite page.

When this work first attracted the attention of Mr. E. G. Squier, Dr. Davis, and others engaged in archaeological research, it was in the midst of a dense forest of heavy timber. Trees of the largest growth stood on the embankments, and covered the entire area of ground enclosed. About a mile and a half below, on the same side of the Scioto, are other fortifications, both circular and square, even more remarkable than the one last described, on account of the forms and combinations which they exhibit. Another fortification in this county, in the form of a parallelogram, 2,800 feet long by 1,800 feet wide, encloses several smaller works and mounds, which altogether make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment.

A series of the most wonderful and most gigantic of these pre-historic works, is to be found in the Licking Valley, near Newark. They cover an area of two square miles. The works are of such vast magnitude that even with our labor-saving implements to construct them, would require the labor of thousands of men continued for many months. "Fort Ancient", as it is called, in Warren county, Ohio, has nearly four miles of embankment, from eighteen to twenty feet high.

Mounds and fortifications similar to those in Ohio are found in all the States of the Northwest, and indeed, throughout the entire valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the valley of the Wabash, in Indiana, are many interesting remains of the works of the Mound Builders. Near Cahokia, Illinois, there is a mound 2,000 feet in circumference, and ninety feet high. Many remarkable objects of interest to the antiquary are found in Wisconsin. Scattered over her undulating plains are earth-works, modeled after the forms of men and animals. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, is an ancient fortification 550 yards long and 275 yards wide. The walls are from four to five feet high, and more than twenty feet in thickness at the base. Near the Blue Mounds, in that State, there is another work, in form resembling a man in a recumbent position. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet across the trunk. At Prairieville there is still another resembling a turtle in shape which, is fifty-six feet in length. At Cassville there is one which is said to resemble the extinct mastodon. In some instances these animal resemblances and forms are much defaced by time, while in other cases they are distinctly visible. Fragments of ancient pottery are found scattered about most of them.

Scattered over the surface of Iowa, also, are to be found many of these monuments of a pre-historic race. The mounds especially are numerous, appearing most in that portion of the State east of the Des Moines river, but in a few instances west of it. Groups of mounds are found along Iowa river, in Johnson county, presenting the same general appearance with those in the States east of the Mississippi. Near the mouth of this river, in Louisa county, are the remains of an ancient fortification, with a number of mounds in the same vicinity, which have attracted the attention of the curious. In the vicinity of Ottumwa, Wapello county, are a large number of mounds, several of which have been examined. There is a chain of them in this last named county, commencing near the mouth of Sugar Creek, a small tributary of the Des Moines, and extending twelve miles northward, with distances between them in some instances as great as two miles. Two of them were excavated several years ago. One of them was about 45 feet in diameter, and situated upon the highest ground in the vicinity. The other was directly

north about one-fourth of a mile. Its diameter at the base was about 75 feet. In the center of this last named mound, was found, at the depth of four feet, a layer of stone, with the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire. There were also found a mass of charcoal, a bed of ashes, and calcined human bones. A number of relics were also found in the smaller mound first mentioned. These examinations were made by several gentlemen of Ottumwa.

Mr. F. C. Roberts, in a Fort Madison paper, writes of the examination of a mound situated about six miles north of that city, a few years ago. It is located on the brow of a hill, is of an elliptical shape, and small in size, being only about 30 feet long, and fifteen feet wide; its height was about six feet. The mound contained a number of separate compartments, constructed as follows: First, there was a floor made of limestone, which must have been brought a distance of several miles, as none nearer could have been obtained. This floor was laid regular and smooth, the best stone only being used. Above the floor, with an intervening space of about twenty inches, there was a roof, also made of limestone. The sides of this vault, if it may so be called, seemed to have once had stone walls, but they were more or less caved in. It was also thought that the roof had originally been much higher. The compartments were made by partitions or walls of stone. Each compartment was occupied by a human skeleton, and articles of flint and stone, as well as some bones of animals. All the skeletons of human origin were placed in a sitting position, with the knees drawn up, and the head inclined forward between them. The arms were placed by the side, and sometimes clasped around the knees. Besides the human bones, there were those of some large birds and of some animal. Some of these were charred, and were found in connection with charcoal and ashes. There were numerous flint weapons, and small three cornered stones.

In Clayton and other counties in the northeastern part of the State, the Mound Builders have left numerous monuments of their existence in that region in pre-historic times. The researches of Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, have been extensive and successful in giving to the scientific and antiquarian world much information in relation to these works of an ancient people who once occupied our continent. He has collected a vast number of relics from the mounds in that portion of the State. After long and thorough investigation, he gives it as his opinion that in Clayton county alone there are not less than one hundred thousand artificial mounds, including the two classes, the round and the elongated, the latter ranging from one hundred to six hundred feet in length. All of them, so far as examinations have been made, contain more or less skeletons. One which was examined near Clayton was estimated to have contained over one hundred bodies. From investigations made, the inference is drawn that the elongated mounds are of greater antiquity than the round ones. The skeletons found in the former are in a more advanced state of decay, and in some of them there is scarcely any trace of bones. In nearly all the round mounds skeletons were found in a remarkably good state of preservation, and can be obtained by the thousand. These facts indicate most conclusively that the elongated mounds were the work of an older race of the Mound Builders, and that they were erected ages before the round ones were. The fact that human remains have been found in nearly all of both classes favors the theory that they were erected as receptacles for the dead.



A PIONEER WINTER.

While workmen were excavating a mound for the foundation of a warehouse in the city of McGregor, in the summer of 1874, human bones were found, and also a stone axe weighing thirteen pounds. It was embedded twenty feet below the original surface.

As stated, the work of the Mound Builders was not confined to that portion of the State embracing the Mississippi drainage. Similar remains, though not so numerous, are observed on the western slope of the watershed between the two great rivers bordering the State. Some five miles below Denison, Crawford county, in the valley of Boyer river, there is a semi-circular group of artificial mounds. They are situated on a plateau, rising above the first, or lower bottom, and are about nine in number, each rising to a height of from five to six feet above the general level of the ground. Another similar group is located on a second bottom, at the mouth of Paradise creek, in the same county. Human remains have been found in some of them.

Having noticed briefly some of the various forms in which these stupendous works of men who lived far back in the centuries, whose annals have not come down to us in any written language, we can say now that the most learned have only been able to conjecture as to the remoteness of their antiquity. The evidences that they are of *very great* age are abundant and conclusive, *but how many hundreds or thousands of years?* This is the problem that many an antiquary would freely give years of study and investigation to solve. The length of time which elapsed during which these works were in progress is another of the unsolved questions connected with them, and yet there is abundant evidence that some of them are much older than others; that the process of their construction extends over a large duration of time—a time during which the Mound Builders themselves passed through the changes which mark the monuments that they have left behind them. It is a well known fact that the manners and customs of rude nations isolated from intercourse and commerce with the world, pass through the process of change and development very slowly. The semi-civilized nations of eastern lands, after the lapse of thousands of years, still cling to the manners and customs, and the superstitions of their ancestors, who lived at the early dawn of our historic period. They use the same rude implements of husbandry, the same utensils in the household, the same arms in warfare, and practice the same styles of dress—all with but little change or modification. The changes are only sufficiently marked to be perceptible after many generations have passed away. Situated as the Mound Builders were, we can but infer that they too passed slowly through the processes of change, and the works which they have left behind them thoroughly attest the truth of this proposition. Their older works appear to be more elaborate and more intricate, showing that the earlier workers were possessed of a higher degree of attainment in the mechanical arts than those whose works are more recent. The inference is that probably after long ages, they gradually retrograded, and were finally subdued or driven southward into Mexico and Central America, by the ancestors of the Indians, who came upon them from the northwest, as the Goths and Vandals invaded and subverted the Roman Empire. This final subjugation may have resulted after centuries of warfare, during which time these fortifications were constructed as defences against the enemy. That they were for military purposes is scarcely susceptible of a doubt. This implies a state of warfare, and war implies an enemy. The struggle ended in the final subjugation of that people to whom

we apply the name of Mound Builders—their conquerors and successors being a race of people in whom we recognize to this day, traces of the Asiatic type.

We, another race of people, after the lapse of other ages, tread to-day, in our turn, on the ruins of at least a limited civilization—a civilization older than that of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico. This great Mississippi valley was once a populous empire, millions of whose subjects repose in the sepulchers scattered in our valleys and over our prairies. While we bow at the shrine of a more intelligent Deity, and strive to build up a truer and better civilization, let us still remember that we tread on classic ground.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Legislation in Regard to Ohio—Admission as a State—Description—Climate and Soil—Origin of Name—Seat of Government—Legislation in Regard to Indiana—Description—Lost River—Wyandot Cave—Seat of Government—Internal Improvements—Vincennes—Illinois—Admission as a State—Description—Productions—Towns and Cities—"Lover's Leap"—"Buffalo Rock"—"Cave in the Rock"—Michigan—The Boundary Question—Admission as a State—Description—History—Towns and Cities—Wisconsin—Description—Climate and Productions—Objects of Interest—Towns and Cities—Sketch of Milwaukee—Minnesota—Description—Lakes—Climate and Productions—Natural Scenery—Red Pipe Stone—Historical Sketch—Towns and Cities—Nebraska—Description—Towns and Cities—Missouri—Organic Legislation—The "Missouri Compromise"—Description—Early Settlement—St. Louis—Other Towns and Cities.

OHIO.

OHIO was the first State formed out of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, which was ceded to the United States by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1783, and accepted by the Congress of the United States, March 1, 1784. This territory was divided into two separate governments by act of Congress of May 7, 1800. Ohio remained a Territorial government until under an act of Congress, approved April 30, 1802, it adopted a State constitution, and was allowed one representative in Congress. On the first of November of the same year the constitution was presented in Congress. The people having, on November 29, 1802, complied with the act of Congress of April 30, 1802, whereby the State became one of the United States, an act was passed and approved February 19, 1803, for the due execution of the laws of the United States within that State.

The State embraces an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. There are no mountains, but the central portion of the State is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, while other portions are from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A belt of highlands north of the middle of the State separates the rivers flowing north into Lake Erie from those flowing south into the Ohio river. The middle portion of the State in great part is an elevated plain with occasional patches of marsh land. A large proportion of the State when first settled was covered with forests, but in the central part there was some prairie. Boulders are found scattered over the surface, as they are generally throughout the Northwest.

The bituminous coal-field of the State extends over an area embracing nearly 12,000 square miles. It occupies the eastern and southeastern parts, with its northern boundary running near Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster. There are also frequent beds of limestone, as well as sandstone well suited for heavy masonry. The most important of the other mineral productions is

iron, which it possesses in great abundance. This is found running through the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide. For fine castings it is not surpassed by that found in any other part of the United States. Salt springs are also fréquent.

The great river of the State is the Ohio, which forms its southern boundary, and receives the tributary volume of waters flowing from the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, as well as those of many smaller streams. The interior rivers mentioned vary in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio is navigable by steamboats of the first-class during one-half the year to Pittsburg. The Muskingum is navigable by means of dams and locks to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times 30 miles farther up to Coshocton. On the northern slope of the State, beginning at the northwest, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all flowing into Lake Erie, and all flowing their entire course within the State, except the Maumee, which rises in Indiana. The last-named river is navigable for lake steamers a distance of 18 miles. Lake Erie coasts the state about 150 miles on the north and northeast, affording several good harbors.

The climate in the southern part of the State is mild, while in the north the temperature is equally as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Great droughts have occasionally prevailed, but the State is regarded as one of the most productive in the Union. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are the leading cereals. All the fruits of the temperate latitudes are generally abundant. The forest trees are of many kinds, including the several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and maple, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, paw-paw, buckeye, dogwood, cherry, elm, and hackberry.

The State receives its name from that of the river which forms its southern boundary. It is of Indian or aboriginal origin. It is not easy to determine its real signification in the Indian language, but some writers have claimed that it means handsome or beautiful. This opinion would seem to be somewhat plausible from the fact that the early French explorers called it *La Belle Rivière*, or the Beautiful River, having probably learned the signification of the Indian name, and therefore gave it a French name with the same signification.

Ohio was first partially settled by a few French emigrants on the Ohio river, while they possessed Canada and Louisiana, about the middle of the last century. But these settlements were very inconsiderable until the year 1787 and 1788, when the Ohio Company and others from New England made the settlement at Marietta. The early inhabitants were much annoyed by the incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated Gen. Harmar and Gen. St. Clair, in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves utterly routed by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Maj. Croghan, then but 21 years of age, with 160 men against the attack of Gen. Proctor, with 500 British regulars and as many Indians. Cincinnati was laid out as early as 1788, but there were only a few settlers until after Wayne's victory. It then improved rapidly, having in 1818 a population of upward of 9,000. Chillicothe was laid out in 1796, and in 1818 had a population of 2,600. Columbus, the present capital, was laid out early in the year 1812, and in 1818 contained about 1,500 inhabitants. Cleveland was laid out in 1796, and about the same time a number of settlements were made along the Miami. Until the legislature met in Columbus, in December, 1816, Cincinnati and Chillicothe had alternately enjoyed

the distinction of being both the Territorial and State capitals. In 1814 the first State-house, a plain brick building, was erected at Columbus, the permanent seat of the State Government. In February, 1852, it was entirely consumed by fire, and was succeeded by the present fine State capitol, which had been commenced prior to the destruction of the old one. The convention which formed the first constitution of the State was held in Chillicothe, in November, 1802.

The following table shows the population of Ohio at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	45,028	337	45,365
1810.....	228,861	1,899	230,760
1820.....	576,572	4,723	581,295
1830.....	928,329	9,574	937,903
1840.....	1,502,122	17,345	1,519,467
1850.....	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329
1860.....	2,302,808	36,673	*2,339,511
1870.....	2,601,946	63,213	*2,665,260

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 30 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 100 enumerated as Indians.

INDIANA.

Indiana was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory which was ceded to the United States by the Virginia. It received a separate Territorial form of government by act of Congress of May 7, 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor. At this time it included all the territory west to the Mississippi river, including all now embraced in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. The seat of the territorial government was established at Vincennes. By act of January 11, 1805, it was divided into two separate governments, and that of Michigan created. Again, February 3, 1809, that of Illinois was created. On the 19th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Indiana to form a constitution and State government. On the 29th of June of the same year the people formed a constitution, and on the 11th of December, 1816, an act of Congress was approved admitting the State into the Union. The laws of the United States were extended to the State by an act of March 3, 1817.

Indiana is 278 miles in its greatest length from north to south, and about 144 miles in width, and includes an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres. It has no mountains or great elevations, but portions south of White river are somewhat hilly. North of the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or slightly undulating. The rivers are generally bordered by rich alluvial bottom lands, sometimes extending for several miles in width. Some of the southeastern counties in places present a rocky surface. The eastern part is generally heavily timbered, while the western is chiefly prairie. The State has a gradual inclination toward the Ohio, and most of the streams flow into that river. Lake Michigan borders the State on the northwest for a distance of about 40 miles, while the Ohio forms the entire southern boundary. In the northern part there are some small lakes. The Wabash is the largest interior river, and with its tributaries drains nearly three-fourths of the State. At high water it is navigable

by steamboats as far as Covington. White river is its principal tributary. It rises in two branches in the eastern part of the State, the two branches uniting about 30 miles from the Wabash. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in the northeastern part of the State, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the northwestern part of the State. Among other streams are the Tippecanoe, Mississiniwa, Whitewater, Flat Rock, and Blue rivers.

The State yields an abundance of coal, the great deposit being in the southwestern portion, and embracing an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, or some twenty-two counties, in most of which it is profitably mined. There are also iron, zinc, gypsum, and lime and sandstone. Many quarries of stone yield excellent building material.

Indiana is not without its natural wonders which have attracted the attention of the curious. Among these is Lost river, in Orange county. This stream is about fifty feet in width. It sinks many feet under ground, and then rises to the surface at a distance of 11 miles. Then there is Wyandot Cave, in Crawford county. In beauty and magnificence it almost rivals the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It has been explored a distance of over twenty miles. Its greatest width is about 300 feet, and its greatest height 245 feet. Among its interior wonders are "Bandit's Hall," "Pluto's Ravine," "Monument Mountain," "Lucifer's Gorge," and "Calypso's Island." The interior is brilliantly sparred with pendant stalactites.

The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat subject to sudden changes. The soil is generally productive, and in the river bottoms very deep, well adapted to Indian corn and other kinds of grain. The alluvial bottom lands of the Wabash and its tributaries are especially noted for their fertility. The productions are the various kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits common in temperate latitudes.

Indiana has a large variety of forest trees. Among those indigenous to the State are several kinds of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, maple, buckeye, beech, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, mulberry, and some sassafras.

Indianapolis is the capital, and is situated on the west fork of White river, in Marion county. The site was selected for the capital in 1820, while the whole country for forty miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. Previous to 1825 the State capital was at Corydon, but in that year the public offices were removed to Indianapolis. The State-house was erected at a cost of \$60,000, and at that time was considered an elegant building. It is now unsuited for the purposes of a great State like Indiana and will soon give place to a larger and more elegant structure. Indianapolis, in 1840, had a population of 2,692; in 1850 it had 8,900; in 1860 it had 18,611; and in 1870 it had 48,244.

In works of internal improvement Indiana stands among the leading States of the Mississippi valley. Railroads radiate in all directions from Indianapolis, and there is scarcely a place in the State of any considerable importance that is not connected, directly or indirectly, with the larger cities. Among her early improvements were the Wabash and Erie Canal, connecting Evansville with Toledo, and the Whitewater Canal, connecting Cambridge City with Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 379 miles are within the limits of Indiana. The Whitewater Canal is 74 miles long. Indianapolis is the largest and most important city in the State, and among the principal cities may be mentioned New Albany,

Evansville, Fort Wayne, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Madison, Laporte, Jeffersonville, Logansport, Crawfordsville, Lawrenceburg, South Bend and Michigan City. Corydon, the former State capital, is 115 miles south of Indianapolis, in Harrison county. When the seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1824, it remained stationary for a long time, but within a few years it has become more flourishing. Vincennes, the ancient seat of the Territorial government, is on the left bank of the Wabash river, 120 miles south of Indianapolis. It is the oldest town in the State, and possesses much historic interest, being first settled by the French about the year 1735. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813.

The following table shows the population of Indiana, at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

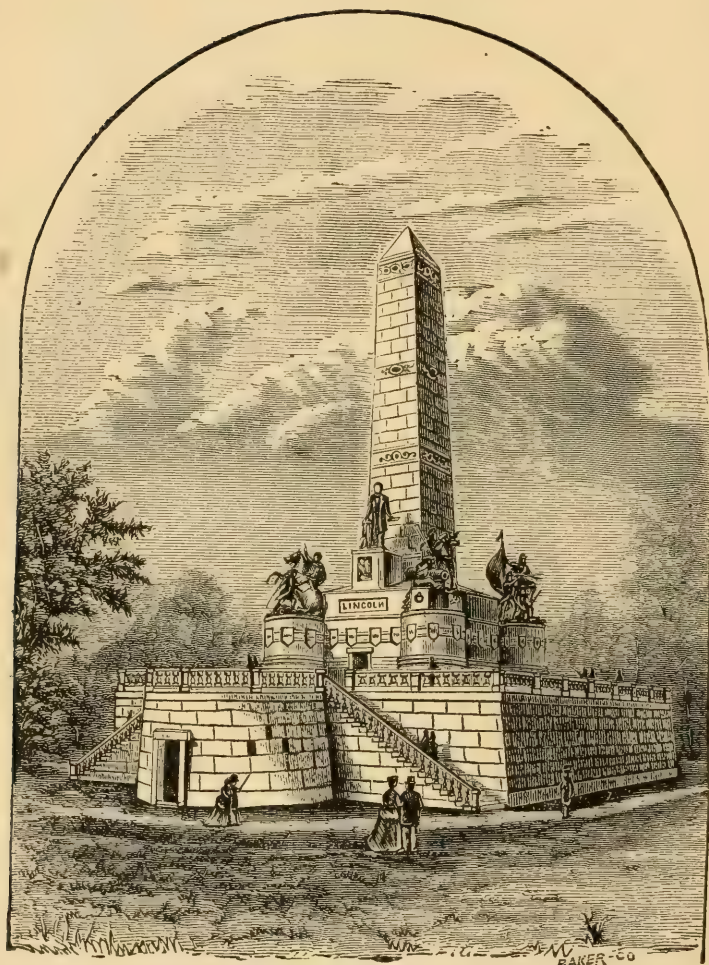
YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,402	298	2,517
1810.....	23,890	630	24,520
1820.....	145,758	1,420	147,178
1830.....	339,399	3,632	343,031
1840.....	678,698	7,168	685,866
1850.....	977,154	11,262	988,416
1860.....	1,338,710	11,428	*1,350,428
1870.....	1,655,837	24,560	*1,680,637

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 290 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 240 enumerated as Indians.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory, which was ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. An act for dividing the Indian Territory, was passed by Congress, and approved February 3d, 1809. An act to enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State government, and authorizing one representative in Congress, was passed and approved April 18th, 1818. By the same act a part of the Territory of Illinois was attached to the Territory of Michigan. The people having, on the 26th of August of the same year, formed a constitution, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, and approved December 3d, 1818, admitting the State into the Union, and on the 2d of March following, an act was approved to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois.

The extreme length of Illinois from north to south is about 380 miles, and its greatest width about 200 miles. It embraces an area of 55,409 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres. The surface of the State is generally level, with a general inclination from north to south, as indicated by the course of its rivers. There are some elevated bluffs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and a small tract of hilly country in the southern part of the State. The northwest part also contains a considerable amount of broken land. Some of the prairies are large, but in the early settlement of the State there were many small prairies, skirted with fine groves of timber. The prairies are generally undulating, and in their native state were clothed in a great variety of beautiful wild flowers. The State is well supplied with minerals of great economic value. The region of Galena, in the northwest part, has



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

for many years yielded vast quantities of lead. The coal fields cover an area of 44,000 square miles. There are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson and Vermillion counties; and medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, have been found in several places. Excellent building stone for heavy masonry, are quarried at Joliet, La Mont, Quincy, and other places.

Illinois possesses pre-eminent facilities for water transportation, the Mississippi river forming the entire western boundary, and the Ohio the entire southern, while Lake Michigan bounds it on the northeast 60 miles. The Illinois river is navigable for steamboats 286 miles. Rock river, though having obstructions near its mouth, has in times of high water been navigated for a considerable distance. Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Spoon rivers have also been navigated by steamboat, but the construction of railroads has in a great measure superseded the necessity of this means of transportation. Among the rivers are the upper portion of the Wabash, which receives from this State the waters of the Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash. The principal tributaries, or sources, of the Illinois river are Kaskaskia, Des Plaines and Fox rivers. Lake Peoria is an expansion of the Illinois river, near the middle of the State. Lake Pishtoka, in the northeast part, is a lake of some importance.

Illinois, extending through five degrees of latitude, presents considerable variety of climate. Peaches and some other fruits, which do not succeed so well in the northern part, rarely fail to yield abundantly in the southern part. The State has immense agricultural capabilities, unsurpassed, indeed, by any other State in the Union, unless it may be the younger State of Iowa. Among its agricultural staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, butter and cheese. Stock raising on the prairies of Illinois has, for many years, been carried on extensively. All the fruits and vegetables common to the latitudes in which it is situated are successfully and abundantly produced.

Timber is plentiful, but not very equally diffused. The bottom lands are supplied with fine growths of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hickory, and several species of oak. Some of these also grow on the uplands, and in addition white oak, and other valuable kinds of timber. White and yellow poplar flourish in the southern part, and cypress on the Ohio bottom lands.

As we have seen, Illinois did not become a member of the Federal Union until 1818, yet settlements were made within its limits about the same time that William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These settlements, like other French colonies, failed to increase very rapidly, and it was not until after the close of the Revolution, that extensive colonization commenced.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, was laid out in 1822. It is situated three miles south of the Sangamon river, in Sangamon county, and is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which have been transformed into splendid farms. Large quantities of bituminous coal are mined in this vicinity. This city will ever be memorable as the home of Abraham Lincoln, and as the place where his remains are entombed. In 1840 it had a population of 2,579; in 1850 it had 4,533; in 1860 it had 7,002; and in 1870 it had 17,364. Since the last date the population has increased rapidly. A new and magnificent State capitol has been erected, and Springfield may now be regarded as one of the flourishing cities of Illinois.

Chicago, on the site of old Fort Dearborn, is now the largest interior city of the United States. It stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, with the

Chicago river flowing through it. As the great commercial emporium of the Northwest, a special account of this city will be given elsewhere. Among other large and thriving cities are Peoria, Quincy, Galena, Belleville, Alton, Rockford, Bloomington, Ottawa, Aurora, Lincoln, Rock Island, Galesburg, Joliet and Jacksonville.

The internal improvements of Illinois are on a grand scale. The railroads traverse almost every county, connecting her towns and cities with her great commercial city on the lake, and with the markets of the East. Besides these, she has her great canal, from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. This canal is 100 miles long.

A few striking features of the natural scenery of this State may be mentioned. Along the Mississippi are bold and picturesque bluffs, rising from one to three hundred feet. "Starved Rock" and "Lover's Leap" are eminences on Illinois river, the former being a perpendicular mass of limestone, eight miles below Ottawa, and rising 150 feet above the river. It is so called from an incident in Indian warfare. A band of Illinois Indians took refuge on this eminence from the Pottawattamies, but being surrounded by the latter, they all died, it is said not of starvation, but of thirst. Nearly opposite "Lover's Leap" is "Buffalo Rock," 100 feet high. Here the Indians formerly drove the buffalo, and with shouts caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. On the banks of the Ohio, in Hardin county, is "Cave in the Rock," the entrance to which is but little above the water. The cave ascends gradually from the entrance to the extreme limit, back 180 feet. In 1797 it was the rendezvous of a band of robbers, who sallied forth to rob boatmen and emigrants. Other outlaws have since made it their abode.

The following table shows the population of Illinois at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870.

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,275	183	2,458
1810.....	11,501	781	12,282
1820.....	53,788	1,374	55,162
1830.....	155,061	2,384	157,445
1840.....	472,254	3,929	476,183
1850.....	846,034	5,436	851,470
1860.....	1,704,291	7,628	*1,711,951
1870.....	2,511,096	28,762	*2,539,891

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 32 enumerated as Indians, and the same number enumerated as Indians in 1870.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. It was detached from Indiana Territory, and become a separate Territorial government under an act of Congress approved January 11, 1805. It remained for more than thirty years under a territorial form of government, but embraced a vast region not now included in the State. During this time there was considerable legislation in regard to its boundaries, the most important of which was the adjustment of the boundary line between Michigan and the State of Ohio, in 1836. In January, 1833, a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory was presented in Congress, praying for admission into the Union as a State. The prayer of the memorial was not granted at that time, partly on account

of the disputed boundary question. Finally, on the 15th of June, 1836, an act was passed "to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed." One of the conditions was, that if a convention of delegates elected by the people of Michigan for the purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries, as declared and established by the act of June 15th, 1836, should first give their assent, then Michigan was to be declared one of the States of the Union. This condition having been complied with, Congress, on the 26th of January, 1837, passed an act declaring Michigan one of the United States, and admitting it into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Michigan occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west; and the northern one between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the south, and Lake Superior on the north. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length, from southeast to northwest, and 130 miles in its greatest width. The southern peninsula is about 283 miles from north to south, and 210 from east to west in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres. The northern peninsula embraces about two-fifths of the total area.

The southern peninsula is generally an undulating plain, with a few slight elevations. The shores of Lake Huron are often characterized by steep bluffs, while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills, rising from one hundred to two hundred feet in height. In the southern part of this peninsula are large districts covered with thinly scattered trees, called "oak openings."

The northern peninsula is in striking contrast with the southern, both as to soil and surface. It is rugged, with streams abounding in water-falls. The Wisconsin, or Porcupine Mountains, form the water-shed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and attain an elevation of 2,000 feet in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of sandstone rock, which in places is worn by the winds and waves into many strange and fanciful shapes, resembling the ruins of castles, and forming the celebrated "Pictured Rocks." The northern peninsula of Michigan possesses probably the richest copper mines in the world, occupying a belt one hundred and twenty miles in length by from two to six miles in width. It is rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate and sterile in soil. Coal is plentiful at Corunna, one hundred miles from Detroit.

The State is so surrounded and intersected by lakes as to fairly entitle it to the soubriquet of "The Lake State." There are a number of small lakes in the interior of the State, which add to the general variety of scenery, but are not important to navigation. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) divide the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. There are a number of small rivers, the most important in the southern peninsula being St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and Au Sable and Siganaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The principal rivers of the northern peninsula are the Menomonee, Montreal and Ontonagon. The shores around the lakes are indented by numerous bays. Several small islands belong to Michigan, the most important of which is Isle Royale, noted for its copper mines.

The climate of Michigan is generally rigorous, except in proximity to the lakes, where the fruits of the temperate zone succeed admirably. The northern peninsula is favorable for winter wheat, but Indian corn does not succeed well. In the southern peninsula, Indian corn is produced abundantly, as well as the winter grains. This part of the State is pre-eminently agricultural.

Portions of the northern peninsula are heavily timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, aspen, maple, ash and elm, and vast quantities of lumber are manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams. Timber is plentiful also in the southern peninsula, and consists chiefly of several species of oak, hickory, ash, basswood, maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, sycamore, cottonwood, black and white walnut, cherry, pine, tamarack, cypress, cedar and chestnut.

Northern Michigan abounds in picturesque scenery, among which may be mentioned the "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors. They extend for about twelve miles, and rise 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of the rock. This portion of the State every season attracts large numbers of excursionists and pleasure-seekers, on account of its charming and interesting scenery.

The State is named for the lake which forms a part of its boundary, and signifies in the Indian language, "Great Water." The first white settlements were by the French, near Detroit and at Mackinaw, in the latter half of the seventeenth century; but these colonies did not progress rapidly. This territory, with other French possessions in North America, came into possession of Great Britain at the peace of 1763. It remained under the dominion of Great Britain until the American Revolution, when it became the possession of the United States. The British, however, did not surrender Detroit until 1796. This region was chiefly the scene of the exploits of the celebrated chief Pontiac, after the expulsion of the French. During the war of 1812, Michigan became the theater of several of the battles and many of the incidents connected with that war. At Frenchtown, in this State, January 22, 1813, occurred a cruel massacre by the savages of a party of American prisoners of war. Gen. Harrison soon after drove the enemy out of the Territory, and removed the seat of war into Canada, where he fought and gained the battle of the Thames.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is situated on Grand river, in Ingham county one hundred and ten miles northwest of Detroit. It was selected for the seat of government in 1847, at which time it was surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. The river here affords excellent water power. A new and handsome State capitol has just been completed.

Detroit, situated on the river from which it takes its name, eighteen miles from the head of Lake Erie, is the largest city in the State. It was the capital until the removal of the seat of government to Lansing, in 1850. Historically it is one of the most interesting cities in the West. The French had here a military post as early as 1670. Three Indian tribes, the Hurons, Pottawattamies and Ottawas, had their villages in the vicinity. With other French possessions, it passed into the hands of the British at the peace of 1763, and twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, although, as stated above, it was not surrendered until 1796. June 11th, 1805, it was almost totally destroyed by fire. Gen. Wm. Hull, first governor of the Territory of Michigan, then projected the city on a new

plan. On the 18th of August, 1812, this same Gen. Hull surrendered it into the hands of the British, but the latter evacuated it September 29th of the same year. In 1870 the population was 79,577, and since then has rapidly increased.

Among the other important towns and cities in the State, are Grand Rapids, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Monroe.

The following table shows the population of Michigan at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	551	.....	551
1810.....	4,618	144	4,762
1820.....	8,591	174	8,765
1830.....	31,346	293	31,639
1840.....	211,560	707	212,276
1850.....	395,071	2,583	397,654
1860.....	736,142	6,799	*749,113
1870.....	1,167,282	11,849	*1,184,059

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 6,172 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 4,926 enumerated as Indians.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin was formed out of a portion of the Territory of Michigan, but was originally a part of the Northwestern Territory ceded by the State of Virginia to the United States. On the 12th of December, 1832, a resolution passed the house of representatives directing a committee to inquire into the expediency of creating a Territorial government for Wisconsin out of a part of Michigan. On the 20th of April, 1836, an act was passed and approved establishing a Territorial government. On the 20th of June, 1838, an act was passed and approved to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa. June 12, 1838, an act was passed designating the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. On the 6th of August, 1846, an act was passed and approved to enable the people to form a constitution and State government. On the 21st of January, 1847, the people adopted a constitution, and on the 3d of March of the same year an act of Congress was passed and approved for the admission of the State into the Union. By act of May 29, 1848, the State was declared admitted into the Union, to be entitled to three representatives in Congress after March 3, 1849.

The extreme length of Wisconsin from north to south is about 285 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 255 miles. It includes an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. It is generally of an elevated rolling surface, with a large proportion of prairie. There are no mountains, properly so called, though the descent toward Lake Superior is quite abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which afford valuable mill-sites. The great lakes, Superior and Michigan, lave the northern and eastern borders, besides which there are a number of smaller lakes, the most important of which is Lake Winnebago, southeast of the middle of the State. It is 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay through the Fox or Neenah river. In the northwestern part are numerous small lakes, with clear water, gravelly or rocky bottoms, and bold picturesque

shores. The rivers generally flow in a southwest direction and discharge their waters into the Mississippi, which flows along the southwest border of the State for more than 200 miles. The most important interior river is the Wisconsin, which has a course of about 200 miles almost directly south, when it changes its course westwardly, and flows about 100 miles further to its junction with the Mississippi. At favorable stages it is navigable for steamboats 180 miles. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers are important streams for floating timber and lumber from the pine region in the northwest part of the State. The streams flowing into Lake Superior are small, but rapid, affording excellent mill-sites.

The climate is severe and the winters long, but the State is free from the unhealthy changes which are common farther south. The south and middle portions form a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple production, though all kinds of small grain and Indian corn are raised successfully. Large portions of the State are well adapted to grazing and the dairy. The northern part of the State, about the head-waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, has but limited agricultural capabilities, as in that region are many ponds and marshes, and also large quantities of boulders scattered over the surface.

There are many objects of interest to the tourist and the lover of the picturesque. The rivers abound in rapids and falls. In St. Louis river there is a series of cascades which have a descent of 320 feet in 16 miles. The Menomonee river at Quinnesec Falls dashes down over a perpendicular ledge of rocks 40 feet, and has a fall of 134 feet in a mile and a half. Among other noted falls are the St. Croix, Chippewa and Big Bull Falls in the Wisconsin river. Along the rivers are many grand views of bluffs, rising from 150 to 200 feet, and at one place in Richland county on the Wisconsin, where it passes through a narrow gorge, the cliffs have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. On the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the water.

The great lead region extends into the southwestern part of Wisconsin. The deposit here is intermingled to some extent with copper and zinc, together with some silver. Copper is found in a number of places, and also some iron ore. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend into Wisconsin. Beautiful varieties of marble are found on the Menomonee river and in other localities.

On the upper Wisconsin river, and other tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin, are vast forests of pine, and immense quantities are annually floated down the Mississippi to supply the markets in other States. Among other forest trees are spruce, tamarack, cedar, hemlock, oak of several varieties, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore and sugar-maple.

Wisconsin was visited at an early period by French missionaries, and a settlement was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Madison, the capital of the State, is situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles west of Milwaukee, and 132 miles northwest of Chicago. When the place was selected for the seat of government in 1836, there were no buildings except a solitary log cabin. The State capitol is a fine looking stone building erected at a cost of \$500,000, and stands on an elevation seventy feet above the lakes. The city overlooks a charming country, diversified by a pleasing variety of scenery. It has steadily and rapidly increased in population.

The great city of Wisconsin is Milwaukee (called at an early day "Milwacky") and next to Chicago may be regarded as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 90 miles north of Chicago. Milwaukee river empties into the lake at this point. The city is situated on both sides of the river, and has one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. The fine water power of the Milwaukee river is an important element in its prosperity. Being a port of entry, the government has expended large sums in the improvements of its harbor, and in the erection of public buildings.

In 1805 Jacques Vieau, a half-breed trader whose house was at Green Bay, visited the country at the mouth of the Milwaukee river for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This he did annually until in September, 1818, when he brought with him a young man named Solomon Juneau, who became his son-in-law. The young man established friendly relations with the Indians, and in 1822 erected a block-house on the site of the present city of Milwaukee. He remained for 18 years the only permanent white resident, being visited occasionally by fur traders to whom he sold goods. In 1836, the village which has grown to be a large city, began to appear. Juneau died in 1856, at the age of 64 years, having lived to see the place he founded grow to a prosperous and flourishing city. In 1836 the population was 275; in 1840, it was 1810; in 1850, it was 19,873; in 1860, it was 45,286; in 1870, it was 71,640; and at the present time (1878) it is estimated at 123,000.

Among other important towns and cities of Wisconsin are Racine, Janesville, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Sheboygan, Beloit, Kenosha, La Crosse, Wauwatosa, Manitowoc, Portage City, Platteville, Sheboygan Falls, Beaver Dam, Whitewater, Port Washington, Green Bay, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Monroe, Prescott, and Hudson.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	115	....	115
1810.....	.....	....	....
1820.....	.....	....	....
1830.....	.....	....	....
1840.....	30,749	196	30,945
1850.....	304,756	635	305,391
1860.....	773,693	1,171	*775,881
1870.....	1,051,351	2,113	*1,054,670

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 1017 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 1206 enumerated as Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The eastern portion of Minnesota formed a part of the territory surrendered by the French to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the United States at the close of the Revolution. The western portion is a part of the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, ceded by France to the United States in 1803. It received a Territorial form of government under an act of Congress which became a law March 3, 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a State May 11, 1853.

The extreme length of Minnesota north and south is about 380 miles, and

in width is about 300 miles. It embraces an area of 81,259 square miles, or 52,005,760 acres. The face of the country generally presents the appearance of an undulating plain, although it is the most elevated tract of country between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay. There are no mountains, but the summits of the water-sheds rise to a height of nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Minnesota is one of the best watered States in the Union, being drained by many rivers and dotted over with innumerable small lakes and some of considerable size. The great Mississippi has its humble origin as a mere rivulet in Lake Itasca. This diminutive stream, here but a few feet in width, first meanders in a northeasterly direction, receiving tribute as it passes from a number of other small lakes, when it changes its course to the south, and after meandering a length of six hundred miles in Minnesota, dashes its waters down over the Falls of St. Anthony, then flows along the border of the State two hundred miles further, and thence grandly pursues its course to the Gulf of Mexico. Several tributaries of the Mississippi drain the southeastern portion of the State. The Red River of the North drains the northern part, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of a number of lakes, among which are Traverse, Otter Tail, and Red. This river also forms the west boundary of the State for about two hundred miles. That portion of the State sloping toward Lake Superior is drained by the St. Louis and its tributaries. St. Peters, or Minnesota river, has a total length of over four hundred miles within the State. Its principal branch is Blue Earth or Mankato river, which flows nearly north. The St. Peters, Crow-Wing and Crow rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi from the west.

Lake Superior forms a part of the eastern boundary, and the Lake of the Woods a part of the northern. Among other lakes of considerable size are Rainy, Red Lake, Lake Cass, and Leech Lake. Devil Lake in the north-west part is about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, and is said to have no visible outlet. Lake Pepin is an expansion of the Mississippi in the north-eastern part of the State, and is a beautiful sheet of water. The State abounds in small lakes which are mostly clear and beautiful. Owing to the multitude of lakes Minnesota seldom suffers from inundations, as they tend to check the sudden rise and violence of the streams.

The climate of the northern part of Minnesota is severe, but in the southern part is not so rigorous as to prevent fair crops of Indian corn from being produced some seasons. Wheat and other winter grains succeed admirably in nearly all parts. In the valleys of the rivers the soil is excellent, and even the valley of the Red River of the North is regarded as a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple and the facilities for manufacturing flour are unsurpassed, as the water power is practically unlimited.

A portion of the State is heavily timbered with pine, and one of the great industries is the manufacture of lumber. Extensive forests of pine grow on the Rum, St. Croix, and Pine rivers, and on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls. Taken, as a whole, however, Minnesota cannot be called a well-wooded country. The river bottoms furnish some very good growths of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden and elm. In the swamps or marshy places are found tamarack, cedar, and cypress.

Minnesota presents to the tourist many natural objects of interest, especially in her grand and beautiful scenery along the Mississippi and around her lakes. St. Anthony's Falls are celebrated, not so much for their magnitude as a

cataract, as for their geological interest and the wild scenery connected with them. Like Niagara, the falls are divided by an island, with the larger volume of water passing on the west side. This west division is 310 yards wide. The greatest perpendicular fall of water is but $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but including the rapids the descent is 58 feet in 260 rods. The rivers of Minnesota have numerous picturesque falls and rapids, and are in many places bordered with perpendicular bluffs of limestone and sandstone.

So far as revealed by geological examination, Minnesota possesses no great mineral or metallic wealth. There is, however, a rich deposit of iron ore in that part of the State bordering on Lake Superior. A thin vein of lead was discovered by the geological corps of Prof. Owen on Waraju river, and some copper was found, but not "in place," having probably been carried thither by the drift. Stone suitable for building purposes exists in great abundance. In the southwest part of the State is a singular deposit known as "red pipestone." Of this the Indians made their pipes, and the place of its deposit was held in great sacredness by them. It is said that different tribes at enmity with each other, met here on terms of amity and smoked the pipe of peace. Longfellow has rendered this locality celebrated in "Hiawatha." It was here—

" On the Mountains of the Prairie,
On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, descending,
On the red crags of the quarry,
Stood erect, and called the nations,
Called the tribes of men together."

The first white men who are said to have visited the country now embraced in Minnesota, were two fur traders in the year 1654. They returned to Montreal two years afterward and gave a glowing account of the country. This was followed by the visits of trappers and missionaries, and to the latter we are indebted for the first printed accounts of Minnesota. In 1805 an exploring expedition under Pike traversed the country. A military post was established at Fort Snelling in 1819. Excepting a British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were formed in Minnesota until after 1840.

St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, is in Ramsey county, on the bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. The first settlement was made about the year 1840. The population has increased rapidly, and as a manufacturing, commercial and business place it has assumed considerable importance. Minneapolis, a few miles above St. Paul, is a rapidly growing city, and is noted for its great water power and manufacturing resources. Among other important towns are Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, and Mankato.

The following table shows the population of Minnesota at the close of each decade from 1850 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1850.....	6,038	39	6,077
1860.....	169,395	259	*172,023
1870.....	438,257	759	*439,706

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 2369 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 690 enumerated as Indians.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of April 30, 1804. It was erected into a separate Territory May 30, 1854, the limits subsequently being greatly reduced by the formation of Dakota Territory in 1861, a right reserved in the act creating the Territory of Nebraska. It was admitted into the Union as a State, March 1, 1867.

Nebraska is in its extreme length from east to west about 412 miles, and in breadth from north to south about 208 miles, embracing an area of 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The greater portion of the State is an elevated undulating prairie with a general inclination toward the Missouri river. There are no mountains or very high hills. The soil is various, but generally fertile, except in the western portion near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The bottom lands along the rivers are not surpassed in fertility by any in the United States, while the higher undulating prairie is equally productive with that of other western States. When the prairies are once broken they are easy of cultivation, the soil being light and mellow. The staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and other cereals common to the latitude. The climate is mild, as compared with that of the same latitude on the Atlantic. The summers are sometimes very warm, and the extreme western part is occasionally deficient in rain. Taken as a whole, however, this is destined to become one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union.

Nebraska is deficient in native timber, but the older settled portions are dotted over with groves of artificial or cultivated timber, which is so rapid in its growth as to require but a few years to produce enough for the ordinary wants of the settler. The rivers and streams are generally bordered with groves of native trees, including oak, walnut, hickory, cottonwood and willow. Along the Missouri river in places are some heavy growths of cottonwood.

The Missouri river forms the entire eastern boundary, and is navigable for steamboats throughout the whole extent of that boundary and for hundreds of miles above. Among the important interior rivers are the Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, the Loup Fork of the Platte, the Big Blue and the Nemaha. These rivers are so distributed, as, with their numerous tributaries, to afford admirable drainage to all parts of the State, and as a consequence it is free from marshes, conducing to the excellent health for which Nebraska is noted.

So far as yet revealed, the State is not rich in minerals. Coal, however, has recently been discovered in the southeastern part, in a vein sufficiently thick for mining. Near Lincoln are some salt springs of sufficient magnitude to yield large quantities of salt. On Platte river and other streams both limestone and sandstone are obtained of suitable quality for building material.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads in Nebraska. Among them are the Union Pacific and its branches, the Burlington & Missouri River and its branches, and others, affording railroad advantages to a large portion of the State, and connecting the principal towns with the main lines, east, west and south.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is in Lancaster county, in the southeastern part of the State. Here are most of the State institutions. It is a thriving young city and is in the midst of a fine agricultural portion of the State. Near it, on a little stream known as Salt Creek, are a number of

salt springs, and considerable quantities of salt have been manufactured. Railroads connect it with all the great markets of the country.

Omaha is the leading commercial city of the State, and is located on the west bank of the Missouri river in Douglas county. It is 18 miles by land above the mouth of the Platte river. The principal portion of the city is situated on gently rising slopes extending from the river to the bluffs. The elevations are crowned with fine residences, and command pleasant views of the river and valley, with the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the distance. Since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it has grown in population and wealth very rapidly. A costly iron railroad bridge spans the Missouri river at this point. As a produce, shipping and general commercial point it is rapidly growing into prominence. It was the first capital of the Territory and State, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians.

Among other important towns and cities are Nebraska City, Columbus, Kearney, Grand Island, Hastings, Plattsmouth, Tecumseh, and Niobrara.

The following table shows the population of Nebraska by the census of 1860 and 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1860	28,696	82	28,841
1870	122,117	789	122,993

In the aggregate for 1860, the enumeration includes 63 Indians, and in that of 1870, the enumeration includes 87 Indians.

MISSOURI.

Missouri was formed out of a part of the territory ceded by France to the United States in 1803. By an act approved March 26th, 1804, the French, or Louisiana purchase, was divided, that part embracing the present State of Missouri being at first designated as the District of Louisiana. The name was changed to Territory of Louisiana, by an act passed March 3d, 1805, and again by an act of June 4, 1812, Louisiana Territory was changed to Missouri Territory. By an act passed March 2, 1819, the southern portion was detached and organized as the Territory of Arkansas. During the same year the people of the Territory of Missouri, through their Legislative Council and House of Representatives, memorialized Congress for admission into the Union as a State. On the 6th of March following an act was passed to authorize the people of the Territory to form a State constitution. Missouri being the first State formed wholly out of territory west of the Mississippi, the question of the extension of slavery came up and gave rise to a stormy debate in Congress while the Missouri bill, as it was called, was pending. The propriety and expediency of extending that institution to the new States west of the Mississippi, was powerfully and earnestly contested, and resulted in a compromise restricting slavery to certain limits, and prohibiting the extension of slavery to certain territory. The bill, however, of March 6th, passed without restrictions. The people on the 19th of July, 1820, adopted their constitution, which was laid before Congress November 16th of the same year. The Senate passed a joint resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. This was referred to a select committee in the House of Representatives, and on

the 10th of February, 1821, Mr. Clay made a report. The House rejected the resolution, and on motion of Mr. Clay, a committee on the part of the House was appointed to join a committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject and report. On the 26th of February, Mr. Clay, from the joint committee, reported a "Resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, on a certain condition." This resolution was passed and approved, March 2, 1821. The condition was that Missouri, by its legislature, should assent to a condition that a part of the State constitution should never be construed to authorize the passage of a law by which any citizen of either of the States in the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. What was known as the "Missouri Compromise," was embraced in the act of the previous session, which authorized the people of the State of Missouri to form a State constitution, and consisted of a compromise section in the bill by which slavery was to be forever prohibited in that part of the territory west of the Mississippi (except the State of Missouri), lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. Thus, after fierce and stormy debates, running through two sessions of Congress, Missouri came into the Union, and the exciting question of slavery was supposed also to have been settled. On the 10th of August, 1821, President Monroe issued his proclamation declaring the admission of Missouri completed, according to law.

Missouri in its greatest length from east to west is about 285 miles, and in width from north to south, 280 miles. It embraces an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres. That portion of it north of the Missouri river is mostly undulating prairie and timber land, while that portion south of the Missouri river is characterized by a great variety of surface. In the southeast part, near the Mississippi, is an extensive area of marshy land. The region forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains is hilly and broken. West of the Osage river is a vast expanse of prairie. The geological features of Missouri are exceedingly interesting. Coal, iron and several kinds of stone and marble for building purposes exist in great abundance. A vast region, in the vicinity of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, produces iron of the best quality, and exists in inexhaustible quantity. It is also found in other parts of the State. There is also lead, which has been mined in considerable quantities. Copper is found throughout the mineral region, but is found combined with other minerals. Silver is also combined with the lead ore. The bituminous coal deposits are mainly on both sides of the Missouri river, below the mouth of the Osage, and extending forty miles up that river. Cannel-coal is found in Callaway county.

Missouri possesses the advantages of two of the greatest navigable rivers in the United States—the Mississippi, which forms her entire eastern boundary, and the Missouri, which flows along her northwestern border nearly two hundred miles, and crosses the State in a south-easterly course to its junction with the Mississippi. As both of these rivers are navigable for the largest steamers, the State has easy and ready commercial intercourse to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, as well as up the Ohio to Pittsburg. Besides the Missouri, the State has several important interior rivers, to-wit: Grand river and Chariton, tributaries of the Missouri river from the north, and the Osage and Gasconade from the south; also, Salt river and Maramec, tributaries of the Mississippi. The St. Francis and White river

drain the southeastern part, passing from the State into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats about 275 miles.

Missouri as a State has many material resources, fitting her for becoming one of the most wealthy and populous States in the Union. The soil is generally excellent, producing the finest crops, while those portions not so well adapted to agriculture are rich in minerals. The greater portion of the State is well timbered. In the river bottoms are heavy growths of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, sugar, and white and black walnut. On the uplands also are found a great variety of trees. Various fruits, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries, are produced in the greatest abundance. Among the staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hemp and tobacco. A great variety of other crops are also raised.

The State has an uneven and variable climate—the winters being very cold and the summers excessively hot. Chills and fever are common to some extent along the rivers.

The earliest settlement in Missouri seems to have been by the French, about the year 1719. About that time they built what was called Fort Orleans, near Jefferson City, and the next year worked the lead mines to some extent. Ste. Genevieve was settled in 1755, also by the French, and is the oldest town in the State. Missouri's greatest commercial metropolis, St. Louis, was first settled in 1764, the earliest settlers being mostly French.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, in Cole county. It is 128 miles by land, and 155 miles by water from St. Louis. The location being elevated, commands a fine view of the river, with the pleasant and picturesque scenery which is presented at this point on the Missouri.

St. Louis, the great commercial city of Missouri, as well as of a large portion of the Northwest, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 174 above the mouth of the Ohio. It is 744 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 1194 miles above New Orleans. The city enjoys many natural advantages as a commercial emporium, being situated nearly midway between the two oceans, and centrally in the finest agricultural region on the globe. With the greatest navigable river on the continent, affording her a water highway to the ocean, and to many of the large inland cities of the country, St. Louis is rapidly and surely going forward to a grand future. Her already great and constantly improving system of railways, is tending every year to open up to her larger fields of business and commercial intercourse. Of late years a strong rivalry has sprung up between St. Louis and Chicago, in regard to population, etc., each claiming to be the third city in the Union. The increase of St. Louis since the war has been great, the ascendancy being at an annual rate of about ten per cent. At this increase she is fast earning the soubriquet of the "Future Great City."

The site on which St. Louis stands was selected February 15th, 1764, by Laclède, as a post possessing peculiar advantages for collecting and trading in furs, as well as for defense against the Indians. For many years it was but a frontier village, the principal trade of which was in furs, buffalo robes, and other collections of trappers and hunters. A great part of the population was absent during the hunting and trapping seasons, so that the infancy of this city was almost a struggle for existence. As late as 1820, the population was but 4,598. The first brick house was erected in 1813. In

1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclede in in honor of Louis XV of France. In 1830 the population was 6,694, an increase of only 2,096 in ten years. In 1840 the population had reached 16,469; in 1850 it was 77,950, including 2,650 slaves; in 1860 the population was 160,773; and in 1870 it was 312,963.

Kansas City, one of the rapidly advancing young cities of the State, is situated on the Missouri river just below the mouth of the Kansas. In 1870 the population was 32,260. Since that time there has been a rapid increase, both in population and business.

St. Joseph is one of the flourishing cities, and is situated on the left, or east bank of the Missouri river, 496 miles by water from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1843, and became an important point of departure for overland emigration to California and Oregon. In 1870 the population was 19,560, but has rapidly increased since then.

Among the important and thriving towns and cities are Hannibal, Springfield, Boonville, Lexington, Chillicothe, Independence, Palmyra, Canton, Iron Mount and Moberly.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at the close of each decade, from 1810 to 1870 :

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1810.....	17,227	3,618	20,845
1820.....	55,988	10,569	66,557
1830.....	114,795	25,660	140,455
1840.....	323,888	59,814	383,702
1850.....	592,004	90,040	682,044
1860.....	1,063,489	118,503	*1,182,012
1870.....	1,603,146	118,071	*1,721,295

* The aggregate for 1860 includes 20 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 75 enumerated as Indians.

EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARKE.

Organization of Exploring Party—Departure—Osage Indians—Strange Tradition of the Origin of the Osage Nation—The Missouri—Old French Fort—Artificial Mounds—The Otoes and Pawnees—Indian Graves—The Ayaaway Indians—Council with Indians at Council Bluffs—Little Sioux River—Death of Sergeant Floyd—Great Sioux River—Red Pipestone Quarries—Buffalo and other Animals—Mountain of the Little Spirits—Council with the Sioux—Indian Idols—The Mandans—Winter Quarters—White and Brown Bears—Antelopes—Black Hills—First View of Rocky Mountains—Natural Scenery—The Great Falls of the Missouri—Shoshones—Sources of the Missouri—Columbia River—The Tush-epaws—Short of Provisions—Pierced-Nose Indians—Down Lewis River—The Sokulks—Great Falls of the Columbia—The Echeloots—Wooden Houses—Fingers as War Trophies—Sight of the Pacific—Fort Clatsop—Return—Arrival at St. Louis.

In January, 1803, President Jefferson, in a confidential message to Congress in regard to Indian affairs, took occasion to recommend, among other things, the organization of a party to trace the Missouri river to its source, and thence proceed to the Pacific ocean. The recommendation was favorably considered, and Capt. Merriwether Lewis, was, on his own application, appointed to take charge of the expedition. Wm. Clarke was subsequently associated with him, so that this celebrated expedition is known in our history as that of Lewis and Clarke. The incidents of this long, tedious, and romantic journey are worthy to be related as among the most interesting

in the annals of American adventure. At that time all that vast region bordering on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, as well as the regions bordering on the Pacific, were unknown and unexplored by white men. By the latter part of the year 1803 the party comprising the expedition was made up and ready to start. The highest settlement of whites on the Missouri river at that time was at a place called La Charrette, sixty-eight miles above the mouth. At this place it had been the design of Capt. Lewis to winter, but the Spanish authorities of Louisiana had not yet received official information of the transfer of the country to the United States. For this reason the party remained in winter quarters at the mouth of Wood river, on the east side of the Mississippi.

Besides Captains Lewis and Clarke, the party was made up nine young men from Kentucky, twelve soldiers of the regular army, two Frenchmen as watermen and interpreters, and a colored servant belonging to Captain Clarke—twenty-six persons in all. A corporal, six soldiers and nine watermen, in addition to the above, were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the country of the Mandans, as there was some apprehension of attacks by the Indians between Wood river and that tribe.

Three boats were provided for the expedition. The largest was a keel-boat, fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, carrying one large square sail, and twenty-two oars. The other two were open boats, one of six, and the other of seven oars.

The expedition started from the encampment at the mouth of Wood river on Monday, May 14, 1804. Captain Lewis, who was at that time in St. Louis, joined the expedition at St. Charles, twenty-one miles up the Missouri, which place they reached on the 16th. Here they remained until the 21st, when they proceeded on their voyage, reaching La Charrette, the last white settlement, on the evening of the 25th. The village consisted of but seven poor families. On the 1st of June they arrived at the mouth of the Osage, one hundred and thirty-three miles on their journey. The country bordering on this river was inhabited by a tribe known as the Osage Indians. They had a remarkable tradition among them as to the origin of their nation. They believed that its founder was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a flood swept him down to the Missouri and there left him exposed on the shore. By the heat of the sun he was changed to a man. The change, however, did not cause him to forget his native place away up on the banks of the Osage, and he immediately sought his old home. Being overtaken with hunger and fatigue, the Great Spirit appeared, gave him a bow and arrow, and taught him to kill deer and prepare its flesh for food and its skin for clothing. When he arrived at his original place of residence he was met by a beaver, who inquired who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession. The Osage replied that he had once lived on the borders of that river and that it was his own home. While they were disputing the daughter of the beaver appeared, and entreated her father to be reconciled to the young stranger. The father yielded to her entreaties, and the Osage soon married the beaver's daughter. They lived happily on the banks of the Osage, and from them soon came the villages and nation of the Osages. Ever since they entertained a pious reverence for their ancestors, never killing a beaver, for by so doing they would slay a brother. It has been observed, however, that after the opening of the fur trade with the whites, the sanctity of their maternal relations was very much reduced.

The next tribe mentioned by the explorers was that of the Missouris, once a powerful nation, but then reduced to about thirty families. They finally united with the Osages and the Ottoes, and as a separate nation became extinct. The Sauks, Ayauways (Iowas), and the Sioux are mentioned as being the enemies of the Osages, and as making frequent excursions against them. On the 26th of June they arrived at the mouth of the Kansas, 340 miles from the Mississippi, where they remained two days for rest and repairs. Here resided the tribe of Indians of the same name, and had two villages not far from the mouth of the river. This tribe at that time had been reduced by the Sauks and Ayauways to only about three hundred men. The party at this stage of their journey, saw numerous buffalo on the prairies. On the 2d of July the party passed Bear Medicine Island, near which were the remains of an old fort, built by the French, the ruins of the chimneys and the general outline of the fortification being visible. On the 8th of July they reached the mouth of the Nodawa. The river is mentioned as navigable for boats some distance. On the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemahaw. Mention is made of several artificial mounds on the Nemahaw, about two miles up the stream at the mouth of a small creek. From the top of the highest mound there was a fine view of the country. On the 14th they passed the Nishnahbatona river, finding it to be only three hundred yards from the Missouri at a distance of twelve miles from its mouth. Platte river and other streams, both in Iowa and Nebraska, are mentioned and the country described with great accuracy. Along in this part of the country were the first elk they had seen.

On the 22d of July the explorers encamped on the north (Iowa) side of the river, ten miles above the mouth of the Platte river, to make observations and to hold an interview with the neighboring tribes. They remained here in camp until the 27th. Among the streams mentioned in this vicinity are the Papillon, Butterfly Creek and Moscheto Creek, the last named being a small stream near Council Bluffs. In mentioning them we use the orthography of the explorers, which in some instances differs from that now in use. The Indians who occupied the country about the mouth of Platte river at this time were the Ottoes and Pawnees. The Ottoes were much reduced, and formerly lived about twenty miles above the Platte on the Nebraska side of the river. They lived at this time under the protection of the Pawnees. The latter were also much dispersed and broken. One band of the nation formerly lived on the Republican branch of the Kansas River. Another band were the Pawnee Loups, or Wolf Pawnees, who resided on the Wolf fork of the Platte. Another band originally resided on the Kansas and Arkansaw, but in their wars with the Osages they were often defeated and retired to the Red river. Various other tribes living further west, are mentioned. On the 27th they continued their journey, and about ten leagues from their encampment, on the south (Nebraska) side of the river, they saw and examined a curious collection of graves, or mounds. They were of different heights, shapes and sizes. Some were of sand, and others of both earth and sand. They were supposed to indicate the position of the ancient village of the Ottoes before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees. On the 29th they passed the spot where the Ayanway Indians, a branch of the Ottoes, once lived, and who had emigrated from that place to the Des Moines. Mention is here made of an interview with one of the Missouri Indians who lived with the Ottoes, and the resemblance of his language to that of the Osages, particularly in calling a chief *inca*.

On the 30th of July the party encamped on the south (Nebraska) side of the river. At that place next to the river was a plain, and back of it a wooded ridge, rising about seventy feet above the plain. At the edge of this ridge they formed their camp, and sent an invitation to the Indians to meet them. From the bluffs at this point they mention a most beautiful view of the river and adjoining country. The latitude of the camp was determined by observation to be 41 degrees 18 minutes and 14 seconds. The messenger sent to invite the Ottoes returned on the evening of the 2d of August, with fourteen Ottoes and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them, and who acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke made them presents of pork, flour and meal, and the Indians returned presents of watermelons. The next morning (Aug. 3d) a council was held with the six chiefs who were of the party of Indians; they were told of the change in the government, and promised protection and advised as to their future conduct. All the chiefs expressed their joy at the change in the government, and wished to be recommended to the Great Father (the President) that they might obtain trade and necessities. They asked the mediation of the Great Father between them and the Mahas (Omahas), with whom they were then at war. At the conclusion of the council medals and other presents were given to the chiefs, and also some presents to the other Indians who were with them. The grand chief of the Ottoes was not present, but to him was sent a flag, a medal, and some ornaments for clothing. The explorers gave to the place where this council was held the name of Council Bluffs. The reader will remember, however, that it was above the present city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was on the Nebraska side of the river.

On the afternoon of the 3d of August they resumed their journey, and on the 7th arrived at the mouth of a river on the north side, called by the Sioux Indians, Eaneahwadepon (Stone river), and by the French, *Petite Riviere des Sioux*, or in English, Little Sioux river. The explorers were informed by their interpreter (M. Durion) that this river rises within about nine miles of the Des Moines; that within fifteen leagues of that river it passes through a large lake, nearly sixty miles in circumference, and divided into two parts by rocks, which approach each other very closely. Its width is various; it contains many islands, and is known by the name of *Lac d'Esprit*—Spirit Lake. The country watered by it is open and undulating, and may be visited in boats up the river for some distance. The interpreter further added that the Des Moines was about eighty yards wide where the Little Sioux approaches it; that it was shoally, and that one of its principal branches was called Cat river. The interpreter claimed to have been to the sources of the Little Sioux, and those who are familiar with the country about Spirit Lake, will concede that he described it quite accurately. The explorers speak of a long island two miles above the mouth of the Little Sioux, which they named Pelican island, from the large number of pelicans which were feeding on it, one of which they killed. They also killed an elk. On the 10th they passed the first highland near the river, after leaving their encampment at Council Bluffs. Not far from this, on a high bluff, was the grave of Blackbird, one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, who had died of small-pox four years before. The grave was marked by a mound twelve feet in diameter at the base, and six feet high, and was on an elevation about 300 feet above the water. In the center of the grave was a pole eight feet high. Near this the Mahas had a village, and lost four hundred men of their nation, and a like proportion of women and children by the small-pox at the time that Blackbird died.

After this dreadful scourge they burned their village, which had consisted of three hundred cabins. On a hill at the rear of the place where the village stood were the graves of the nation. On the evening of the 18th the explorers were again visited at their camp by a party of Ottos and Missouris, who entertained them with a dance. The professed object of their visit was to ask intercession for promoting peace between them and the Mahas, but probably the real object was to share a portion of the strangers' provisions and liquors.

The next day, August 20th, after passing a couple of islands, they landed on the north side of the river, under some bluffs—the first near the river on that side after leaving the Ayauway village. It was here that the party had the misfortune to lose one of their men—Sergeant Charles Floyd. He had the day before been siezed with a billious colic. Before his death he said to Captain Clarke, "I am going to leave you; I want you to write me a letter." Soon after making this request the brave soldier passed away. He was buried on the top of the bluff, with honors due to a soldier. The place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the day of his death were inscribed. About a mile further up on the same side of the Missouri, they came to a small river, to which they gave the name of Floyd river, in honor of their deceased companion. The place of the burial of Sergeant Floyd was but a short distance below where Sioux City now stands. During a great freshet in the spring of 1857, the Missouri river washed away a portion of the bluff, exposing the remains of the soldier. The citizens of Sioux City and vicinity repaired to the place, and with appropriate ceremonies, re-interred them some distance back from the river on the same bluff. The same cedar post planted by his companions over his grave on that summer day more than half a century before, remained to mark the place of interment up to 1857, although during nearly all this time the country had been inhabited only by savages.

On the 21st of August the expedition passed the site where Sioux City now stands, and noted in their journal the confluence of the Great Sioux river with the Missouri. From their interpreter, M. Durion, they received an account of the Great Sioux river. He stated that it was navigable for more than two hundred miles, to the great falls, and even beyond them. The reader will remember that this was before the time of steamboats on western waters. He mentioned a creek that emptied into the Great Sioux below the falls, which passed through cliffs of red rock, out of which the Indians made their pipes; that the necessity for procuring that article had caused the introduction of a law among the nations, by which the banks of that creek were held to be sacred, and even tribes at war met at the quarries without hostility. These were what are now known as the "Red Pipestone Quarries," in southwestern Minnesota.

A few miles above the mouth of the Great Sioux, on the north, or Dakota side of the river, they killed a buffalo, a deer and a beaver. They also saw some elk. The place where the buffalo was killed they described as a beautiful prairie, and gave it the name of Buffalo Prairie. They mention on the south side of the river, a bluff of blue clay, rising to the height of 180 or 190 feet. Several miles from this, on the south side of the river, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with ten of their men, went to see a mound regarded with great terror by the Indians, and called by them the Mountain of the Little Spirits. They believed it was the abode of little devils in human form, eighteen inches high, and having large heads; that they had sharp arrows,

and were always on the watch to kill those who might approach their place of residence. The Sioux, Mahas and Ottoes never would visit the hill or mound for fear of the vengeance of the Little Spirits. The mound, though extraordinary in its formation, they did not regard as artificial. From its top they could see large herds of buffalo feeding at a distance.

On the 26th they passed the mouth of Yankton river, and, on landing, were met by several Indians, who informed them that a large body of Sioux were encamped near. On the 30th and 31st they held a council with the Sioux, and smoked with them the pipe of peace. The Indians exhibited their skill in dancing and various other amusements to entertain their visitors. These Indians were the Yankton tribe of the Sioux nation. Their grand chief was We-u-cha, or in English, *Shake Hand*. Speeches were made and presents exchanged.

On the 1st of September the explorers passed Calumet Bluffs, and the next day Bonhomme Island, near which they visited some ancient earth-works, or fortifications, on the south, or Nebraska, side of the Missouri. They made a minute and careful examination of these works. They embraced nearly five hundred acres. A day or two after, on a hill to the south, near Cedar Island, they discovered the backbone of a fish, 45 feet long, in a perfect state of petrification.

After several conferences with different tribes, and observations in regard to the country, its formation, and the different animals seen, on the 13th of October they reached a small stream on the north side, to which they gave the name of Idol Creek. Near its mouth were two stones resembling human figures, and a third like a dog. These were objects of great veneration among the Ricaras (Ricarees), who occupied the country in that vicinity. They had a legend that a young brave was deeply enamored with a girl whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. The young brave went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes, and a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot. The faithful dog would not cease to follow his master. The lovers wandered away together with nothing to subsist on but grapes, and they were at last changed into stone, with the lady holding in her hands a bunch of grapes. When the Ricaras pass these sacred stones, they stop to make offerings of dress to propitiate the deities, as they regard them. Such was the account given to Lewis and Clarke, by the Ricara chief. As they found here a great abundance of fine grapes, they regarded one part of the story as very agreeably confirmed.

On the 19th they reached the ruins of one of the Mandan villages. It had been fortified. This, they were informed by the Ricara chief, was one of several villages once occupied by the Mandans until the Sioux forced them forty miles higher up the river. In this vicinity they counted no less than 52 herds of buffalo, and 3 herds of elk at a single view.

About the 1st of November, 1804, the expedition reached the country of the Mandans, where they went into winter quarters. These Indians had raised considerable corn, some of which they presented to the party. During the winter they obtained a great deal of information in regard to the history, traditions, and manners and customs, not only of this peculiar and remarkable nation, but of other tribes. Their huts, or cabins, were all completed by the 20th of the month, and the place was named Fort Mandan. It was on the north side of the Missouri, in a grove of cottonwood. The place, as ascertained by observation, was in latitude 47 deg., 21 min. and 47 sec., and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri was 1600 miles.

During the winter they were visited by a great many Indians of the Mandan and other tribes. A few French and traders of the Northwest Fur Company also visited them.

The party remained at Fort Mandan until April 7, 1805, when they resumed their journey. There were then thirty-two persons in the expedition, some of the party having returned to St. Louis. In this portion of the country they began to see numbers of white bear, antelope, and other animals, which they had not seen lower down on the river. On the 12th they arrived at the mouth of the Little Missouri, near which they found large quantities of small onions, about the size of a bullet, of an oval form and white. The next day they passed a small stream to which they gave the name of Onion Creek, from the great abundance of that vegetable growing near it. Along this part of the Missouri were large numbers of bald eagles, and also many geese and brant. Numerous deserted Indian lodges were noticed, which they supposed to have belonged to the Assiniboinas, as there were the remains of small kegs. That tribe was the only one in this region that then used spirituous liquors. They obtained it from the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, bartering their furs for it. Here many plants and aromatic herbs are mentioned, and some resembling in taste and smell sage, hyssop, wormwood and juniper. On the 26th they camped at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where game of various kinds was very abundant. Frequent mention is made of the burned hills along that part of the Missouri for some distance above and below the Yellowstone. Among the animals killed by the hunters of the expedition in this part of the voyage were several brown bears. On the evening of the 14th of May the men in one of the canoes discovered a large brown bear lying in the open grounds about three hundred yards from the river. Six of them, all good hunters, went to attack him, and, concealing themselves by a small eminence, four of them fired at a distance of about forty paces. Each of them lodged a ball in the bear's body, two of them directly through the lungs. The animal sprang up and ran open-mouthed toward them. As he came near, the two hunters who had reserved their fire, gave him two more wounds, one of which, breaking his shoulder, retarded his motion for a moment. Before they could reload he was so near upon them that they were obliged to run to the river, the bear almost overtaking them. Two of the men sprang into the canoe, and the others concealed themselves in some willows and fired as fast as they could reload, striking him several times. The shots seemed only to direct him toward the hunters, till at last he pursued two of them so closely that they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped twenty feet down a perpendicular bank into the river. The bear sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindmost when one of the hunters on shore shot him in the head, and finally killed him. They dragged the bear to shore and found that eight balls had passed through his body in different directions.

On the 20th of May the party reached the mouth of the Muscleshell, a river of considerable size from the south. They were then 2270 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, in latitude 47 deg., 24 min. Mention is made of what the French traders called Cote Noire, or Black Hills. On the 26th of May they had the first view of the Rocky Mountains, "the object," as the journalist remarks, "of all our hopes, and the reward of all our ambition." The view was obtained from what they called one of the last ridges of the Black Mountains. On the 30th they had reached that part of the river which passes through between walls of rocks, presenting every form of

sculptured ruins, and having the appearance of being the productions of art. Of these objects of natural scenery they give a most glowing description.

On the 3d of June the expedition reached a junction of two branches of the river, when they were at a loss to determine which was the true Missouri river. Parties, one under Captain Lewis and the other under Captain Clarke, proceeded to explore both branches by land. The party under Captain Lewis, on the 13th, reached the Great Falls of the Missouri on the southern branch, which determined the question. One of the men was sent to inform Captain Clarke of the discovery. The explorers give a vivid description of the wonderful and beautiful scenery which is here presented. In the vicinity of the falls they saw a herd of at least a thousand buffalo, one of which they shot. Here Captain Lewis himself had an encounter with a large brown bear, from which he escaped by plunging into the river. Mention is made of grasshoppers at the mouth of Medicine river, about twelve miles above the Great Falls, in such multitudes that the herbage on the plains was in part destroyed by them. At that point the Missouri is described as being three hundred yards wide, and Medicine river one hundred and thirty-seven yards wide. The party remained here until the 15th of July, examining the surrounding country, constructing canoes, and making general preparations for continuing the journey. On that day they again embarked with eight heavily loaded canoes, encountering many difficult places for navigating, owing to the rapids. Toward the latter part of July they reached a point where the Missouri is formed of three branches, one of which they called Jefferson, one Madison, and one Gallatin. Here the party divide and explore the several branches, partly for the purpose of finding the Shoshones, the Indians that were known to inhabit that region. On the 11th of August they encountered a single Indian on horseback, who proved to be one of that tribe or nation. Captain Lewis, who had continued his course up the Jefferson, or principal branch forming the sources of the Missouri, reached a point where it had so diminished in width that one of his men in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the rivulet, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri. A few miles further on they reached the point where issues the remotest water—the hitherto hidden sources of that river, which had never before been seen by civilized man. They sat down by the brink of the little rivulet, and quenched their thirst at the chaste and icy fountain, which sends its modest tribute down to the great ocean thousands of miles away. Crossing over the the dividing line between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, they stopped to taste for the first time the waters of the Columbia, here a stream of clear, cold water flowing westward. On the same day Captain Lewis succeeded in gaining a friendly interview with the Shoshones. Captain Clarke, with a part of the expedition, was at this time at the junction of the three branches of the Missouri, and Captain Lewis engaged a number of the Indians, with about thirty of their horses, to transport their merchandise and outfit to the Shoshone camp.

The Shoshones are described as being a small tribe of the nation called the Snake Indians, an appellation which embraces the inhabitants of the southern parts of the Rocky Mountains and of the plains on either side. During the summer the Shoshones resided about the headwaters of the Columbia, where they lived chiefly on salmon. In their journal the explorers give a long and interesting account of the habits, traditions, and manner of

life of this people. They found them honest, friendly, and ready to render them all assistance in their power.

After purchasing twenty-nine horses from the Shoshones, the party on the 30th of August resumed their journey toward the Pacific. On the 4th of September, after many difficulties in finding a practicable route, they came to a large encampment of Indians who received them with great cordiality. The pipe of peace was introduced and a council held. They represented themselves as a band of a nation called Tushepaws, a numerous people then residing on the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. The Indians shared their berries and roots with the strangers and received some presents. Several horses were purchased from them. On the 6th they reached a stream to which they gave the name of Clarke river, Captain Clarke being the first white man who ever visited its waters. The route was a rugged one, and in many places almost impracticable, and to add to the difficulties of the situation, snow had been falling, so that on the 16th it was six or eight inches deep. The difficulty of procuring game or other subsistence made it necessary for them to kill several of their horses on this part of their journey, for food. They had a little of what was called portable soup which they used by melting some snow. This, and about twenty pounds of bear's oil, was their only remaining subsistence. They were now in a region where their guns were of little service, for there was scarcely a living creature to be seen in those mountains. Captain Clarke and six hunters searched the mountains all day for game but found none, and at night encamped on a small stream to which they gave the name of Hungry Creek. Their only refreshment during the day was a little of the portable soup. On the 26th, Captain Clarke and his hunting party encountered three Indian boys, and sent them forward to the village with some presents. An Indian came out to meet them, and conducted them to a large tent in the village, which was the residence of the great chief. After some introductory ceremonies by signs, the Indians set before the strangers some buffalo meat, dried salmon, berries and several kinds of roots. This, after their long abstinence, was a sumptuous treat. One of the chiefs conducted them to another village, two miles away, where they were received with great kindness and passed the night. These Indians called themselves Chopunish, or Pierced-Nose (Nez Perces). With a few articles Captain Clarke chanced to have in his pockets he purchased some dried salmon, roots and berries and sent them by one of his men and a hired Indian back to Captain Lewis. The main body with Captain Lewis had been so fortunate as to kill a few pheasants and a prairie wolf. As soon as it was known in the villages that the wonderful strangers had arrived the people crowded in to see them. Twisted Hair, the chief, drew a chart or map of the country and streams on a white elk-skin, which was of great service in guiding them on their course. From these Indians as many provisions were purchased as could be carried on their horses. After proceeding down the river some distance, they determined to continue their journey in canoes, which they set about constructing. By the 7th of October the canoes were launched and loaded. The horses were branded and left with the Indians to be kept until their return. Accompanied by some of the Indians down Lewis river, the expedition finally reached the Columbia on the 16th, having stopped at a number of villages on the way. The Columbia at the mouth of Lewis river they found to be 960 yards wide, and Lewis river 575 yards wide. Here they found themselves among a nation who called themselves Sokulks, a

people of a mild and peaceable disposition. Fish was their principal article of food. On the 18th they resumed their journey down the Columbia in the presence of many of the Sokulks who came to witness their departure. They passed many different tribes who inhabited the borders of the Columbia, all of whom they visited in their villages and encampments, learning their condition, habits, history and mode of living. Wherever they halted large numbers of Indians gathered to see them, and generally manifested the greatest kindness and hospitality. All of them had pierced noses.

On the 22d of October the party reached the Great Falls of the Columbia. Many Indians inhabited this portion of the country, and some of them assisted the party in unloading the canoes, transporting the goods around the falls, and in bringing down the canoes. At one place it was necessary to haul the canoes over a point of land to avoid a perpendicular fall of seventy feet. Some distance below the falls they came to a village of another tribe, or nation, called the Echeloots. Here they found the first wooden houses they had seen after leaving the settlements near the Mississippi. They were made of logs and poles, with poles for rafters and covered with white cedar, kept on by strands of cedar fibres. The inhabitants received the strangers with great kindness, invited them to their houses, and came in great numbers to see them. They were surprised to find that these Indians spoke a language quite different from that of the tribes above the Great Falls. Some of their customs, however, were the same. Like the tribes they had recently visited, they flattened the heads of their children, and in nearly the same manner. Among the mountain tribes, however, this custom was confined to the females almost exclusively, whereas the Echeloots subjected both sexes to the operation. On the 18th they came to another tribe where they saw a British musket and several brass tea-kettles which the Indians prized very highly. In the interview with the chief he directed his wife to hand him his medicine-bag, from which he drew out fourteen forefingers, which he said had belonged to the same number of his enemies whom he had killed in battle. These fingers were shown with great exultation, after which they were carefully replaced among the other valuable contents of the medicine-bag. This was the first instance in which the explorers had observed that any other trophy than the scalp was ever carried from the field in Indian warfare.

On the 2d of November the party passed the rapids which form the last descent of the Columbia, and tide-water commences. On this part of the Columbia they began to meet with tribes who had some knowledge of the whites, and from articles in their possession, it was observed that they had maintained some sort of trade or barter with the whites. The Indians here also began to be troublesome and were disposed to pilfer whenever an opportunity offered, showing that in their intercourse with the whites they had contracted some vices that they are free from in the absence of such intercourse.

On the 16th of November, 1805, the expedition encamped in full view of the Pacific Ocean, at Haley's Bay, as laid down by Vancouver. Their long, tedious and eventful journey to the Pacific having ended, they made preparations for going into winter quarters. Some distance below the mouth of the Columbia, three miles above the mouth of a little river that empties into the bay, in a thick grove of lofty pines, they formed their winter encampment. Game was exceedingly plenty, and during the winter they were visited by a large number of the Indians inhabiting the coast region. They called the place Fort Clatsop, from the tribe of Indians inhabiting the imme-

diate vicinity. Here they remained until the 23d of March, 1806, when they commenced their return, by the same route.

Before leaving, Captains Lewis and Clarke posted up in the fort a note to the following effect:

"The object of this is, that through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereto annexed, and who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did cross the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23d day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States, by the same route by which they came out."

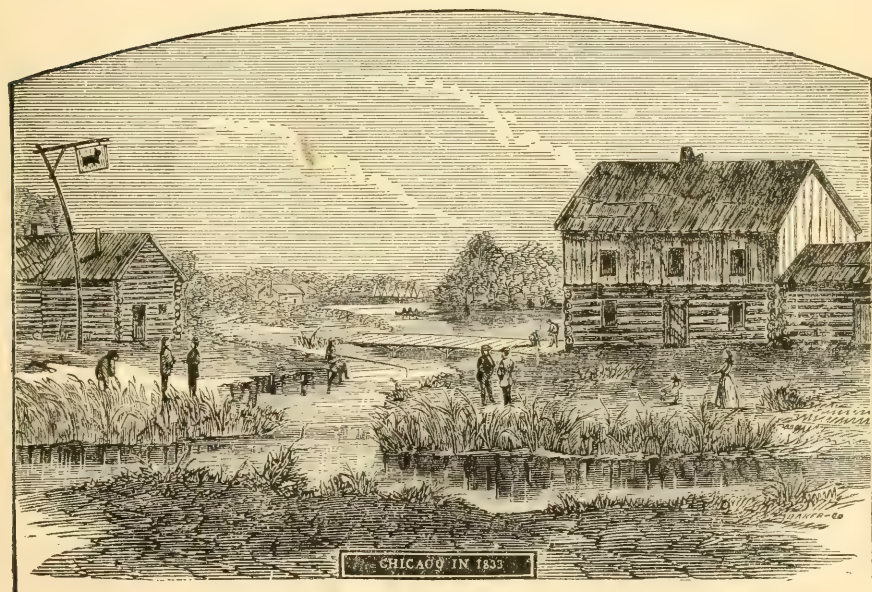
It is somewhat singular that this note a short time after fell into the hands of a Captain Hill, while on the coast near the mouth of the Columbia river. It was delivered to him by some Indians, and taken to Canton, China, from whence it was brought to the United States in January, 1807. On the 23d of September, 1806, the party reached the mouth of the Missouri, and decended the Mississippi to St. Louis, arriving at 12 o'clock. Having fired a salute, they went on shore, where they "received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the whole village."

This is but a very partial and hasty review of that romantic and extraordinary expedition—the first exploration by authority of the government of the United States, of that wonderful region which of late years has attracted so much attention. It gave to the world the first authentic account of the upper Missouri and its tributaries, and of the rivers that flow from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and seek the Pacific Ocean through the great Columbia. It imparted to civilized man some definite knowledge of the strange tribes whose homes were on the borders of those rivers; of their habits, traditions and modes of life; of the fauna and flora of a region hitherto unknown, and of natural scenery not surpassed in grandeur and sublimity by that of any other part of the world. Other explorers have since revealed a portion of the hidden treasures of that part of our national domain, but the pioneer expedition of Lewis and Clarke, so successfully accomplished, will always possess a peculiar and thrilling interest.

SKETCH OF CHICAGO.

First White Visitors—The Name—Jean Baptiste—John Kinzie—Ft. Dearborn—Evacuation—The Massacre—Heroic Women—Capt. Heald—Capt. Wells—Scalping the Wounded—Ft. Dearborn Re-built—Illinois and Michigan Canal—Chicago Laid Out—Removal of Indians—City Organization—Pioneer Religious Societies—Public Improvements—Location of City—Growth—The Great Fire—Rise of the New Chicago.

THE history of so great a city as Chicago, like that of London, or Paris, or New York, by reason of its commercial, financial and other relations to the world at large, is a history of world-wide interest. Not that Chicago may yet be compared in size, population or wealth with the great cities named, would we mention it in connection with them, and yet, considering its age, it is greater than either of them. In its ratio of increase in population, commerce, and general progress, it is to-day outstripping them. In what civilized part of the globe is Chicago not heard of, read of, and known?



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE.

If, so many centuries after the founding of Rome, mankind still feel interested in the mythical story of Romulus and Remus, may not the present and future generations read with equal interest the more authentic story of the founding of a great modern city?

The Jesuit missionary and explorer, Marquette, first visited the place where Chicago is located, in 1673. Again, in the winter of 1674-5, he camped near the site of the present city, from December until near the close of March. Upon his arrival, in December, the Chicago river was frozen over, and the ground covered with snow. The name is of Indian origin, and was applied to the river. By the French *voyageurs* it is variously spelled, the majority rendering it *Chicagou*. The place is mentioned by Berrot in 1770.

In 1796, Jean Baptiste, a trader from the West Indies, found his way to the mouth of the little stream known as Chicago river, and engaged in trading with the Indians. Here for eight years, almost alone, he maintained trade and intercourse with the savages, until, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected, and a trading post was established by John Kinzie, who became the successor of Jean Baptiste. Fort Dearborn, as first constructed, was a very rude and primitive stockade, which cost the government only about fifty dollars. It stood on the south bank of Chicago river, half a mile from the lake. The few soldiers sent to erect and garrison it were in charge of Major Whistler. For a time, being unable to procure grain for bread, the soldiers were obliged to subsist in part upon acorns. The original settler, Jean Baptiste, or as his full name was written, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, sold his cabin to Mr. Kinzie, and the latter erected on the site the building known to the early settlers as the "Kinzie House." This became a resort for the officers and others connected with the garrison. In 1812 the garrison had a force of 54 men, under the command of Capt. Nathan Heald, with Lieutenant Lenai L. Helm and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only white residents, except the officers and soldiers, at that time, were Mr. Kinzie and his family, the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieut. Helm, and a few Canadians, with their families. Nearly up to this time the most friendly relations had been maintained with the Indians—the principal tribes by whom they were surrounded being the Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes. The battle of Tippecanoe had been fought the year before, and the influence of Tecumseh began to be observable in the conduct of the Indians. They were also aware of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, and had yielded to the influences brought to bear by the latter. In April of this year, suspicious parties of Winnebagoes began to hover about the fort, remaining in the vicinity for several days. The inhabitants became alarmed, and the families took refuge in the fort. On the 7th of August a Pottawattamie chief appeared at the fort with an order or dispatch from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, directing Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all the government property to the neighboring Indians. The chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald to make no distribution to the Indians. He told him it would be better to leave the fort and stores as they were, and that while the Indians were distributing the stores among themselves, the whites might escape to Fort Wayne. On the 12th of August Capt. Heald held a council with the Indians, but the other officers refused to join him. They feared treachery on the part of the Indians, and indeed had been informed that their intention was to murder the white people. In the council Capt. Heald had taken the precaution to open a port-hole displaying

a cannon directed upon the council, and probably by that means kept the Indians from molesting him at that time. Acting under the advice of Mr. Kinzie, he withheld the ammunition and arms from the Indians, throwing them, together with the liquors, into the Chicago river. On that day Black Partridge, a friendly chief, said to Capt. Heald: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on the march you are going to take." On the 13th the Indians discovered the powder floating on the surface of the water, a discovery which had the effect to exasperate them the more, and they began to indulge in threats. Meantime preparations were made to leave the fort.

Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, had been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle, and had become chief of a band of Miamis. On the 14th he was seen approaching with a band of his Miami warriors, coming to assist Capt. Heald in defending the fort, having at Fort Wayne heard of the danger which threatened the garrison and the settlers. But all means for defending the fort had been destroyed the night before. All, therefore, took up their line of march, with Capt. Wells and his Miamis in the lead, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife riding by his side. Mr. Kinzie had always been on the most friendly terms with the Indians, and still hoped that his personal efforts might influence them to allow the whites to leave unmolested. He determined to accompany the expedition, leaving his family in a boat in the care of a friendly Indian. In case any misfortune should happen to him, his family was to be sent to the place where Niles, Michigan, is now located, where he had another trading post. Along the shore of Lake Michigan slowly marched the little band of whites, with a friendly escort of Pottawattamies, and Capt. Wells and his Miamis, the latter in advance. When they had reached what were known as the "Sand Hills," the Miami advance guard came rushing back, Capt. Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack; form instantly." At that moment a shower of bullets came whistling over the sand hills, behind which the Indians had concealed themselves for the murderous attack. The cowardly Miamis were panic-stricken, and took to flight, leaving their heroic leader to his fate. He was at the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the attack was made, and, after expressing to her the utter hopelessness of their situation, dashed into the fight. There were 54 soldiers, 12 civilians and three women, all poorly armed, against 500 Indian warriors. The little band had no alternative but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They charged upon their murderous assailants, and drove them from their position back to the prairie. There the conflict continued until two-thirds of the whites were killed and wounded. Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Helm and Mrs. Holt, all took part in the combat. In a wagon were twelve children, and a painted demon tomahawked them all, seeing which, Capt. Wells exclaimed, "If butchering women and children is your game, I will kill too," and then spurred his horse toward the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses. He was pursued by several young warriors, who sent bullets whistling about him, killing his horse and wounding Capt. Wells. They attempted to take him a prisoner, but he resolved not to be taken alive. Calling a young chief a squaw, an epithet which excites the fiercest resentment in an Indian warrior, the young chief instantly tomahawked him.

The three women fought as bravely as the soldiers. Mrs. Heald was an expert in the use of the rifle, but received several severe wounds. During the conflict the hand of a savage was raised to tomahawk her, when she ex-

claimed in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." Her words had the effect to change his purpose, and her life was spared. Another warrior attempted to tomahawk Mrs. Helm. He struck her a glancing blow on the shoulder, when she sized him and attempted to wrest from him his scalping knife, which was in the sheath attached to his belt. At that moment the friendly Black Partridge dragged her from her antagonist, and in spite of her struggles carried her to the lake and plunged her in, at the same time holding her so she would not drown. By this means he saved her life, as he intended. The third woman, Mrs. Holt, the wife of Sergeant Holt, was a large woman, and as strong and brave as an amazon. She rode a fine, spirited horse, which more than once the Indians tried to take from her. Her husband had been disabled in the fight, and with his sword, which she had taken, she kept the savages at bay for some time. She was finally, however, taken prisoner, and remained a long time a captive among the Indians, but was subsequently ransomed.

After two-thirds of the whites had been slain or disabled, twenty-eight men succeeded in gaining an eminence on the prairie, and the Indians desisted from further pursuit. The chiefs held a consultation, and gave the sign that they were ready to parley. Capt. Heald went forward and met the chief, Blackbird, on the prairie, when terms of surrender were agreed upon. The whites were to deliver up their arms and become prisoners, to be exchanged or ransomed in the future. All were taken to the Indian camp near the abandoned fort, where the wounded Mrs. Helm had previously been taken by Black Partridge. By the terms of surrender no provision had been made as to the disposition of the wounded. It was the understanding of the Indians that the British general, Proctor, had offered a bounty for American scalps delivered at Malden. Here there was another scene of horror. Most of the wounded men were killed and scalped.

Such is a hasty glance at scenes that were witnessed on this then wild shore of Lake Michigan. Such were the experiences and the struggles of the heroic men and women who ventured forth into the wilderness to plant the germs of civilization, and to lay the foundations of future cities and States. The site on which now stands a city which ranks among the greatest on the continent, is consecrated by the blood shed by heroes on that bright 15th day of August, 1812.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816, under the direction of Capt. Bradley, and was occupied until 1837, when, the Indians having removed from the country, it was abandoned.

Congress, on the 2d of March, 1827, granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for six miles on either side of the line of the then proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, to aid in its construction, from Chicago to the head of navigation of the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and on the 22d of January, 1829, organized a board of canal commissioners, with power to lay out towns along the line. Under this authority the commissioners employed Mr. James Thompson to survey the town of Chicago. His first map of the town bears date August 4, 1830. In 1831 the place contained about a dozen families, not including the officers and soldiers in Fort Dearborn. On the 10th of August, 1833, it was organized by the election of five trustees—there being twenty-eight voters. On the 26th of September of the same year, a treaty was signed with the chiefs of the Pottawattamies, seven thousand of the tribe being present, and on the 1st of October they were removed west of the Mississippi. The first charter of

the city was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and approved March 4th, 1837. Under this charter an election was held May 1st, of the same year. A census was taken on the 1st of July, when the entire population was shown to be 4,170. The city then contained four warehouses, three hundred and twenty-eight dwellings, twenty-nine dry goods stores, five hardware stores, three drug stores, nineteen provision stores, ten taverns, twenty-six groceries, seventeen lawyers' offices, and five churches. It then embraced an area of 560 acres. At this date grain and flour had to be imported from the East to feed the people, for the iron arteries of trade did not then stretch out over the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and other States. There were no exportations of produce until 1839, and not until 1842 did the exports exceed the imports. Grain was sold in the streets by the wagon load, the trade being restricted to a few neighboring farmers of Illinois.

Of religious organizations the Methodists were the pioneers, being represented in 1831, 1832 and 1833, by Rev. Jesse Walker. Their first quarterly meeting was held in the fall of 1833, and in the spring of the next year the first regular class was formed. The first Presbyterian church was organized June 26th, 1833, the first pastor being Rev. James Porter. It consisted at the time of twenty-five members from the garrison and nine from the citizens of the town. The first Baptist church was organized October 19th, 1833; and the first Episcopal church, St. James, in 1834. The first Catholic church was built by Rev. Schofler, in 1833-4.

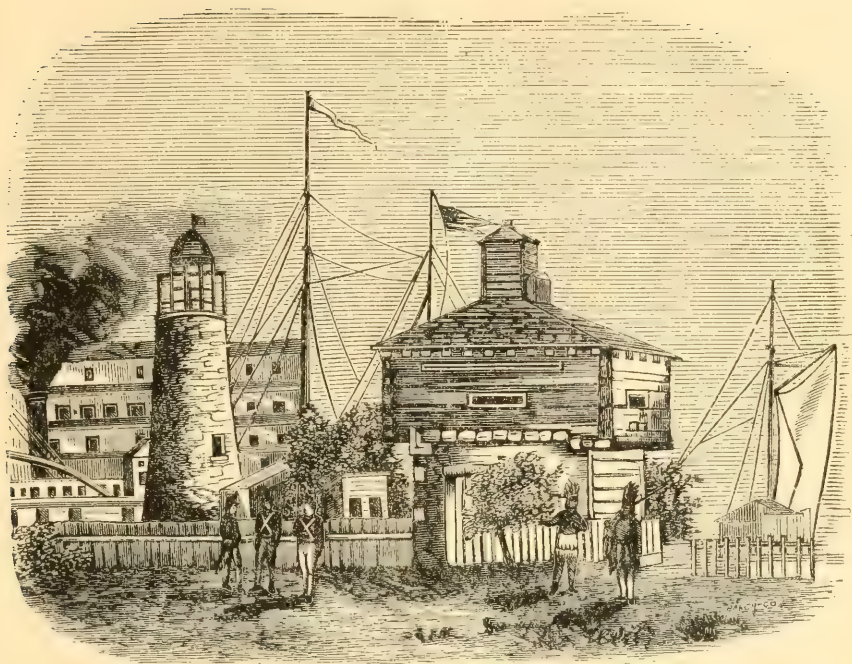
The first great public improvement projected was the Illinois and Michigan canal, one hundred miles in length, and connecting Chicago with La Salle, at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. It was completed in the spring of 1848.

To the eye of an observer, Chicago seems to be situated upon a level plain, but in reality the height of the natural surface above the lake varies from three to twenty-four feet, and the grade of the principal streets has been raised from two to eight feet above the original surface. A complete system of sewerage has been established. The surrounding prairie for many miles is apparently without much variation of surface. Though it cannot be observed by the eye, yet the city really stands on the dividing ridge between the two great rivers that drain half the continent, and is about six hundred feet above the ocean. Chicago river, before being widened, deepened, and improved, was a very small stream. It has but very little perceptible current, and for several miles is very nearly on a level with the lake. It is formed by two branches, one from the north and the other from south, which unite about a mile from the lake. From this junction the stream flows due east to the lake. These streams divide the city into three parts, familiarly known as North Side, South Side, and West Side. Bridges constructed upon turn-tables, or pivots, are thrown across the streams at many places. By swinging the bridges round, vessels are allowed to be towed up and down the river by steam tugs, so that there is very little difficulty in the way of passing from one division of the city to another. The stream has been made navigable for several miles for sail vessels and propellers, and immense warehouses and elevators have been constructed along its banks, where vessels are loaded and unloaded with great rapidity.

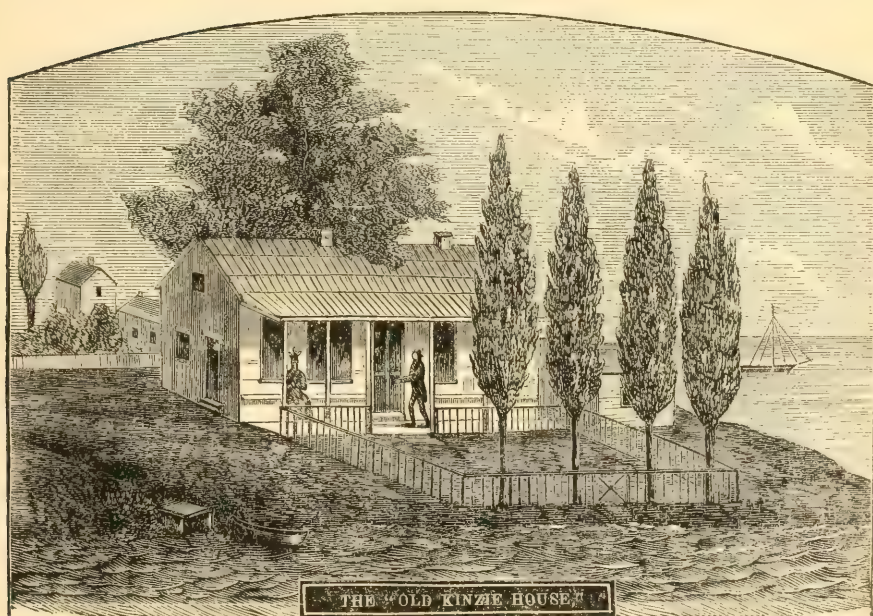
We have seen that when the first census was taken in 1837, the city had a population of 4,170. By 1840 it had increased to only 4,470; in 1845 it was 12,088; in 1850 it was 28,269; in 1855 it was 83,509. The census of 1870 showed a population 298,977.

One of the gigantic public improvements of Chicago is that for supplying the city with water. Owing to the fact that the water in the lake, near the shore, was polluted by filth from the river, in 1865 a tunnel was cut under the lake, extending a distance of two miles from the shore. This tunnel is thirty-five feet below the bed of the lake. This work is regarded as an example of great engineering skill, and has proved to be successful. The contract price for this work was \$315,139. Another great work is the tunnel under the Chicago river at Washington street, cut for the purpose of dispensing with the bridge over the river, and to obviate the necessity of the public waiting for vessels to pass. The contract price for this great work was \$200,000.

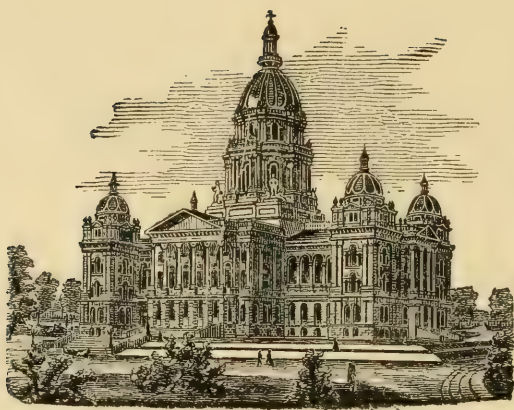
There are other great public improvements of the city, which with her railroads leading out in all directions, her immense lake shipping trade, and her population of nearly half a million people, show the greatness that Chicago has attained, all within so short a time. As she has been great in her prosperity, so also has she been great in her calamities. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, this city was the scene of one of the greatest conflagrations known in the annals of the world—greater than that of London in 1666, when thirteen thousand buildings were burned. In Chicago twenty thousand buildings were swept away by the devouring element, with miles of magnificent business blocks, palatial residences, and costly ornamentations—all covering an area of over *five thousand acres!* In all that part of the city between Harrison street and the Chicago river, and on the North Side for nearly four miles to Lincoln Park, there was nothing to be seen but the ruins of a city that had suddenly gone down at the merciless bidding of the fire-fiend. It was a scene of desolation and ruin, and its announcement at the time thrilled a sympathetic chord which vibrated throughout the whole civilized world. Like the fabled Phoenix, Chicago rose again from her own ashes, but grander and more magnificent than she was before. Chicago is now, and has for some years been, the greatest pork packing and grain shipping market of the world. Her commerce is of immense proportions and reaches to all lands where American trade is known. She is the commercial metropolis of the great Northwest, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, pour their tributes of wealth over thousands of miles of railroads into her lap.



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



THE OLD KINZIE HOUSE.



HISTORY OF IOWA.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Extent—Surface—Rivers—Lakes—Spirit Lake—Lake Okoboji—Clear Lake—Timber—Climate—Prairies—Soils.

Extent.—Iowa is about three hundred miles in length, east and west, and a little over two hundred miles in breadth, north and south; having nearly the figure of a rectangular parallelogram. Its northern boundary is the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes, separating it from the State of Minnesota. Its southern limit is nearly on the line of 40 degrees 31 minutes from the point where this parallel crosses the Des Moines river, westward. From this point to the southeast corner of the State, a distance of about thirty miles, the Des Moines river forms the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri. The two great rivers of the North American Continent form the east and west boundaries, except that portion of the western boundary adjoining the Territory of Dakota. The Big Sioux river from its mouth, two miles above Sioux City, forms the western boundary up to the point where it intersects the parallel of 43 degrees 30 minutes. These limits embrace an area of 55,045 square miles; or, 35,228,800 acres. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by the rivers, and the lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

Surface.—The surface of the State is remarkably uniform, rising to nearly the same general altitude. There are no mountains, and yet but little of the surface is level or flat. The whole State presents a succession of gentle elevations and depressions, with some bold and picturesque bluffs along the principal streams. The western portion of the State is generally more elevated than the eastern, the northwestern part being the highest. Nature could not have provided a more perfect system of drainage, and at the same time leave the country so completely adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Looking at the map of Iowa, we see two systems of streams or rivers running nearly at right angles with each other. The streams which discharge their waters into the Mississippi flow from the northwest to the southeast, while those of the other system flow towards the southwest, and empty into the Missouri. The former drain about three-fourths of the State, and the latter the remaining one-fourth. The water-shed dividing the two

systems of streams, represents the highest portions of the State, and gradually descends as you follow its course from northwest to southeast. Low-water mark in the Missouri river at Council Bluffs is about 425 feet above low-water mark in the Mississippi at Davenport. At the crossing of the summit, or water-shed, 245 miles west of Davenport, the elevation is about 960 feet above the Mississippi. The Des Moines river, at the city of Des Moines, has an elevation of 227 feet above the Mississippi at Davenport, and is 198 feet lower than the Missouri at Council Bluffs. The elevation of the eastern border of the State at McGregor is about 624 feet above the level of the sea, while the highest elevation in the northwest portion of the State is 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. In addition to the grand water-shed mentioned above, as dividing the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, there are between the principal streams, elevations commonly called "divides," which are drained by numerous streams of a smaller size tributary to the rivers. The valleys along the streams have a deep, rich soil, but are scarcely more fertile than many portions of those undulating prairie "divides."

Rivers.—As stated above, the rivers of Iowa are divided into two systems, or classes—those flowing into the Mississippi, and those flowing into the Missouri. The Mississippi river, the largest on the continent, and one of the largest in the world, washes the entire eastern border of the State, and is most of the year navigable for a large class of steamers. The only serious obstruction to steamers of the largest size, are what are known as the Lower Rapids, just above the mouth of the Des Moines. The government of the United States has constructed a canal, or channel, around these rapids on the Iowa side of the river, a work which will prove of immense advantage to the commerce of Iowa for all time to come. The principal rivers which flow through the interior of the State, east of the water-shed, are the Des Moines, Skunk, Iowa, Wapsipicon, Maquoketa, Turkey, and Upper Iowa. One of the largest rivers in the State is Red Cedar, which rises in Minnesota, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, joins its waters with Iowa river in Louisa county, only about thirty miles from its mouth, that portion below the junction retaining the name of Iowa river, although above the junction it is really the smaller stream.

The Des Moines is the largest interior river of the State, and rises in a group or chain of lakes in Minnesota, not far from the Iowa border. It really has its source in two principal branches, called East and West Des Moines, which, after flowing about seventy miles through the northern portion of the State, converge to their junction in the southern part of Humboldt county. The Des Moines receives a number of large tributaries, among which are Raccoon and Three Rivers (North, South and Middle) on the west, and Boone river on the east. Raccoon (or 'Coon) rises in the vicinity of Storm Lake in Buena Vista county, and after receiving several tributaries, discharges its waters into the Des Moines river, within the limits of the city of Des Moines. This stream affords many excellent mill privileges, some of which have been improved. The Des Moines flows from northwest to southeast, not less than three hundred miles through Iowa, and drains over ten thousand square miles of territory. At an early day, steamboats, at certain seasons of the year, navigated this river as far up as the "Raccoon Forks," and a large grant of land was made by Congress to the State for the purpose of improving its navigation. The land was subsequently diverted to the construction of the Des Moines Valley Railroad.

Before this diversion several dams were erected on the lower portion of the river, which afford a vast amount of hydraulic power to that portion of the State.

The next river above the Des Moines is Skunk, which has its source in Hamilton county, north of the center of the State. It traverses a southeast course, having two principal branches—their aggregate length being about four hundred and fifty miles. They drain about eight thousand square miles of territory, and afford many excellent mill sites.

The next is Iowa river, which rises in several branches among the lakes in Hancock and Winnebago counties, in the northern part of the State. Its great eastern branch is Red Cedar, having its source among the lakes in Minnesota. The two streams, as before stated, unite and flow into the Mississippi in Louisa county. In size, Red Cedar is the second interior river of the State, and both are valuable as affording immense water power. Shell Rock river is a tributary of Red Cedar, and is important to Northern Iowa, on account of its fine water power. The aggregate length of Iowa and Red Cedar rivers is about five hundred miles, and they drain about twelve thousand square miles of territory.

The Wapsipicon river rises in Minnesota, and flows in a southeasterly direction over two hundred miles through Iowa, draining, with its branches, a belt of territory only about twelve miles wide. This stream is usually called "Wapsie" by the settlers, and is valuable as furnishing good water power for machinery.

Maquoketa river, the next considerable tributary of the Mississippi, is about one hundred and sixty miles long, and drains about three thousand square miles of territory.

Turkey river is about one hundred and thirty miles long, and drains some two thousand square miles. It rises in Howard county, runs southeast, and empties into the Mississippi near the south line of Clayton county.

Upper Iowa river also rises in Howard county, flows nearly east, and empties into the Mississippi near the northeast corner of the State, passing through a narrow, but picturesque and beautiful valley. This portion of the State is somewhat broken, and the streams have cut their channels deeply into the rocks, so that in many places they are bordered by bluffs from three to four hundred feet high. They flow rapidly, and furnish ample water power for machinery at numerous points.

Having mentioned the rivers which drain the eastern three-fourths of the State, we will now cross the great "water-shed" to the Missouri and its tributaries.

The Missouri river, forming a little over two-thirds of the length of the western boundary line, is navigable for large sized steamboats for a distance of nineteen hundred and fifty miles above the point (Sioux City) where it first touches our western border. It is, therefore, a highway of no little importance to the commerce of Western Iowa. During the season of navigation some years, over fifty steamers ascend the river above Sioux City, most of which are laden with stores for the mining region above Fort Benton. We will now refer to the larger tributaries of the Missouri, which drain the western portion of Iowa.

The Big Sioux river forms about seventy miles of the western boundary of the State, its general course being nearly from north to south. It has several small tributaries draining the counties of Plymouth, Sioux, Lyon, Osceola, and O'Brien, in northwestern Iowa. One of the most important

of these is Rock river, a beautiful little stream running through the counties of Lyon and Sioux. It is supported by springs, and affords a volume of water sufficient for propelling machinery. Big Sioux river was once regarded as a navigable stream, and steamboats of a small size have on several occasions ascended it for some distance. It is not, however, now considered a safe stream for navigation. It empties into the Missouri about two miles above Sioux City, and some four miles below the northwest corner of Woodbury county. It drains about one thousand square miles of Iowa territory.

Just below Sioux City, Floyd river empties into the Missouri. It is a small stream, but flows through a rich and beautiful valley. Its length is about one hundred miles, and it drains some fifteen hundred square miles of territory. Two or three mills have been erected on this stream, and there are other mill sites which will doubtless be improved in due time.

Little Sioux river is one of the most important streams of northwestern Iowa. It rises in the vicinity of Spirit and Okoboji lakes, near the Minnesota line, and meanders through various counties a distance of nearly three hundred miles to its confluence with the Missouri near the northwest corner of Harrison county. With its tributaries it drains not less than five thousand square miles. Several small mills have been erected on this stream, and others doubtless will be when needed.

Boyer river is the next stream of considerable size below the Little Sioux. It rises in Sac county and flows southwest to the Missouri in Pottawattamie county. Its entire length is about one hundred and fifty miles, and drains not less than two thousand square miles of territory. It is a small stream, meandering through a rich and lovely valley. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad passes down this valley some sixty miles.

Going down the Missouri, and passing several small streams, which have not been dignified with the name of rivers, we come to the Nishnabotna, which empties into the Missouri some twenty miles below the southwest corner of the State. It has three principal branches, with an aggregate length of three hundred and fifty miles. These streams drain about five thousand square miles of southwestern Iowa. They flow through valleys of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, and furnish good water power at various points, though in this respect they are not equal to the streams in the northeastern portion of the State.

The southern portion of the State is drained by several streams that flow into the Missouri river, in the State of Missouri. The most important of these are Chariton, Grand, Platte, One Hundred and Two, and the three Nodaways—East, West and Middle. All of these afford water power for machinery, and present splendid valleys of rich farming lands.

We have above only mentioned the streams that have been designated as rivers, but there are many other streams of great importance and value to different portions of the State, draining the country, furnishing mill-sites, and adding to the variety and beauty of the scenery. So admirable is the natural drainage of almost the entire State, that the farmer who has not a stream of living water on his premises is an exception to the general rule.

LAKES OF NORTHERN IOWA.

In some of the northern counties of Iowa there are many small, but beautiful lakes, some of which we shall notice. They are a part of the system of

lakes extending far northward into Minnesota, and some of them present many interesting features which the limits of this work will not permit us to give in detail. The following are among the most noted of the lakes of northern Iowa: Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county; Rice Lake, Silver Lake and Bright's Lake, in Worth county; Crystal Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Edward and Twin Lakes, in Hancock county; Owl Lake, in Humboldt county; Lake Gertrude, Ehn Lake and Wall Lake, in Wright county; Lake Caro, in Hamilton county; Twin Lakes, in Calhoun county; Wall Lake, in Sac county; Swan Lake, in Emmet county; Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county; and Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, in Dickinson county. Nearly all of these are deep and clear, abounding in many excellent varieties of fish, which are caught abundantly by the settlers at all proper seasons of the year. The name 'Wall Lake,' applied to several of these bodies of water, is derived from the fact that a line or ridge of boulders, extends around them, giving them somewhat the appearance of having been walled. Most of them exhibit the same appearance in this respect to a greater or less extent. Lake Okoboji, Spirit Lake, Storm Lake and Clear Lake are the largest of the Northern Iowa lakes. All of them, except Storm Lake, have fine bodies of timber on their borders. Lake Okoboji is about fifteen miles long, and from a quarter of a mile to two miles wide. Spirit Lake, just north of it, embraces about ten square miles, the northern border extending to the Minnesota line. Storm Lake is in size about three miles east and west by two north and south. Clear Lake is about seven miles long by two miles wide. The dry rolling land usually extends up to the borders of the lakes, making them delightful resorts for excursion or fishing parties, and they are now attracting attention as places of resort, on account of the beauty of their natural scenery, as well as the inducements which they afford to hunting and fishing parties.

As descriptive of some of the lakes of Northern Iowa, the author would here introduce some former correspondence of his own on the occasion of a visit to Spirit and Okoboji Lakes, in Dickinson county. At that time he wrote in regard to Spirit Lake:

With a party of delighted friends—seven of us in all—we made the circle of Spirit Lake, or *Minne-Waukon* as the Indians called it. Starting from the village of Spirit Lake early in the morning, we crossed the upper portion of East Okoboji on a substantial wooden bridge about three hundred feet in length, a half mile east of the village. Going around a farm or two, we proceeded up along the east shore of Spirit Lake to what is known as "Stony Point." Here a point of land has been gradually forming, for, we do not know how many years, or even centuries, but large trees have grown from the rocks, gravel and sand thrown together by various forces far back in the past. From the inner edge of the growth of timber, a ridge of rocks extends some forty rods into the lake, gradually lessening until, at the further extremity, it only affords a dry foot-way by stepping from rock to rock. This point is said to be constantly extending and it is not improbable that in time, two lakes may be formed instead of one. "Stony Point" is almost wholly composed of boulders of various sizes and shapes, brought together by the action of water, on either side. It is the resort of innumerable birds and water fowl of various kinds, including pelicans, black loons and gulls. When we approached they were holding high carnival over the remains of such unfortunate fish as happened to be thrown upon the rocks by the dashing of the waves. Our presence, however, soon cleared the coast of its promiscuous

gathering of feathered tenants, but after we left, they doubtless returned to their revelry.

We continued our journey up the lake a mile further to the "inlet." Here a small stream makes its way in from the east, and, having high steep banks, all we had to do was to go round its mouth through the lake, the water being very clear, with a fine gravel bottom, and sufficiently shallow for good fording. Just above this, a sand-beach extends for some distance, portions of which are covered with clumps of willows and other small trees. No heavy groves of timber border on the east side of the lake, but scattered trees and small groves extend all the way along. The adjoining prairie land is generally dry, rolling and well adapted to farming purposes. Several farms are in cultivation along the banks of this part of the lake.

Nearly east of the north end of the lake, we crossed the Iowa and Minnesota line. Our road led us about a mile further north, where it diverged westerly to the south bank of a pleasant little sheet of water, known as Loon Lake. This has an outlet connecting it with other small lakes, which lie near the head of Spirit Lake, and which were doubtless once a part of the same. In a pretty little grove on the shore of Loon Lake, in the sovereign State of Minnesota, we paused for our nooning.

From Loon Lake the road turns southward, passing several miles through groves of timber that border the west shore of Spirit Lake. A number of clear and quiet little lakes are nestled romantically in the groves west of Spirit Lake with only sufficient room in many places for a roadway between them and the latter. Of these charming little lakes, the three principal ones are Lake Augusta, Plum Lake, and Round Lake. In the formation of the last named, nature has indulged in one of her most singular and interesting freaks. It is something over a quarter of a mile in diameter, and so nearly round that the eye can detect no irregularity. The bank, all around, rises to the uniform height of about thirty feet, sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, and giving the lake the appearance of a huge basin. A dense forest approaches on all sides, with large trees bending over the water, which is so deep down in its reservoir that the wind rarely ruffles its surface. There is no visible inlet or outlet, but the water is always deep and clear. It is indeed worth a day's journey to see this charming little gem of a lake, reposing so quietly in the midst of its wild surroundings of lofty trees, tangled vines and wild flowers.

Plum Lake is so called from the fact that there are many groves of wild plums around it. It lies between Lake Augusta and Round Lake. Near the north end of Plum Lake is a commanding elevation called "Grandview Mound." From the summit of this mound there is a fine view of Spirit Lake, and a portion of the surrounding country. There is every appearance that these little lakes were once a portion of the greater one that lies east of them, and they are now separated from it by a strip of land only wide enough in many places for a good wagon road, but it is gradually increasing in width from year to year. It is covered with a growth of cottonwood, soft maple, elm, wild plum, and other trees, with a dense profusion of wild grape vines clinging among the branches. The beach along the edge of Spirit Lake here is composed of gravel, sand and shells, with a ridge of boulders, rising and extending up to the timber, through which the road passes.

Round Lake, above mentioned, is situated in what is known as "Marble Grove," one of the finest bodies of timber to be found about the lakes, and is so named from its early occupant, who was killed by the Indians. It was in

this grove, after the massacre, that the Indians peeled the bark from a tree, and with a dark paint, made a picture-record of what they had done. The killed were represented by rude drawings of persons in a prostrate position, corresponding with the number of victims. Pictures of cabins, with smoke issuing from their roofs, represented the number of houses burned. In the murder of Marble and his child, and the capture of Mrs. Marble, the Indians completed the annihilation of the settlement at the lakes, and thus left a record of their fiendish work. "Marble Grove" at that time was doubtless a scene of savage rejoicing over the perpetration of deeds which cast a gloom over all Northwestern Iowa, and which the lapse of years only could remove.

From the south end of "Marble Grove" to the village of Spirit Lake, the road passes over undulating prairies for some three or four miles, with several new farms now being improved on either side. The principal groves of timber about this lake are at the west side and the north end, while a narrow belt extends around the other portions. The water is deep, and the wind often dashes the waves against the banks with great violence. At other times the surface is smooth and placid.

There is a legend which we give briefly, for the benefit of those who may be curious to know the origin of the name of Spirit Lake. Many moons before the white man took up his abode or built his cabin on the shores of the lake, a band of Dakota warriors brought a pale-faced maiden here, a captive taken in one of their expeditions against the whites who had ventured near their hunting grounds. Among the warriors was a tall young brave, fairer than the rest, who had been stolen from the whites in infancy by the wife of Um-pa-sho-ta, the chief. The pale-faced brave never knew his parentage or origin, but the chief's wife called him Star of Day, and he knew not but that she was his own mother. All the tribe expected that he would sometime become their chief, as no warrior had proved so brave and daring as he. Star of Day, only, had performed deeds which entitled him to succeed to the honors of the aged Um-pa-sho-ta. But all the distinctions or titles that his nation might bestow, possessed no attraction for him while he beheld the grief of the beautiful pale-faced captive. He therefore determined to rescue her, and also made up his mind to flee with her from the tribe and make her his wife. The maiden had recognized in the blue eyes and fair face of her lover, something which told her that he, like herself, was a captive. One night, while all the warriors were asleep in their lodges, Star of Day and the maiden slumbered not. He silently unbound the thongs which fastened her to the lodge frame. Only a few paces through the thick forest brought them to the lake shore, where, under the willows, his light canoe was in readiness. Soon the lovers were midway across the lake, but the Great Spirit who ruled in the wind and the water, as well as in the forest, willed that their home should be together beneath the waters where no Dakota should henceforth ever disturb them. And so a breath of the Great Spirit in the wind dashed a wave over the little canoe, and it went down with the lovers. Since that time no Indian's canoe has ever dared to venture upon the lake. Only the white man's canoe is always safe, for the spirits of Star of Day and the maiden still abide under the water, in a beautiful cave of shells, guarding only the white man's canoe from danger, as spirits ever know their own. From that time the Dakotas called the lake *Minne-Waukon*, or Spirit-Water.

Okoboji.—Okoboji is the most beautiful of all the lakes of Northwestern Iowa. Walter Scott could not invest the historic lakes of Scotia with more

of the wild beauty of scenery suggestive of poetry and romance, than we here find around this loveliest of Iowa lakes.

Okoboji lies immediately south of Spirit Lake, and is of very irregular shape. Its whole length is at least fourteen miles, but it is nearly separated into two parts. The two parts are called, respectively, East and West Okoboji. A wooden bridge has been erected across the straits, on the road from the village of Spirit Lake to that of Okoboji, the water here being ordinarily not over a couple of hundred feet wide and about fifteen feet deep. West Okoboji is much the larger body of water, stretching west and northwest of the straits some eight miles, and varying in width from one to two miles. As you pass around this lake, the scene constantly changes, and from many different points the observer obtains new views, many of which might furnish inspiration to the pencil of the artist. The water has a deep sky-blue appearance, and the surface is either placid or boisterous, as the weather may happen to be. The dry land slopes down to the margin on all sides.

Huge boulders are piled up around the shores several feet above the water, forming a complete protection against the action of the waves. These rocks embrace the different kinds of granite which are found scattered over the prairies, with also a large proportion of limestone, from which good quick-lime is manufactured. This rock protection seems to be characteristic of all that portion of the lake-shore most subject to the violent beating of the waves. But there are several fine gravel beaches, and one on the north side is especially resorted to as being the most extensive and beautiful. Here are immense wind-rows of pebbles, rounded and polished by the various processes that nature employs, and in such variety that a single handful taken up at random would constitute a miniature cabinet for the geologist. Agates, cornelians, and other specimens of exquisite tint and beauty, are found in great profusion, being constantly washed up by the water. The east end of West Okoboji, at the straits, is some five miles south of Spirit Lake, but the extreme west portion extends up to a point west of Spirit Lake. East Okoboji is not so wide or deep as the other part, but is nearly as long. It extends up to within a quarter of a mile, or less, of Spirit Lake, and is now connected with it by a mill-race, being some four or five feet lower than that lake. At a narrow place near the upper end of this lake, a bridge some three hundred feet long has been erected on the road leading to Estherville. The Okoboji outlet heads at the south end of East Okoboji, and in its passage flows through three lakes called Upper, Middle and Lower Gar Lakes. These little lakes are so named because large quantities of the peculiar long-billed fish designated by that name, are found therein. This outlet has a rapid fall all the way to its junction with the Little Sioux river, some five miles below, and is about being turned to good account by the erection of machinery on it. This outlet is also the greatest of the fishing resorts about the lakes.

The groves around Lake Okoboji embrace over one thousand acres of good timber. The larger groves are found on the south side, where the principal settlement was at the time of the Indian massacre. There are two or three fine bodies of timber on the north side of West Okoboji, and a narrow fringe of timber borders nearly all the lake shore between the larger groves. On the north side of West Okoboji, near the west end, is a splendid grove of hard maple, of large size, while none of this kind of timber is found elsewhere about the lake. On the same side in another grove, we observed many red cedars of large growth. We noticed one nearly three feet in

diameter, and a fine crop of young cedars, from three to ten inches high, have taken root along the shore. Burr oak seems to predominate among the various kinds of timber, and the groves on the south side are mainly composed of this kind, with considerable ash, elm and walnut. In many places the ground is covered with a dense growth of wild gooseberry and wild currant bushes, all now giving promise of a fine yield of fruit. Many plum groves are scattered about the lake, and grapes also grow in profusion. We noticed, however, that the wild crab-apple, so plentiful in other parts of the State, was wanting.

The land rises from the lake nearly all the way round, with a gradually sloping bank, to the height of some thirty feet, and then stretches away in undulating prairie or woodland, as the case may be. In some places, the unbroken prairie extends to the beach without a tree or shrub. A splendid body of prairie, embracing several thousand acres, lies in the peninsula formed by Lake Okoboji with its outlet and the Little Sioux river. Between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, there is also a good body of prairie with some well improved farms. A lake of considerable size, called Center Lake, with a fine body of timber surrounding it, lies between Okoboji and Spirit Lakes.

In point of health, as well as in the beauty of its natural scenery, this locality far surpasses many others that have become fashionable and famous resorts. A month or two in the summer season might be spent here with constant change, and a pleasing variety of attractions. The invalid or pleasure seeker might divide the time between hunting, fishing, driving, bathing, rowing, sailing, rambling, and in various other ways adapted to his taste or fancy. He could pay homage to Nature in her playful or her milder moods; for sometimes she causes these little lakes to play the *role* of miniature seas by the wild dashing of their surges against their rocky shores, and then again causes them to become as calm and placid as slumbering infancy.

Clear Lake.—Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, is among the better known lakes of the State, on account of its easy accessibility by rail, as well as its many and varied attractions. It is a beautiful little sheet of water, and as a pleasure resort has for several years been constantly growing in favor. This, and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county, as well as some others, are deserving of special description, but what is already given will afford some idea of the lakes of Northern Iowa.

Timber.—One of the peculiar features of the topography of the north-west, is the predominance of *prairies*, a name of French origin, which signifies *grass-land*. It has been estimated that about nine-tenths of the surface of Iowa is prairie. The timber is generally found in heavy bodies skirt-ing the streams, but there are also many isolated groves standing, like islands in the sea, far out on the prairies. The eastern half of the State contains a larger proportion of timber than the western. The following are the leading varieties of timber: White, black and burr oak, black walnut, butternut, hickory, hard and soft maple, cherry, red and white elm, ash, linn, hackberry, birch, honey locust, cottonwood and quaking asp. A few sycamore trees are found in certain localities along the streams. Groves of red cedar also prevail, especially along Iowa and Cedar rivers, and a few isolated pine trees are scattered along the bluffs of some of the streams in the northern part of the State.

Nearly all kinds of timber common to Iowa have been found to grow rap-

idly when transplanted upon the prairies, or when propagated from the planting of seeds. Only a few years and a little expense are required for the settler to raise a grove sufficient to afford him a supply of fuel. The kinds most easily propagated, and of rapid growth, are cottonwood, maple and walnut. All our prairie soils are adapted to their growth.

Prof. C. E. Bessey, of the State Agricultural College, who supervised the collection of the different woods of Iowa for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876, has given a most complete list of the native woody plants of the State. Below we present his list. When not otherwise stated, they are trees. The average diameters are given in inches, and when the species is a rare one, its locality is given:

- Papaw—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Moonseed—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Basswood, Lynn or Linden—20 inches.
 Prickly Ash—shrub; 2 inches.
 Smooth Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
 Poison Ivy—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
 Fragrant Sumach—shrub; 2 inches.
 Frost Grape—vine; 2 inches.
 River Bank Grape—vine; 2 inches.
 Buckthorn—shrub; river bluffs; 2 to 3 inches.
 New Jersey Tea—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Red Root—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Bitter-sweet—climbing shrub; 1 inch.
 Wahoo—shrub; 2 inches.
 Bladder Nut—shrub; 2 inches.
 Buckeye—20 to 30 inches.
 Sugar Maple—20 to 24 inches.
 Black Maple—12 to 18 inches.
 Silver or Soft Maple—20 to 30 inches.
 Box Elder—3 to 12 inches.
 False Indigo—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Lead Plant—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Red Bud—6 to 8 inches.
 Kentucky Coffee Tree—3 to 12 inches.
 Honey Locust—12 to 20 inches.
 Wild Plum—shrub or tree; 2 to 5 inches.
 Wild Red Cherry—shrub or tree; 2 to 6 inches.
 Choke Cherry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Wild Black Cherry—12 to 18 inches.
 Wine Bark—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Meadow Sweet—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Red Raspberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Black Raspberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Blackberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Dwarf Wild Rose—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Early Wild Rose—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Black Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
 White Thorn—3 to 5 inches.
 Downy-leaved Thorn—2 to 3 inches.
 Wild Crab Apple—3 to 5 inches.
 Service Berry or June Berry—3 to 5 inches.
 Small June Berry—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Prickly Wild Gooseberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Smooth Wild Gooseberry—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Wild Black Currant—shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Witch Hazel—shrub; 1 to 2 inches; said to grow in N. E. Iowa.
 Kinnikinnick—shrub; 2 inches.
 Rough-leaved Dogwood—shrub; 1 to 3 inches.
 Panicked Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
 Alternate-leaved Cornel—shrub; 2 inches.
 Wolf berry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Coral Berry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Small Wild Honeysuckle—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Blackberried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
 Red-berried Elder—shrub; 1 to 2 inches.
 This one I have not seen, but feel quite sure that it is in the State.
 Sheep Berry—shrub; 2 inches.
 Downy Arrow-wood—shrub 2 inches.
 High Cranberry Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
 Button Bush—shrub; 1 inch.
 Black Huckleberry—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; near Davenport, according to Dr. Parry.
 White Ash—12 to 18 inches.
 Green Ash—8 to 12 inches. There is some doubt as to the identity of this species.
 Black Ash—12 to 16 inches.
 Sassafras—3 to 18 inches. Said to grow in the extreme southeastern part of the State.
 Spice Bush—shrub; 1 inch. Said to grow in Northeastern Iowa.
 Leatherwood or Moosewood—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. In Northeastern Iowa.
 Buffalo Berry—shrub; 1 to 2 inches. Possibly this may be found on our western borders, as it occurs in Nebraska.
 Red Elm—12 to 14 inches.
 White Elm—18 to 30 inches.
 Corky Elm—10 to 15 inches. I have seen no specimens which could certainly be referred to this species, and yet I think there is little doubt of its being a native of this State.
 Hackberry—10 to 16 inches.
 Red Mulberry—6 to 10 inches.
 Sycamore, or Buttonwood—10 to 30 inches.
 Black Walnut—24 to 48 inches.
 Butternut—12 to 20 inches.
 Shell-bark Hickory—12 to 24 inches.
 Pecan Nut—12 to 20 inches.
 Large Hickory Nut—18 to 24 inches.
 Pig Nut Hickory—12 to 20 inches.
 These three last species I have not seen in the State, but from their known distribution, I have no doubt that they are to be found in the southern portions of the State.
 Butternut Hickory—12 to 18 inches.
 White Oak—20 to 30 inches.

Burr Oak—24 to 36 inches.
 Chestnut Oak—5 to 10 inches.
 Laurel Oak—5 to 10 inches.
 Scarlet Oak—12 to 16 inches.
 Red Oak—15 to 20 inches.
 Hazel Nut—shrub; 1 inch.
 Iron Wood—4 to 7 inches.
 Blue Beech—3 to 4 inches.
 White Birch—3 to 6 inches. Said to grow in
 Northeastern Iowa.
 Speckled Alder—shrub or small tree; 2 to 3
 inches. Northeastern Iowa.
 Prairie Willows—low shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Glaucous Willow—small tree; 2 to 3 inches.

Petioled Willow—shrub; 2 inches.
 Heart-leaved Willow—small tree; 3 to 4 in-
 ches.
 Black Willow—3 to 12 inches.
 Almond Willow—3 to 8 inches.
 Long-leaved Willow—shrub; 2 to 3 inches.
 Aspen—6 to 12 inches.
 Cottonwood—24 to 36 inches.
 White Pine—a few small trees grow in North-
 eastern Iowa.
 Red Cedar—6 to 8 inches.
 Ground Hemlock—trailing shrub; 1 inch.
 Green Briar—climbing shrub; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Total number of species, 104; of these, fifty-one species are trees, while the remaining ones are shrubs. The wood of all the former is used for economic purposes, while some of the latter furnish more or less valuable fuel.

Climate.—Prof. Parvin, who has devoted great attention to the climatology of Iowa, in a series of observations made by him at Muscatine, from 1839 to 1859, inclusive, and at Iowa City, from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, deduces the following general results: That the months of November and March are essentially *winter* months, their average temperatures rising but a few degrees above the freezing point. Much of the former month is indeed mild and pleasant, but in it usually comes the first cold spell, followed generally by mild weather, while in March the farmer is often enabled to commence his spring plowing. September has usually a summer temperature, and proves a ripening season for the fall crops, upon which the farmer may rely with safety if the spring has been at all backward. May has much more the character of a spring month than that of summer, and “May day” is not often greeted with a profusion of flowers. The average temperature of May during thirty-two years was 59.06 degrees, while that of September was 63.37 degrees. Prof. Parvin states that during thirty-five years the mercury rose to 100 degrees only once within the region of his observations in Iowa, and that was during the summer of 1870. It seldom rises above ninety-five degrees, or falls lower than fifteen degrees below zero. The highest temperature, with very few exceptions, occurs in the month of August, while July is the hottest month as indicated by the mean temperature of the summer months. January is the coldest month, and in this, only once in thirty-two years did the mercury fall to thirty degrees below zero. The prevailing winds are those of a westerly direction, not for the year alone, but for the several months of the year, except June, July, August and September. August is the month in which the greatest amount of rain falls, and in January the least. The greatest fall of rain in any one year, was in 1851—74.49 inches, and the least in 1854—23.35 inches. The greatest fall of snow for any one year, was in 1868—61.97 inches. The least was in 1850—7.90 inches. The earliest fall of snow during twenty-two years, from 1848 to 1869, inclusive, was October 17th, 1859, and the latest, April 29th, 1851. The greatest fall was December 21st, 1848—20.50 inches. During that time no snow fell during the months of May, June, July, August and September, but rain usually occurs in each of the winter months.

The clear days during the time embraced in Prof. Parvin's observations, were thirty-two per cent; the cloudy twenty-two per cent, and the variable forty-six per cent.

The year 1863 was very cold, not only in Iowa, but throughout the country, and there was frost in every month of the year, but it only once or twice during thirty years seriously injured the corn crop. When the spring is late the fall is generally lengthened, so that the crop has time to mature. The mean time for late spring frosts is May 4th; that of early fall frost is September 24th. The latest frost in the spring during thirty-one years, from 1839 to 1869, inclusive, was May 26th, 1847; and the earliest, August 29th, 1863.

Prairies.—The character of surface understood by the term *prairie*, is not a feature peculiar to Iowa, but is a characteristic of the greater portion of the Northwest. Dr. C. A. White, late State Geologist of Iowa, in his report says :

“By the word prairie we mean any considerable surface that is free from forest trees and shrubbery, and which is covered more or less thickly with grass and annual plants. This is also the popular understanding of the term. It is estimated that about seven-eighths of the surface of Iowa is prairie, or was so when the State was first settled. They are not confined to the level surface, but are sometimes even quite hilly and broken; and it has just been shown that they are not confined to any particular variety of soil, for they prevail equally upon Alluvial, Drift, and Lacustral soils. Indeed, we sometimes find a single prairie whose surface includes all these varieties, portions of which may be respectively sandy, gravelly, clayey or loamy. Neither are they confined to the region of, nor does their character seem at all dependent upon, the formations which underlie them, for within the State of Iowa they rest upon all formations, from those of Azoic to those of Cretaceous age inclusive, which embraces almost all kinds of rocks, such as quartzites, friable sandstone, magnesian limestone, common limestone, impure chalk, clay, clayey and sandy shales, etc. Southwestern Minnesota is almost one continuous prairie upon the drift which rests directly upon, not only the hard Sioux quartzite, but also directly upon the granite.

“Thus, whatever the origin of the prairies might have been, we have the positive assurance that their present existence in Iowa and immediate vicinity is not due to the influence of climate, the character or composition of the soil, nor to the character of any of the underlying formations. It now remains to say without the least hesitation, that *the real cause of the present existence of prairies in Iowa, is the prevalence of the annual fires.* If these had been prevented fifty years ago Iowa would now be a timbered instead of a prairie State.

“Then arises questions like the following, not easily answered, and for which no answers are at present proposed:

“When was fire first introduced upon the prairies, and how? Could any but human agency have introduced annual fires upon them? If they could have been introduced only by the agency of man why did the forests not occupy the prairies before man came to introduce his fires, since we see their great tendency to encroach upon the prairies as soon as the fires are made to cease? The prairies, doubtless, existed as such almost immediately after the close of the Glacial epoch. Did man then exist and possess the use of fire that he might have annually burnt the prairies of so large a part of the continent, and thus have constantly prevented the encroachments of the forests? It may be that these questions will never be satisfactorily answered; but nothing is more evident than that the forests would soon occupy a very large proportion of the prairie region of North America if the prairie

rie fires were made to cease, and no artificial efforts were made to prevent their growth and encroachment."

Soils.—Dr. White has separated the soils of Iowa into three general divisions, viz: the Drift, Bluff, and Alluvial. The drift soil occupies the greater portion of the State, the bluff next, and the alluvial the least. The drift is derived primarily from the disintegration of rocks, to a considerable extent perhaps from those of Minnesota, which were subject to violent glacial action during the glacial epoch. This soil is excellent, and is generally free from coarse drift materials, especially near the surface.

The bluff soil occupies an area estimated at about five thousand square miles, in the western part of the State. It has many peculiar and marked characteristics, and is believed to be lacustral in its origin. In some places the deposit is as great as two hundred feet in thickness, all portions of it being equal in fertility. If this soil be taken from its lowest depth, say two hundred feet below the surface, vegetation germinates and thrives as readily in it as in the surface deposit. It is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when mixed with decaying vegetation. It is composed mainly of silica, but the silicious matter is so finely pulverized that the naked eye is unable to perceive anything like sand in its composition. The bluffs along the Missouri river, in the western part of the State, are composed of this material.

The alluvial soils are the "bottom" lands along the rivers and smaller streams. They are the washings of other soils mixed with decayed vegetable matter. They vary somewhat in character and fertility, but the best of them are regarded as the most fertile soils in the State.

As to the localities occupied by each of these different soils, it may be stated that the drift forms the soil of all the higher plains and woodlands of the State, except a belt along the western border, which is occupied by the bluff soil, or bluff deposit, as it is generally called. The alluvial occupies the low lands, both prairie and timber, along the streams. It may be remarked that the alluvial soil composing the broad belt of "bottom" along the Missouri, partakes largely of the bluff soil, owing to continued washings from the high lands or bluffs adjacent.

GEOLOGY OF IOWA.

Classification of Rocks—Azoic System—Huronian Group—Lower Silurian System—Primordial Group—Trenton Group—Cincinnati Group—Upper Silurian System—Niagara Group—Devonian System—Hamilton Group—Carboniferous System—Sub-Carboniferous Group—Kinderhook Beds—Burlington Limestone—Keokuk Limestone—St. Louis Limestone—Coal-Measure Group—Cretaceous System—Nishnabotany Sandstone—Woodbury Sandstones and Shales—Inoceramus Beds.

IN January, 1855, the General Assembly passed an act to provide for a geological survey of the State. Under authority given by this act, Prof. James Hall, of New York, was appointed State Geologist, and Prof. J. D. Whitney, of Massachusetts, State Chemist. During the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, the work progressed, but was confined chiefly to the eastern counties. A large volume was published in two parts, giving in detail the results of the survey up to the close of the season of 1857, when the work was discontinued. In 1866 it was resumed under an act of the General Assembly passed in March of that year, and Dr. Charles A. White, of Iowa City, was appointed State Geologist. He continued the work, and in December, 1869,

submitted a report to the Governor in two large volumes. From these reports we derive a pretty thorough knowledge of the geological characteristics in all portions of the State.

In the classification of Iowa rocks, State Geologist White adopted the following definitions:

The term "formation" is restricted to such assemblages of strata as have been formed within a geological epoch; the term "group," to such natural groups of formation as were not formed within a geological period; and the term "system," to such series of groups as were each formed within a geological age.

The terms used in this arrangement may be referred to two categories — one applicable to geological *objects*, and the other to geological *time*. Thus: *Formations* constitute *Groups*; groups constitute *Systems*; *Epochs* constitute *Periods*; periods constitute *Ages*.

In accordance with this arrangement the classification of Iowa rocks may be seen at a glance in the following table constructed by Dr. White:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.
Cretaceous	{ Post Tertiary	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramus bed</i>	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Upper Coal Measures	200
Carboniferous	{ Coal Measures	Middle Coal Measures	200
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	{ Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
Devonian	Hamilton	Kinderhook beds	175
Upper Silurian	{ Niagara	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
		Niagara Limestone	350
	{ Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
		Galena Limestone	250
Lower Silurian	{ Trenton	Trenton Limestone	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone	80
	{ Primordial	Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

Huronian Group. — The Sioux Quartzite Formation in this Group is found exposed in natural ledges only on a few acres in the northwest corner of the State. The exposures in Iowa are principally upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite is given to it. It is an intensely hard rock, breaking with a splintery fracture, and a color varying in different localities from a bright to a deep red. Although it is so compact and hard the grains of sand of which it was originally composed are yet distinctly to be seen, and even the ripple marks upon its bedding surfaces are sometimes found as distinct as they were when the rock was a mass of incoherent sand in the shallow waters in which it was accumulated. The lines of stratification are also quite distinct, but they are not usually sufficiently definite to cause the mass to divide into numerous layers. It has, however, a great tendency to break up by vertical cracks

and fissures into small angular blocks. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture, and its color also being so nearly uniform there is no difficulty in identifying it wherever it may be seen.

In a few rare cases this rock may be quarried readily, as the layers are easily separated, but usually it is so compact throughout that it is quarried with the greatest difficulty into any forms except those into which it naturally cracks. It has a great tendency, however, upon its natural exposures, to break up by vertical fissures and cracks into angular blocks of convenient size for handling. Except this tendency to crack into angular pieces, the rock is absolutely indestructible. No traces of fossil remains of any kind have been found in it. As shown by the table its exposure in Iowa is fifty feet in thickness.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam Sandstone Formation of this Group has a geographical range extending throughout the northern portion of the United States and Canada, and in Iowa reaches a known thickness of about 300 feet, as shown in the table. It forms, however, rather an inconspicuous feature in the geology of Iowa. It is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State, and has been brought to view there by the erosion of the river valleys. The base of the formation does not appear anywhere in Iowa, consequently its full thickness is not certainly known, nor is it known certainly that it rests on the Sioux Quartzite. The rock is everywhere soft; usually a very friable sandstone, but sometimes containing some clayey material, and approaching in character a sandy shale. It is nearly valueless for any economic purpose, not being of sufficient hardness to serve even the commonest purposes of masonry. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa, but in Wisconsin they are found quite abundantly in it.

The Lower Magnesian Limestone Formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam Sandstone has; because, like that formation, it appears only in the bluffs and valley-sides of the same streams. It is a more conspicuous formation, however; because, being a firm rock, it presents bold and often picturesque fronts along the valleys. Its thickness is about 250 feet, and is quite uniform in composition, being a nearly pure buff-colored dolomite. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification which causes it to weather into rough and sometimes grotesque shapes, as it stands out in bold relief upon the valley-sides. It is not generally valuable for building purposes, owing to its lack of uniformity in texture and bedding. Some parts of it, however, are selected which serve for such uses at Lansing and McGregor. It has also been used to some extent for making lime, but it is not equal to the Trenton limestone, near Dubuque, for that purpose. The only fossils that have been found in this formation in Iowa, are, so far as known, a few traces of the stems of Crinoids found near McGregor.

The St. Peter's Sandstone Formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent. It is a clean grit, light colored, very friable rock; so pure in its silicious composition that it is probable some portions of it may be found suitable for the manufacture of glass. It occupies the surface of a large portion of the north half of Allemaque county, immediately beneath the drift, and it is also exposed a couple of miles

below McGregor, where it is much colored by oxide of iron. It contains no fossils.

Trenton Group.—The lower formation of this group is known as the Trenton Limestone. With the exception of this all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa, are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. The rocks of this formation also contain much magnesia, but a large part of it is composed of bluish compact common limestone. It occupies large portions of both Winneshiek and Allamakee counties, together with a portion of Clayton. Its thickness as seen along the bluffs of the Mississippi is about eighty feet, but in Winneshiek county we find the thickness is increased to upward of 200 feet. The greater part of this formation is worthless for economic purposes, but enough of it is suitable for building purposes and for lime to meet the wants of the inhabitants. The worthless portions of the formation consists of clayey shales and shaly limestone. Fossils are abundant in this formation. In some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals, and fragments of trilobites, together with other animal remains, cemented by calcareous matter into compact form.

The upper portion of the Trenton Group, known as the Galena Limestone Formation, occupies a narrow strip of country, seldom exceeding 12 miles in width, but it is fully 150 miles long. It is about 250 feet thick in the vicinity of Dubuque, but diminishes in thickness as it extends northwest, so that it does not probably exceed 100 feet where it crosses the northern boundary of the State. The outcrop of this formation traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque, and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is not very uniform in texture, which causes it to decompose unequally, and consequently to present interesting forms in the abrupt bluffs of it, which border the valleys. It is usually unfit for dressing, but affords good enough stone for common masonry. It is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The full thickness of this formation at Dubuque is 250 feet. Fossils are rare in it.

Cincinnati Group.—The Maquoketa Shale Formation of this group, so-called by Dr. White, is synonymous with the Hudson River Shales, of Prof. Hall. It is comprised within a long and narrow area, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles long, in the State. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi river, near Bellevue, in Jackson county, and the most northerly one yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales. Its economic value is very slight, as it is wholly composed of fragmentary materials. The fossils contained in this formation, together with its position in relation to the underlying and overlying formations, leave no doubt as to the propriety of referring it to the same geological period as that in which the rocks at Cincinnati, Ohio, were formed. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa Shales, but they contain a large number of species that have been found nowhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and it is the opinion of Dr. White that the occurrence of these distinct fossils in the Iowa formation would seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa Shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group, and that its true position is probably at the base of the Cincinnati group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone Formation is nearly 160 miles from north to south, and between 40 and 50 miles wide in its widest part. At its narrowest part, which is near its northern limit in Iowa, it is not more than four or five miles wide. This formation is entirely magnesian limestone, with, in some places, a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. Some of the lower portions resemble both the Galena and Lower Magnesian Limestones, having the same want of uniformity of texture and bedding. It affords, however, a great amount of excellent quarry rock. The quarries at Anamosa, in Jones county, are remarkable for the uniformity of the bedding of its strata. Wherever this rock is exposed there is always an abundance of material for common masonry and other purposes. In some places excellent lime is made from it.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The Hamilton Limestone and Shales Formation occupies an area of surface as great as those occupied by all the formations of both Lower and Upper Silurian age in the State. The limestones of the Devonian age are composed in part of magnesian strata, and in part of common limestone. A large part of the material of this formation is quite worthless, yet other portions are very valuable for several economic purposes. Having a very large geographical extent in Iowa, it constitutes one of the most important formations. Wherever any part of this formation is exposed, the common limestone portions exist in sufficient quantity to furnish abundant material for common lime of excellent quality, as well as good stone for common masonry. Some of the beds furnish excellent material for dressed stone, for all works requiring strength and durability. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod mollusks and corals.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

The Sub-Carboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large surface in Iowa. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern portion of Winnebago county in a southeasterly direction, to the northern part of Washington county. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi river at the city of Muscatine. The southern and western boundary of the area is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coalfield. From the southern part of Pocahontas county, it passes southeastward to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney in Keokuk county, thence to the northeast corner of Jefferson county, and thence, by sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. The area as thus defined, is nearly 250 miles long, and from 20 to 40 miles wide. The general southerly and westerly dip has carried the strata of the group beneath the lower coal-measure along the line last designated, but after passing beneath the latter strata for a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, they appear again in the valley of the Des Moines river, where they have been bared by the erosion of that valley.

The Kinderhook Beds, the lowest Formation of the sub-carboniferous group,

presents its principal exposures along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river in Washington county; along Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hardin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. The southern part of the formation in Iowa has the best development of all in distinguishing characteristics, but the width of area it occupies is much greater in its northern part, reaching a maximum width of eighty miles. The Kinderhook formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. The stone which it furnishes is of practical value. There are no exposures of stone of any other kind in Pocahontas, Humboldt and some other counties embraced in the area occupied by it, and therefore it is of very great value in such places for building material. It may be manufactured into excellent lime. The quarries in Marshall county and at Le Grand are of this formation; also the oolitic limestone in Tama county. This oolitic limestone is manufactured into a good quality of lime. The principal fossils appearing in this formation are the remains of fishes; no remains of vegetation have as yet been detected. The fossils in this formation, so far as Iowa is concerned, are far more numerous in the southern than in the northern part.

The Burlington Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Kinderhook Beds, the latter passing gradually into the Burlington Limestone. This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. The existence of these silicious beds suggests the propriety of regarding the Burlington Limestone as really two distinct formations. This is strengthened also by some well marked palaeontological differences, especially in the crinoidal remains. The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington Limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county. Northward of Burlington it is found frequently exposed in the bluffs of the Mississippi and Iowa rivers in the counties of Des Moines and Louisa, and along some of the smaller streams in the same region. Burlington Limestone forms a good building material; good lime may also be made from it, and especially from the upper division. Geologists have given to this formation the name of Burlington Limestone because its peculiar characteristics are best shown at the city of Burlington, Iowa. The great abundance and variety of its characteristic fossils—*crinoids*—have attracted the attention of geologists and naturalists generally. The only remains of vertebrates reported as being found in it are those of fishes. Remains of articulates are rare in it, and confined to two species of trilobites. Fossil shells are common but not so abundant as in some of the other formations of the Sub-Carboniferous Group.

The Keokuk Limestone is the next Formation in this group above the Burlington Limestone. In Iowa it consists of about fifty feet in maximum thickness. It is a grayish limestone, having usually a blueish tinge. It occupies in Iowa a more limited area than any other formation of the sub-carboniferous group. It is well developed and largely exposed at the city of Keokuk. It is synonymous with the Lower Archimedes Limestone of Owen and other geologists. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Des Moines county, where it is quite thinned out. It is only in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that the Keokuk Limestone is to be seen; but it rises again and is

seen in the banks of the Mississippi river some seventy-five or eighty miles below Keokuk, presenting there the same characteristics that it has in Iowa. The upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. These geodes are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The Keokuk Limestone formation is of great economic value, as some of its layers furnish a fine quality of building material. The principal quarries of it are along the Mississippi from Keokuk to Nauvoo, a distance of about fifteen miles. The only vertebrated fossils in it are those of fishes, consisting both of teeth and spines. Some of these are of great size, indicating that their owners probably reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet. Several species of articulates, mollusks and radiates are also found in this formation. Among the radiates the crinoids are very abundant, but are not so conspicuous as in the Burlington Limestone. A small number of Protozoans, a low form of animal life, related to sponges, have also been found in the Keokuk Limestone.

The next Formation in the Sub-Carboniferous Group, above the Keokuk Limestone, is what Dr. White calls the St. Louis Limestone, and is synonymous with the Concretionary Limestone of Prof. Owen, and the Warsaw Limestone of Prof. Hall. It is the upper, or highest formation of what Dr. White classifies as the Sub-Carboniferous Group, appearing in Iowa, where the lower coal-measures are usually found resting directly upon it, and where it forms, so to speak, a limestone floor for the coal-bearing formations. To this, however, there are some exceptions. It presents a marked contrast with the coal-bearing strata which rest upon it. This formation occupies a small superficial area in Iowa, because it consists of long narrow strips. Its extent, however, within the State is known to be very great, because it is found at points so distant from each other. Commencing at Keokuk, where it is seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, and proceeding northward, it is found forming a narrow border along the edge of the coal-field in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties. It is then lost sight of beneath the coal-measure strata and overlying drift until we reach Hamilton county, where it is found in the banks of Boone river with the coal-measures resting upon it, as they do in the counties just named. The next seen of the formation is in the banks of the Des Moines river at and near Fort Dodge. These two last named localities are the most northerly ones at which the formation is exposed, and they are widely isolated from the principal portion of the area it occupies in Iowa; between which area, however, and those northerly points, it appears by a small exposure near Ames, in Story county, in the valley of a small tributary of Skunk river. This formation as it appears in Iowa, consists of three quite distinct sub-divisions—magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous, consisting in the order named of the lower, middle and upper sub-divisions of the formation. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and in places it is quarried to serve a good purpose for masonry. The middle division is of little economic value, being usually too soft for practical use. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes some excellent stone for heavy masonry, and has proved to be very durable. This formation has some well marked fossil characteristics, but they do not stand out with such prominence as some of those in the two preceding formations. The vertebrates, articulates, mollusks, and radiates, are all more or less represented in it. Some slight vegetable remains have also been detected in it.

The Coal-measure Group.—The formations of this group are divided

into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Coal-measures. Omitting particular reference to the other strata of the Lower Coal-measure, we refer only to the coal which this formation contains. Far the greater part of that indispensable element of material prosperity is contained in the strata of the Lower Coal-measures. Beds are now being mined in this formation that reach to the thickness of seven feet of solid coal. Natural exposures of this formation are few, but coal strata are being mined in a number of localities.

The area occupied by the Middle Coal-measure is smaller than that of either of the others, and constitutes a narrow region between them. The passage of the strata of the Lower with the Middle Coal-measure is not marked by any well defined line of division.

The area occupied by the Upper Coal-measure formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties in the southwestern part of the State, together with parts of seven or eight others adjoining. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundary the area occupied by the Middle Coal-measures. The western and southern limits in Iowa of the Upper Coal-measures are the western and southern boundaries of the State, but the formation extends without interruption far into the States of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. It contains but a single bed of true coal, and that very thin. Its principal economic value is confined to its limestone. Wherever this stone is exposed it furnishes good material for masonry, and also for lime. The prevailing color of the limestone is light gray, with usually a tinge of blue. The sandstones of this formation are usually shaly, and quite worthless.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This formation is well exposed in the valley of the East Nishnabotany river, from which circumstance Dr. White has so named it. It is found as far east as the southeastern part of Guthrie county, and as far south as the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northwestward it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter in turn passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. It reaches a maximum thickness in Iowa, so far as known, of about 100 feet, but the exposures usually show a much less thickness. It is a soft sandstone, and, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes. The most valuable quarries in the strata of this formation, so far as known, are at Lewis, Cass county, and in the northeastern part of Mills county. Several buildings have been constructed of it at Lewis, but with some the color is objectionable, being of a dark brown color. A few fossils have been found in it, being leaves too fragmentary for identification.

The Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These are composed of alternating sandstones and shales, as the name implies, and rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone. They have not been observed outside of the limits of Woodbury county, but they are found there to reach a maximum of about 150 feet. Some layers are firm and compact, but the larger part is impure and shaly. The best of it is suitable for only common masonry, but it furnishes the only material of that kind in that part of the State. Some slight fossil remains have been found in this formation.

The Inoceramus Beds.—These beds constitute the upper formation of the Cretaceous System in Iowa, and have a maximum thickness of about 50 feet. They rest directly upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They are

observed nowhere in Iowa except along the bluffs of the Big Sioux river, in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed of calcareous material, but are not a true, compact limestone. The material of the upper portion is used for lime, the quality of which is equal to that of common limestone. No good building material is obtained from these beds. Some fossil fish have been found in them.

Above all the formations above-mentioned rests the Post-Tertiary, or Drift deposit, which is more fully mentioned in connection with the Soils of Iowa.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal—Peat—Building Stone—Lime—Lead—Gypsum—Spring and Well Water—Clays—Mineral Paint.

COAL.

Every year is adding to our knowledge of, and attesting the importance and value of our vast coal deposits. In some unknown age of the past, long before the history of our race began, Nature by some wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time when, in the order of things, it should become necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad rich prairies. As an equivalent for the lack of trees, she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use and comfort of man at the proper time. The increased demand for coal has in many portions of the State led to improved methods of mining, so that in many counties the business is becoming a lucrative and important one, especially where railroads furnish the means of transportation. The coal field of the State embraces an area of at least 20,000 square miles, and coal is successfully mined in about thirty counties, embracing a territory larger than the State of Massachusetts. Among the most important coal producing counties may be mentioned Appanoose, Boone, Davis, Jefferson, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Polk, Van Buren, Wapello, and Webster. Within the last few years many discoveries of new deposits have been made, and counties not previously numbered among the coal counties of the State are now yielding rich returns to the miner. Among these may be mentioned the counties of Boone, Dallas, Hamilton, Hardin, and Webster. A vein of coal of excellent quality, seven feet in thickness, has been opened, and is now being successfully worked, about five miles southeast of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. Large quantities of coal are shipped from that point to Dubuque and the towns along the line of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. A few years ago it was barely known that some coal existed in Boone county, as indicated by exposures along the Des Moines river, and it is only within the last few years that the coal mines of Moingona have furnished the vast supplies shipped along the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, both east and west. The great productive coal field of Iowa is embraced chiefly within the valley of the Des Moines river and its tributaries, extending up the valley from Lee county nearly to the north line of Webster county. Within the coal field embraced by this valley deep mining is nowhere necessary. The Des Moines and its larger tributaries have generally cut their channels down through the coal measure strata.

The coal of Iowa is of the class known as bituminous, and is equal in quality and value to coal of the same class in other parts of the world. The veins which have so far been worked are from three to eight feet in

thickness, but we do not have to dig from one thousand to two thousand feet to reach the coal, as miners are obliged to do in some countries. But little coal has in this State been raised from a depth greater than one hundred feet.

Prof. Gustavus Hinrich, of the State University, who also officiated as State Chemist in the prosecution of the recent Geological Survey, gives an analysis showing the comparative value of Iowa coal with that of other countries. The following is from a table prepared by him—100 representing the combustible:

NAME AND LOCALITY.	Carbon.	Bitumen.	Ashes.	Moisture.	Equivalent.	Value.
Brown coal, from Arbesan, Bohemia.....	36	64	3	11	114	88
Brown coal, from Bilin, Bohemia	40	67	16	00	123	81
Bituminous coal, from Bentheu, Silisia.....	51	49	21	5	126	80
Cannel coal, from Wigan, England.....	61	39	10	3	113	87
Anthracite, from Pennsylvania	94	6	2	2	104	96
Iowa coals—average.....	50	50	5	5	110	90

In this table the excess of the equivalent above 100, expresses the amount of impurities (ashes and moisture) in the coal. The analysis shows that the average Iowa coals contains only ten parts of impurities for one hundred parts combustible (carbon and bitumen), being the purest of all the samples analyzed, except the Anthracite from Pennsylvania.

PEAT.

Extensive deposits of peat in several of the northern counties of Iowa have attracted considerable attention. In 1866, Dr. White, the State Geologist, made careful observations in some of those counties, including Franklin, Wright, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Worth, and Kossuth. It is estimated that the counties above named contain an average of at least four thousand acres each of good peat lands. The depth of the beds are from four to ten feet, and the quality is but little, if any, inferior to that of Ireland. As yet, but little use has been made of it as a fuel, but when it is considered that it lies wholly beyond the coal-field, in a sparsely timbered region of the State, its prospective value is regarded as very great. Dr. White estimates that 160 acres of peat, four feet deep, will supply two hundred and thirteen families with fuel for upward of twenty-five years. It must not be inferred that the presence of these peat beds in that part of the State is in any degree prejudicial to health, for such is not the case. The dry, rolling prairie land usually comes up to the very border of the peat marsh, and the winds, or breezes, which prevail through the summer season, do not allow water to become stagnant. Nature seems to have designed these peat deposits to supply the deficiency of other material for fuel. The penetration of this portion of the State by railroads, and the rapid growth of timber may leave a resort to peat for fuel as a matter of choice, and not of necessity. It therefore remains to be seen of what economic value in the future the peat beds of Iowa may be. Peat has also been found in Muscatine, Linn, Clinton, and other eastern and southern counties of the State, but the fertile region of

Northern Iowa, least favored with other kinds of fuel, is peculiarly the peat region of the State.

BUILDING STONE.

There is no scarcity of good building stone to be found along nearly all the streams east of the Des Moines river, and along that stream from its mouth up to the north line of Humboldt county. Some of the counties west of the Des Moines, as Cass and Madison, as well as most of the southern counties of the State, are supplied with good building stone. Building stone of peculiarly fine quality is quarried at and near the following places: Keosauqua, Van Buren county; Mt. Pleasant, Henry county; Fairfield, Jefferson county; Ottumwa, Wapello county; Winterset, Madison county; Ft. Dodge, Webster county; Springvale and Dakota, Humboldt county; Marshalltown, Marshall county; Orford, Tama county; Vinton, Benton county; Charles City, Floyd county; Mason City, Cerro Gordo county; Mitchell and Osage, Mitchell county; Anamosa, Jones county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Hampton, Franklin county; and at nearly all points along the Mississippi river. In some places, as in Marshall and Tama counties, several species of marble are found, which are susceptible of the finest finish, and are very beautiful.

LIME.

Good material for the manufacture of quick-lime is found in abundance in nearly all parts of the State. Even in the northwestern counties, where there are but few exposures of rock "in place," limestone is found among the boulders scattered over the prairies and about the lakes. So abundant is limestone suitable for the manufacture of quick-lime, that it is needless to mention any particular locality as possessing superior advantages in furnishing this useful building material. At the following points parties have been engaged somewhat extensively in the manufacture of lime, to-wit: Ft. Dodge, Webster county; Springvale, Humboldt county; Orford and Indiantown, Tama county; Iowa Falls, Hardin county; Mitchell, Mitchell county; and at nearly all the towns along the streams northeast of Cedar river.

LEAD.

Long before the permanent settlement of Iowa by the whites lead was mined at Dubuque by Julien Dubuque and others, and the business is still carried on successfully. From four to six million pounds of ore have been smelted annually at the Dubuque mines, yielding from 68 to 70 per cent of lead. So far as known, the lead deposits of Iowa that may be profitably worked, are confined to a belt four or five miles in width along the Mississippi above and below the city of Dubuque.

GYPSUM.

One of the finest and purest deposits of gypsum known in the world exists at Fort Dodge in this State. It is confined to an area of about six by three miles on both sides of the Des Moines river, and is found to be from twenty-five to thirty feet in thickness. The main deposit is of uniform gray color,

but large masses of almost pure white (resembling alabaster) have been found embedded in the main deposits. The quantity of this article is practically inexhaustible, and the time will certainly come when it will be a source of wealth to that part of the State. It has been used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of Plaster-of-Paris, and has been found equal to the best in quality. It has also been used to a limited extent for paving and building purposes.

SPRING AND WELL WATER.

As before stated, the surface of Iowa is generally drained by the rolling or undulating character of the country, and the numerous streams, large and small. This fact might lead some to suppose that it might be difficult to procure good spring or well water for domestic uses. Such, however, is not the case, for good pure well water is easily obtained all over the State, even on the highest prairies. It is rarely necessary to dig more than thirty feet deep to find an abundance of that most indispensable element, good water. Along the streams are found many springs breaking out from the banks, affording a constant supply of pure water. As a rule, it is necessary to dig deeper for well water in the timber portions of the State, than on the prairies. Nearly all the spring and well waters of the State contain a small proportion of lime, as they do in the Eastern and Middle States. There are some springs which contain mineral properties, similar to the springs often resorted to by invalids and others in other States. In Davis county there are some "Salt Springs," as they are commonly called, the water being found to contain a considerable amount of common salt, sulphuric acid, and other mineral ingredients. Mineral waters are found in different parts of the State. No one need apprehend any difficulty about finding in all parts of Iowa an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

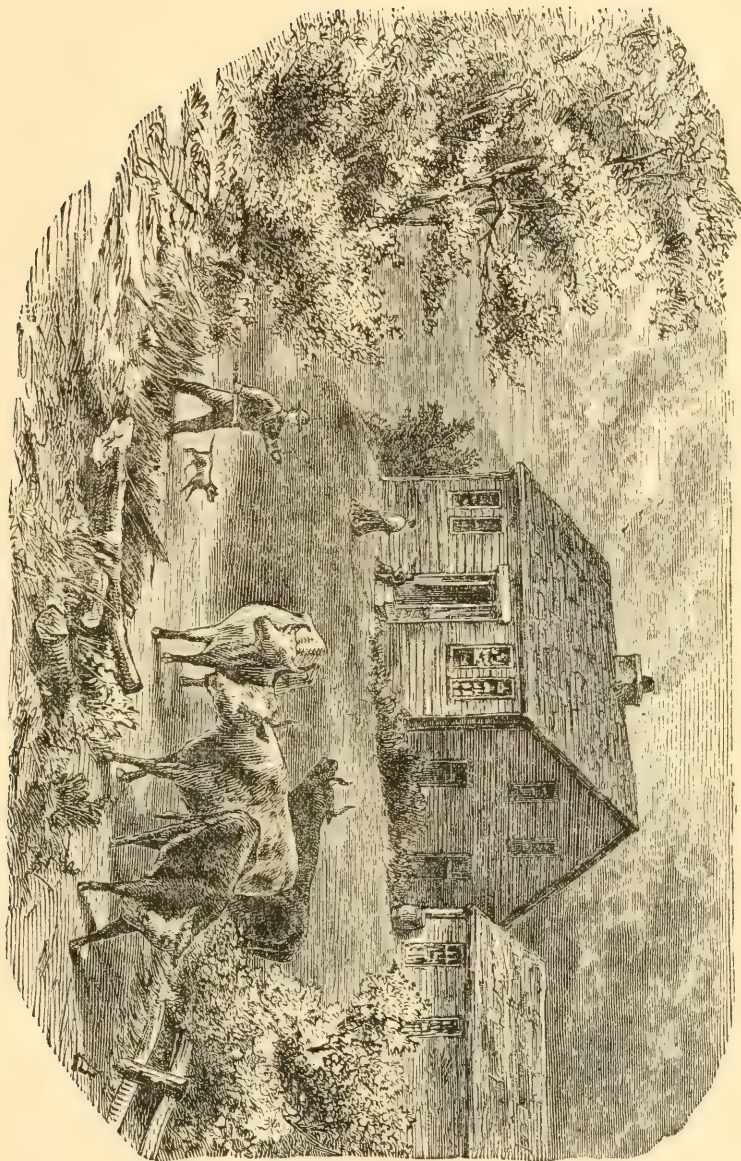
CLAYS.

In nearly all parts of the State the material suitable for the manufacture of brick is found in abundance. Sand is obtained in the bluffs along the streams and in their beds. Potter's clay, and fire-clay suitable for fire-brick, are found in many places. An excellent article of fire-brick is made at Eldora, Hardin county, where there are several extensive potteries in operation. Fire-clay is usually found underlying the coal-seams. There are extensive potteries in operation in the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Wapello, Boone, Hamilton, Hardin, and perhaps others.

MINERAL PAINT.

In Montgomery county a fine vein of clay, containing a large proportion of ochre, was several years ago discovered, and has been extensively used in that part of the State for painting barns and out-houses. It is of a dark red color, and is believed to be equal in quality, if properly manufactured, to the mineral paints imported from other States. The use of it was first introduced by Mr. J. B. Packard, of Red Oak, on whose land there is an extensive deposit of this material.

A PRAIRIE HOME.



HOW THE TITLE TO IOWA LANDS IS DERIVED.

Right of Discovery—Title of France and Spain—Cession to the United States—Territorial Changes—Treaties with the Indians—The Dubuque Grant—The Giard Grant—The Honori Grant—The Half-Breed Tract—System of Public Surveys.

THE title to the soil of Iowa was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so that when they found this country in the possession of such a people they claimed it in the name of the King of France, by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until the year 1763.

Prior to the year 1763, the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain, and Russia. France held all that portion of what now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi river, except Texas and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. This vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Iowa. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into possession of the territory west of the Mississippi river, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Iowa remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Idelfonso, October 1, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States in consideration of receiving \$11,250,000, and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of \$3,750,000, and making a total of \$15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Iowa, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory and provide for it a temporary government, and another act approved March 26, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate Territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a Territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained until 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri." This change took place under an act of Congress approved June 4, 1812. In 1819, a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansaw Territory," and in 1821 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri." This left a vast domain still to the north, including the present States of Iowa and Minnesota, which was, in 1834, made a part of the "Territory of

Michigan." In July, 1836, the territory embracing the present States of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin was detached from Michigan, and organized with a separate Territorial government under the name of "Wisconsin Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, on the 3d of July of the same year, the "Territory of Iowa" was constituted. It embraced the present State of Iowa, and the greater portion of what is now the State of Minnesota.

To say nothing of the title to the soil of Iowa that may once have vested in the natives who claimed and occupied it, it is a matter of some interest to glance at the various changes of ownership and jurisdiction through which it has passed within the time of our historical period:

1. It belonged to France, with other territory now belonging to our national domain.

2. In 1763, with other territory, it was ceded to Spain.

3. October 1, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.

4. April 30, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.

5. October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

6. October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the jurisdiction of the Territorial government of Indiana.

7. July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate Territorial government.

8. June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

9. June 28, 1834, it became part of the "Territory of Michigan."

10. July 3, 1836, it was included as a part of the newly organized "Territory of Wisconsin."

11. June 12, 1838, it was included in, and constituted a part of the newly organized "Territory of Iowa."

12. December 28, 1846, it was admitted into the Union as a State.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. The several changes of territorial jurisdiction after the treaty with France did not affect the title to the soil.

Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in its grantees it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. The treaties vesting the Indian title to the lands within the limits of what is now the State of Iowa, were made at different times. The following is a synopsis of the several treaties by which the Indians relinquished to the United States their rights in Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Aug. 4, 1824.*—This treaty between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, was made at the City of Washington, William Clark being commissioner on the part of the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, Iowa then being a part of Missouri. In this treaty the land in the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract," was reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding the title to the same in the same manner as Indians. This treaty was ratified January 18, 1825.

2. *Treaty with various tribes, Aug. 19, 1825.*—This treaty was also made at the city of Washington, by William Clark as Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawattamies. This treaty was intended mainly to make peace between certain contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa. It was agreed that the United States should run a boundary line between the Sioux on the north and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines river; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet (Big Sioux) river, and down that to its junction with the Missouri river.

3. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country twenty miles in width lying directly south of the line designated in the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river.

4. *Treaty with the Sioux, July 15, 1830.*—By this treaty was ceded to the United States a strip twenty miles in width, on the north of the line designated by the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. By these treaties made at the same date the United States came into possession of a strip forty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. It was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of it were allowed to use it in common as a fishing and hunting ground until the government should make other disposition of it.

5. *Treaty with various tribes, July 15, 1830.*—This was a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris, by which they ceded to the United States a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet river, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northeast corner of said State; thence to the highlands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said highlands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said highlands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning. The lands ceded by this treaty were to be assigned, or allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of the land ceded by this treaty the United States stipulated to make certain payments to the several tribes joining in the treaty. The treaty took effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

6. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sept. 15, 1832.*—This treaty was made at Fort Armstrong, by Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois. By the treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes as a reservation the lands in Iowa known

as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts was to take place on or before June 1, 1833. The United States also stipulated to make payment to the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1873, and to continue for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 annually in specie, and also to establish a school among them, with a farm and garden. There were also other agreements on the part of the government.

7. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Sept. 21, 1832.*—This was the treaty known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," which opened the first lands in Iowa for settlement by the whites. In negotiating this treaty Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a tract of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, and extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about six millions of acres. The United States stipulated to pay annually to the Sacs and Foxes \$20,000 in specie, and to pay certain indebtedness of the Indians, amounting to about \$50,000, due chiefly to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders, at Rock Island. By the terms of the treaty four hundred square miles on Iowa river, including Keokuk's village, were reserved, for the use and occupancy of the Indians. This treaty was made on the ground where the city of Davenport is now located. The government conveyed in fee simple out of this purchase one section of land opposite Rock Island to Antoine LeClaire, the interpreter, and another at the head of the first rapid above Rock Island, being the first title to land in Iowa granted by the United States to an individual.

8. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, 1836.*—This treaty was also made on the banks of the Mississippi, near where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, represented the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States "Keokuk's Reserve," as it was called, for which the government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with certain indebtedness of the Indians.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 21, 1837.*—This treaty was made at Washington; Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representing the United States. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes relinquished their title to an additional tract in Iowa, described as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles." The tract ceded by this treaty lay directly west of the "Black Hawk Purchase."

10. *Treaty with Sacs and Foxes, same date.*—At the same date the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000.

The Sacs and Foxes by this treaty also relinquished all claims and interest under the treaties previously made with them.

11. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, Oct. 11, 1842.*—This treaty was made at the Sac and Fox Agency, by John Chambers, as Commissioner, on behalf of the United States. By it the Sacs and Foxes relinquished to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title, and agreed to a removal from the country, at the expiration of three years. In accordance with this treaty, a part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846.

The treaty of 1803 with France, and these several treaties with the Indian tribes, vested in the United States, the title to all the lands in the State of Iowa—subject, however, to claims set up under certain Spanish grants, and also, the claim to the “Half-Breed Tract,” in Lee county, which claims were afterward adjudicated in the courts or otherwise adjusted. The following is a brief explanation of the nature of these claims:

The Dubuque Claim.—Lead had been discovered at the site of the present city of Dubuque as early as 1780, and in 1788 Julien Dubuque, then residing at Prairie du Chien, obtained permission from the Fox tribe of Indians to engage in mining lead, on the west side of the Mississippi. Dubuque, with a number of other persons, was engaged in mining, and claimed a large tract, embracing as he supposed all the lead bearing region in that vicinity. At that time, it will be remembered, the country was under Spanish jurisdiction, and embraced in the “Province of Louisiana.” In 1796 Dubuque petitioned the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Carondelet, for a grant of the lands embracing the lead mines, describing in his petition a tract containing over twenty thousand acres. The Spanish governor granted the petition, and the grant was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana. Dubuque, in 1804, transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis. On the 17th of May, 1805, Dubuque and Choteau filed their joint claims with the Board of Land Commissioners, and the claim was decided by them to be a clear and regular Spanish grant, having been made and completed prior to October 1st, 1800, and while it was yet Spanish territory. Dubuque died March 24, 1810. After the death of Dubuque the Indians resumed occupancy of the mines and engaged themselves in mining to some extent, holding that Dubuque’s claim was only a permit during his lifetime, and in this they were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Land Commissioners. In the treaty afterward between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, the Indians made no reservation of this claim, and it was therefore included as a part of the lands ceded by them to the United States. In the meantime Auguste Choteau also died, and his heirs began to look after their interests. They authorized their agent to lease the privilege of working the mines, and under this authority miners commenced operations, but the military authorities compelled them to abandon the work. But little further was done in the matter until after the town of Dubuque was laid out, and lots had been sold and were occupied by purchasers, when Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who held land under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighths of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was decided in the United States District Court adversely to the plaintiff. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The

Supreme Court held that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than peaceable possession of certain lands obtained from the Indians, and that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed.

The Giard Claim.—The Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, in 1795, granted to one Basil Giard 5,760 acres in what is now Clayton county. Giard took possession and occupied the land until after the territory passed into the possession of the United States, after which the government of the United States granted a patent to Giard, for the land which has since been known as the "Giard Tract." His heirs subsequently sold the whole tract for \$300.

The Honori Claim.—On the 30th day of March, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honori Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty." Honori retained possession until 1805, but in 1803 it was sold under an execution obtained by one Joseph Robedoux, who became the purchaser. The tract is described as being "about six leagues above the Des Moines." Auguste Choteau, the executor of Robedoux, in April, 1805, sold the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck. In the grant from the Spanish government it was described as being one league square, but the government of the United States confirmed only one mile square. Attempts were subsequently made to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1839.

The Half-Breed Tract.—By a treaty made with the Indians, August 4, 1824, the United States acquired possession of a large tract of land in the northern portion of Missouri. In this same treaty 119,000 acres were reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox nation. This reservation occupied the strip between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, and south of a line drawn from a point on the Des Moines river, about one mile below the present town of Farmington, in Van Buren county, east to the Mississippi river at the lower end of Fort Madison, including all the land between the two rivers south of this line. By the terms of the treaty the United States had a reversionary interest in this land, which deprived the Indians of the power to sell. But, in 1835, Congress relinquished to the half-breeds this reversionary interest, vesting in them a fee simple title, and the right to sell and convey. In this law, however, the right to sell was not given to individuals by name, but to the half-breeds as a class, and in this the subsequent litigation in regard to the "Half-Breed Tract" originated. A door was open for innumerable frauds. The result was that speculators rushed in and began to buy the claims of the half-breeds, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to

which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued. To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive their pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee county. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated, as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, each claimant to draw his proportion by lot, and to abide the result. The plan was agreed to and the lots drawn. The plat of the same was filed for record, October 6th, 1841. The title under this decree of partition, however, was not altogether satisfactory. It was finally settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in January, 1855.

SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

In connection with the subject of land titles, an explanation of the method of public surveys will prove interesting to all land owners. These explanations apply, not only to Iowa, but to the Western States generally, and to nearly all lands the title to which is derived from the Government.

Soon after the organization of our government, Virginia and other States, ceded to the United States extensive tracts of wild land, which, together with other lands subsequently acquired by purchase and treaty, constituted what is called the public lands, or public domain. Up to the year 1802, these lands were sold without reference to any general or uniform

plan. Each person who desired to purchase any portion of the public domain, selected a tract in such shape as suited his fancy, designating his boundaries by prominent objects, such as trees, rocks, streams, the banks of rivers and creeks, cliffs, ravines, etc. But, owing to the frequent indefiniteness of description, titles often conflicted with each other, and in many cases several grants covered the same premises.

To obviate these difficulties, in 1802, Col. Jared Mansfield, then surveyor-general of the Northwestern Territory, devised and adopted the present mode of surveying the public lands. This system was established by law, and is uniform in its application to all the public lands belonging to the United States.

By this method, all the lines are run by the cardinal points of the compass; the north and south lines coinciding with the true meridian, and the east and west lines intersecting them at right angles, giving to the tracts thus surveyed the rectangular form.

In the first place, certain lines are established running east and west, called *Base Lines*. Then, from noted points, such as the mouths of principal rivers, lines are run due north and south, which are called *Principal Meridians*. The *Base Lines* and *Principal Meridians* together, are called *Standard Lines*, as they form the basis of all the surveys made therein.

In order to distinguish from each other the system or series of surveys thus formed, the several *Principal Meridians* are designated by progressive numbers. The Meridian running north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, is called the *First Principal Meridian*; that running north through the State of Indiana, the *Second Principal Meridian*; that running north from the mouth of the Ohio river through the State of Illinois, the *Third Principal Meridian*; that running north from the mouth of the Illinois river, through the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, the *Fourth Principal Meridian*; and that running north from the mouth of the Arkansas river, through the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, the *Fifth Principal Meridian*.

Having established the *Standard Lines* as above described, the country was then divided into equal squares as nearly as practicable, by a system of parallel meridians six miles distant from each other, crossed or intersected by lines east and west, also six miles from each other. Thus the country was divided into squares, the sides of which are six miles, and each square containing 36 square miles. These squares are called *Townships*. The lines of the townships running north and south are called *Range Lines*; and the rows or tiers of townships running north and south are called *Ranges*; tiers of townships east and west are called *Townships*; and the lines dividing these tiers are called *Township Lines*. Townships are numbered from the Base Line and the Principal Meridians. Thus the township in which Sioux City, Iowa, is located, is described as township No. 89 north, in range No. 47 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. The situation of this township is, therefore, 528 miles (making no allowance for fractional townships) north of the *Base Line*, as there are 88 townships intervening between it and the Base Line; and being in range No. 47, it is 276 miles west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, as there are 46 ranges of townships intervening between it and the said Principal Meridian. The township adjoining on the north of 89 in range 47, is 90 in range 47; but the township adjoining on the west of 89 in range 47, is numbered 89 of range 48, and the one north of 89 of range 48, is 90 of range 48, and so on.

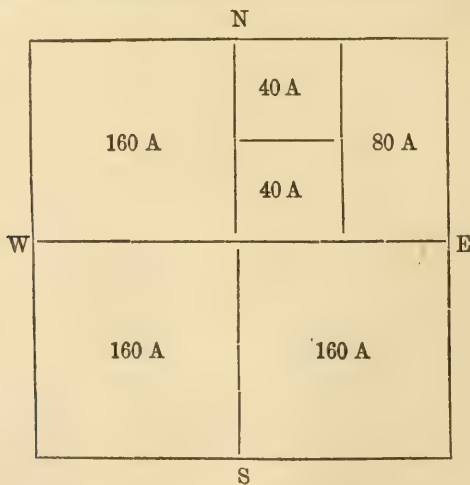
Some of the townships mentioned in this illustration, being on the Missouri and Big Sioux rivers, are *fractional*.

The lines and corners of the *townships* being established by competent surveyors, under the authority of the government, the next work is to subdivide the townships into *sections* of one square mile each, making 36 sections in each full township, and each full section containing 640 acres. The annexed diagram exhibits the 36 sections of a township:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are numbered alternately west and east, beginning at the northeast corner of the township, as shown by the diagram.

The lands are sold or disposed of by the government, in tracts of 640 acres, 320 acres, 160 acres, 80 acres and 40 acres; or by the section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section and quarter of quarter section. The annexed diagram will present a section and its sub-divisions:



The corners of the section, and the corners at N., E., S. and W. have all been established and marked by the government surveyor in making his sub-division of the township, or in *sectionizing*, as it is termed. He does

not establish or mark any of the *interior* lines or corners. This work is left for the county surveyor or other competent person. Suppose the last diagram to represent section 25, in township 89, north of range 47 west, then the sub-divisions shown may be described as the northwest quarter of section 25; the southwest quarter of section 25; the southeast quarter of section 25, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. But these descriptions do not include any portion of the northeast quarter of the section. That we wish to describe in smaller sub-divisions. So we say, *the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25*, all in township 89 north of range 47 west of the 5th Principal Meridian. The last three descriptions embrace all the northeast quarter of the section, but described in three distinct tracts, one containing 80 acres, and two containing 40 acres each.

The Base Lines and Principal Meridians have been established by astronomical observations; but the lines of sub-divisions are run with the compass. The line indicated by the magnetic needle, when allowed to move freely about the point of support, and settle to a state of rest, is called the *magnetic variation*. This, in general, is not the *true* meridian, or north and south line. The angle which the *magnetic* meridian makes with the *true* meridian, is called the *variation of the needle* at that place, and is east or west, according as the north end of the needle lies on the east or west side of the *true* meridian. The variation of the needle is different at different places, but in Iowa the magnetic needle points about $9\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east of the true meridian. The lines of the lands are made to conform as nearly as practicable to the true meridian, but owing to the imperfections of instruments, topographical inequalities in the surface of the ground, and various other causes, it is absolutely impossible in practice to arrive at perfection; or, in other words, to make the townships and their sectional sub-divisions *exactly square* and their lines *exactly* north and south and east and west. A detailed statement of the manner of sub-dividing a township into sections would be too lengthy for this article. Suffice it to say, that the fractional tracts are all thrown on the north and west sides of the townships. The last tiers, or rows, of quarter sections on the north and west sides of a township generally fall either below or in excess of *even* quarter sections. Where there is a large district of country of uniform level surface, the errors of measurement are not likely to be so great, and the fractions in that case may not vary much from even quarter sections.

All measurements are made in chains. A chain is a measure of four rods, each link being the hundredth part of a chain, and is so used in the field notes and calculations. For convenience in practice, however, the surveyor generally uses a *half chain*, equal to two rods, or fifty links, but the surveyor's reckoning is kept, and all his calculations are made in full chains of four rods, and decimal parts thereof. In the measurement of lines, every five chains are called an "out," because at that distance, the last of the ten tally rods or pins, with which the forward chainman set out, has been set to mark the measurement. The other chainman then comes forward, counts and delivers to him the ten tally rods which he has taken up in the last "out," the forward chainman likewise counting the pins as he receives them. At the end of every five chains, the forward chainman as he sets the tenth or last tally rod, calls, "out," which is repeated by the other chainman, and by the marker and surveyor, each of whom keeps a tally of the "outs,"

and marks the same as he calls them. Sixteen "outs," or eighty chains, make a mile.

The corners of townships, sections and quarter sections, are marked in the following manner:

On the exterior township lines, corner posts are set at the distance of every mile and half mile from the township corner. The mile posts are for the corners of sections, and the half-mile posts for the corners of quarter sections. They are required to be driven into the ground to the depth of from fifteen to twenty inches, and to be made of the most durable wood to be had. The sides of the posts are squared off at the top, and the angles of the square set to correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. All the mile posts on the township lines are marked with as many notches cut in one of the angles as they are miles distant from the township corner where the line commenced. But the *township* corner posts are notched with six notches on each of the four angles. The mile posts on the *section* lines are notched on the south and east angles of the square, respectively, with as many notches as they are miles distant from the south and east boundaries of the township. If it so happens that a tree is situated to supply the place of a corner post, it is "blazed" on four sides facing the sections to which it is the corner, and notched in the same manner that the corner posts are. At all corners in the timber, two or more bearing trees in opposite directions are required to be noted, and the course of each tree noted and recorded. The trees are "blazed" on the side facing the post, and the letters B. T. (Bearing Tree) cut in the wood below the blaze. At the *quarter section* corners, the post is flattened on opposite sides, and marked " $\frac{1}{4}$," and the nearest suitable tree on each side of the section line is marked to show the township, range and section in which such tree is situated. More recent regulations require four witnesses, or bearing trees, at the township and section corners, and two at the quarter section corners, if within convenient distance.

In the prairies, and other places where bearing trees could not be noted, quadrangular mounds of earth are raised around the posts, the angles of the mounds corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass. The mounds are required to be two and a-half feet high and four feet square at the base. The earth to form the mound at the *section* corner is taken from one place to form the pit directly *south* of the mound; and at the *quarter section* corner it is taken directly *east* of the mound. The posts are squared and notched as heretofore described. More recent regulations require stones or charcoal to be buried in the mound.

In the timber the lines are marked in the following manner: All those trees which the line cuts have two notches on each side of the tree where the line cuts it. These are called "station trees," and sometimes "line trees," or "sight trees." All trees within ten or fifteen links on each side of the line are marked with two spots or "blazes," diagonally or quartering toward the line. The names and estimated diameters of all the "station trees," with their distances on the lines, are noted.

In the northwest part of Iowa, where the prairie so largely predominates, the landmarks, of course, are chiefly mounds and pits. The original stakes set by the surveyors have mostly been destroyed by the fires, but occasionally one may be found. Many of the mounds and pits have also been partially obliterated, but the experienced surveyor will generally identify them with very little trouble. A person in search of the landmarks on the prai-

rie should provide himself with a compass with which to trace the lines. A small one will answer the purpose of ascertaining lines approximately, but for finding the sub-divisions accurately, a good compass or transit and chain are required.

The *field notes* of the original surveys furnish primarily the material from which the plats and calculations of the public lands are made, and the source from whence the description and evidence of the location and boundaries of those surveys are drawn and perpetuated. The surveyors of the public lands were, therefore, required to keep an accurate record of the topography of the country, with a description of everything which might afford useful information. The crossings of streams, lakes, ponds, sloughs, etc., with their location on the lines, were all required to be carefully noted.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

Julien Dubuque—Spanish Lead Mines—Early Settlement at Dubuque—Settlement at Montrose—Old Apple Trees—Fort Madison—Keokuk—First Settlement at Burlington—First Settlement in Scott County—Organization of Scott County—Murder of Col. Davenport—Band of Outlaws broken up—Some First Things—Territorial Convention—Subject of Pre-emptions—Missouri Boundary—Question of Separate Territorial Organization—Memorials to Congress.

THE first white men who are known to have set their feet upon the soil of Iowa, were James Marquette and Louis Joliet, in 1673, as we have seen in a former part of this work. It was 115 years after the visit of these celebrated French *voyageurs* before any white man established a settlement, during which time several generations of the Indian tribes occupied the valleys of the beautiful rivers of Iowa, or roamed over her broad prairies. During all this time they doubtless kept alive among them the tradition of the strange Black-Robe Chief and his pale-faced companions who came in their canoes to see their fathers so many years before. It was likewise a Frenchman, Julien Dubuque, who had the honor of making the first permanent white settlement. In 1788, having obtained permission from the Indians, he crossed the Mississippi with a small party of miners for the purpose of working lead mines at the place where the city is now located which bears his name, the lead having been discovered a short time before by the wife Peosta, a Fox warrior. Dubuque was a native of France, but had emigrated to Canada and become an Indian trader. While engaged in that business he reached Prairie du Chien about the year 1785, and with two other Frenchmen, laid out a village which now constitutes the northern part of that city. As a trader he acquired great influence with the Sac and Fox Chiefs. Six years after he engaged in mining (1796), he wrote a very diplomatic petition to the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet, to confirm the Indian grant. The governor referred the petition to a merchant and trader named Andrew Todd, who recommended that the grant be confirmed, with a restriction prohibiting Dubuque from trading with the Indians, without first obtaining Todd's consent in writing. With this restriction the petition was granted. Dubuque, as was a common custom among the French traders, had married an Indian woman. He gave to the district embraced in his grant the name of the Mines of Spain, in 1796, in compliment to the Spanish governor. He remained engaged in mining, until his death, which occurred March 24, 1810. He was buried on a bluff near the present city, and at his grave was placed a cedar cross, hewn square,

and about twelve feet high. On the arms of the cross there was, in French, an inscription, of which the following is a translation:

JULIEN DUBUQUE,

MINER OF THE MINES OF SPAIN,

DIED MARCH 24TH, 1810,

AGED FORTY-FIVE AND A-HALF YEARS.

A number of Indians were afterward buried at the same place, and among them the chief Kettle and his wife, who both died some eighteen years after Dubuque. Kettle had requested his tribe to bury him and his wife in the vault with Dubuque. In 1828 their bodies were on the surface of the ground, wrapped in buffalo robes, protected from animals by closed walls and a roof. The cross and vault of Dubuque, it is said, were torn down about the year 1854, by some thoughtless boys, or perhaps men. The vault was built of roughly dressed limestone taken from the edge of the bluff only a few feet distant. But little more than is here stated is known of the first white man who settled on Iowa soil.

At the death of Dubuque the Indians claimed that the right, or lease of the whites to work the mines had expired, and but little more mining seems to have been done there until after the Black Hawk War. When attempts were made to engage in mining the military authority interfered to prevent intrusion upon the rights of the Indians. In 1829, James L. Langworthy, a native of Vermont, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, crossed over the river for the purpose of working the mines known then as the "Spanish Lead Mines." The Indians refused to give him permission, but allowed him to explore the country. With two young Indians as guides, he traversed the region between Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. When he returned to the Sac and Fox village, he secured the good will of the Indians, and formed his plans for operating the mines. The next year, with his brother, Lucius H. Langworthy, and some other miners, he crossed over the river and engaged in mining. In June, 1830, the miners adopted a code of laws or rules, reported by a committee consisting of James L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. They erected an independent civil government of their own, the first government established by white men in Iowa. Some time after this the War Department issued an order to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, to cause the miners to leave the west side of the river. Notice was accordingly given them and the order was reluctantly obeyed, but not until a detachment of troops was sent to enforce it. After the close of the Black Hawk War, and the treaty went into effect which allowed settlement, on and after June 1, 1833, the Langworthy brothers and some others returned and resumed their claims, and soon there was a considerable settlement at Dubuque. The first school house in Iowa was erected there the same year, and before the close of the year there were five hundred white people in the mining district. At a meeting of the settlers, in 1834, the place was named Dubuque.

Except the mining settlement at Dubuque, the first traces of the white man in Iowa, are to be found in Lee county. On the 30th of March, 1799, Louis Honori Fesson obtained permission of the Spanish government to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines for the purpose of trading with the Indians. The place was at this time occupied by a half-breed Indian named Red Bird,

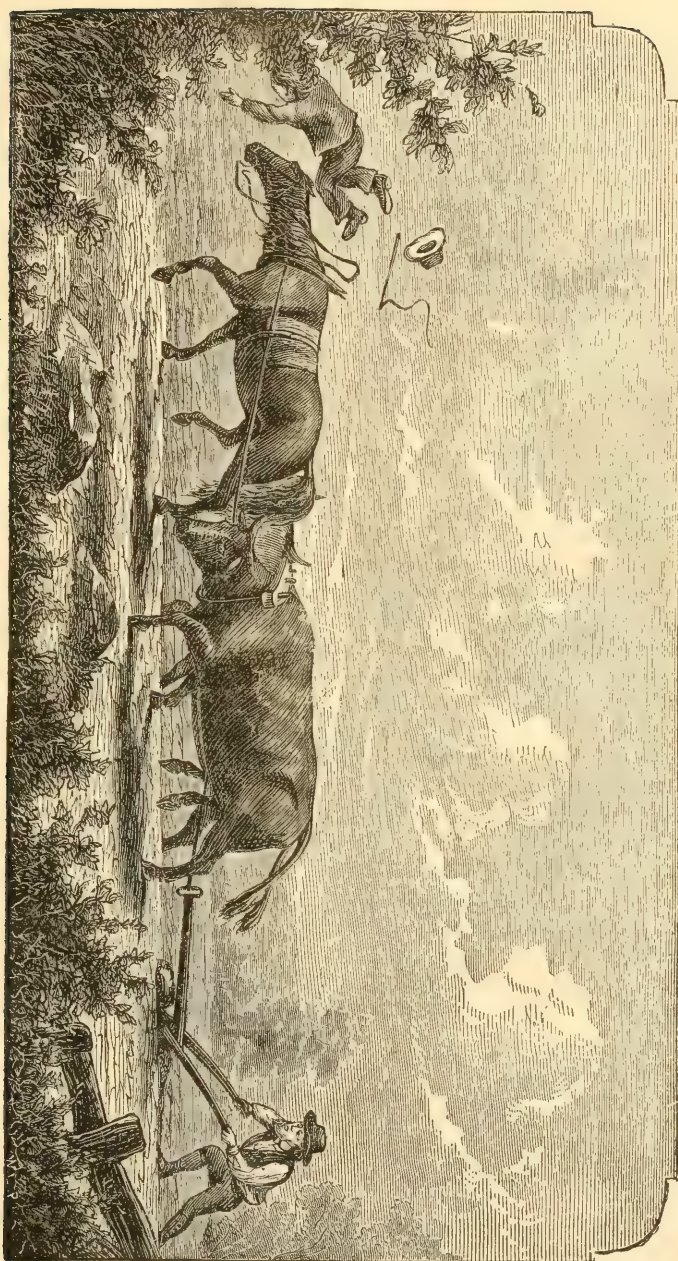
but known among the whites as Thomas Abbott. Subsequently the town of Montrose was located on the ground where Fesson had his trading post and Red Bird his wick-e-up. Settlers of a later day have felt much interest in the existence here of some full grown apple trees which must have been planted by some hand long before the Black Hawk War. It has been claimed by some that they were planted by Fesson as early as the beginning of the present century. Hon. D. W. Kilbourne, one of the early settlers of Lee county, claimed that they were planted by Red Bird some time between the years 1795 and 1798. Mr. Kilbourne was personally acquainted with Red Bird as well as with Black Hawk and other noted Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes, and from them he received what he believed to be an authentic account of the origin of the "ancient apple orchard" at Montrose. It was the custom of the Indians once a year to visit St. Louis for the purpose of obtaining supplies of blankets and other articles. The half-breed, Red Bird, then a young man, made his customary pilgrimage in the early spring, and on his return stopped a few days at St. Charles on the Missouri river. There a white man made him a present of about twenty small apple trees and gave him instructions how to plant them. Red Bird carried the trees home with him and planted them near his wick-e-up, placing stakes around them. Nearly all of them grew and remained to excite the wonder and curiosity of succeeding generations of white men.

In 1809 a military post was established where Ft. Madison is now located, but of course the country was not open to white settlers until after the "Black Hawk Purchase." In 1834 troops were stationed at the point where Montrose is now located, but at that time the place was called "Fort Des Moines." They remained until 1837, when they were removed to Fort Leavenworth. At first they were under the command of Lieut. Col. S. W. Kearney, who was afterward relieved by Col. R. B. Mason. The command consisted of three companies of the 1st United States Dragoons, Co. C, Capt. E. V. Sumner, Co. H, Capt. Nathan Boone, and Co. I, Capt. J. B. Browne. Capt. Browne resigned his position in the regular army in 1837, and remained a citizen of Lee county. In 1838 he was appointed by Gov. Lucas as Maj. Gen. of Militia. He was also elected as a member of the first Territorial Legislature which convened at Burlington, and had the honor of being the first President of the Council and afterward Speaker of the House of Representatives. At the "Foot of The Lower Rapids" there was a place which, prior to 1834, was known as "Farmers' Trading Post." In September of that year a meeting of half-breed Indians and their assigns was held in the old trading house then owned by Isaac C. Campbell. The object of the meeting was to petition Congress for the passage of a law granting them the privilege to sell and convey their respective titles to what was then known as the "Half-breed Reservation," according to the laws of Missouri. In attendance at this meeting were representatives from Prairie du Chein and St. Louis. At this time there were about nine families residing in the vicinity, and after the adjournment of the meeting the resident citizens repaired to the saloon of John Gaines to talk over their prospects when the half-breed title should become extinct. They looked forward to the time when a city should grow up at that point. John Gaines called the meeting to order and made a speech in which he said the time had now come to agree upon a name for the town. He spoke of the chief Keokuk as the friend of the white man, and proposed his name for the future town. The proposition met with favor and the name was adopted. In the spring of

1837 the town was laid out and a public sale of lots took place in June. Only two or three lots were sold, although many attended from St. Louis and other points. In 1840 the greater portion of Keokuk was a dense forest, the improvements being only a few cabins. In 1847 a census of the place gave a population of 620. During the year 1832 Capt. James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose, and in the same year, soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Ft. Madison. In 1833 these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next summer lots were sold. The lots were subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

The first settlement made at Burlington and in the vicinity, was in the fall of 1832. Daniel Tothero came with his family and settled on the prairie about three miles from the Mississippi river. About the same time Samuel White, with his family, erected his cabin near the river at what is known as the upper bluff, within the limits of the present city of Burlington. This was before the extinction of the Indian title, for that did not take place before June 1st, 1833, when the government acquired the territory under what was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." There was then a government military post at Rock Island, and some dragoons came down from that place during the next winter and drove Tothero and White over the river, burning their cabins. White remained in Illinois until the first of the following June, when the Indians surrendered possession of the "Black Hawk Purchase," and on that very day was on the ground and built his second cabin. His cabin stood on what is now Front street, between Court and High streets, in the city of Burlington. Soon after Mr. White's return his brother-in-law, Doolittle, joined him, and in 1834 they laid out the original town, naming it Burlington, for the town of that name in Vermont. The name was given at the request of John Gray, a Vermonter and a friend of the proprietors. Thus White and Doolittle became the Romulus and Remus of one of the leading cities of Iowa. During the year 1833 there was considerable settlement made in the vicinity, and soon a mill was erected by Mr. Donnell, on Flint creek, three miles from Burlington. In 1837 Major McKell erected a saw-mill in the town. In June, 1834, Congress passed an act attaching the "Black Hawk Purchase" to the Territory of Michigan for temporary government. In September of the same year the Legislature of Michigan divided this purchase into two counties, Des Moines and Dubuque. The boundary between them was a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. They also organized a county court in each county, and for Des Moines county made the seat of justice at Burlington. The first court was held in April, 1835, in a log house. In 1838 Iowa was made a separate Territory and Burlington was made the capital and so remained until after the admission into the Union as a State. The Territorial Legislature met for several years in the first church erected in Burlington, known as "Old Zion." In this same building the supreme judicial tribunal of the Territory also held its sessions, as well as the district court.

The first white man to settle permanently within the limits of Scott county, was Capt. B.W. Clark, a native of Virginia. He had settled and made some improvement on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, but in 1833 he moved across the river and made a "claim and commenced an improvement



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

where the town of Buffalo was laid out. His nearest white neighbors on the west side of the Mississippi, were at Burlington and Dubuque. David H. Clark, a son of Capt. Clark, born April 21, 1834, was the first white child born within the limits of what is now Scott county.

Before the time, June 1, 1833, that the Indians were to give possession to the whites, Geo. L. Davenport had been permitted to make a claim. He had been a favorite with the Indians from boyhood, and for this reason he was permitted to go upon the lands while others were kept off. The land upon which a part of the city of Davenport is located, and adjoining or near Le Claire's reserve, was claimed by R. H. Spencer, and a man named McCloud. Mr. Le Claire afterward purchased their claim interest for \$150.

The project of laying out a town upon Mr. Le Claire's claim was first discussed in the autumn of 1835, at the residence of Col. Davenport, on Rock Island. The persons interested in the movement were Antoine Le Claire, Maj. Thos. Smith, Maj. Wm. Gordon, Phillip Hambaugh, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and Col. Geo. Davenport. In the spring of 1836, the enterprise was carried into effect by the purchase of the land from Mr. Le Claire, and the laying out of a town to which the name of Davenport was given, in honor of Col. Davenport. The survey was made by Maj. Gordon. Some improvement had been made upon the ground by Mr. Le Claire, as early as 1833, but none of a substantial character until 1836.

During this year Messrs. Le Claire and Davenport erected a building which was opened as a public house or tavern, by Edward Powers. During the same year John Litch from Newburyport, N. H., opened the pioneer whisky shop in a log shanty on Front street. A ferry across the Mississippi was established by Mr. Le Claire, who was also the same year appointed the first postmaster, and carried the mails in his pocket while ferrying. The first white male child born in Davenport was a son of Levi S. Colton, in the autumn of 1836. The child died in August, 1840, at the Indian village on Iowa river. The first female child was a daughter of D. C. Eldridge. Alex. W. McGregor, opened the first law office in 1836. Rev A. M. Gavit, a Methodist minister, preached the first sermon in the house of D. C. Eldridge. At the close of the year 1836 there were some six or seven houses in the town. The Indians still lingered about the place. Col. Davenport still kept a trading house open on Rock Island, and furnished supplies.

When the Sacs and Foxes removed from the lands embraced in the first purchase they settled for a short time on Iowa river, and after the second purchase removed to the Des Moines river, where they remained until the last sale of their lands in Iowa when they were removed by the government to Kansas.

Scott county was organized and named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott at the session of the Legislature of Wisconsin in December, 1837. Major Frayer Wilson was appointed sheriff. The election for county commissioners was held on the third Monday in February, 1838, when the following were elected: Benj. F. Pike, Andrew W. Campbell, and Alfred Carter. On the 4th of July, 1838, by an act of Congress, Iowa became a separate Territory, and Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed the first Territorial Governor. He made the following appointments for Scott county: Williard Barrows, notary public; Ebenezer Cook, judge of probate; Adrian H. Davenport, sheriff; Isaac A. Hedges and John Porter, justices of the peace. D. C. Eldridge received the appointment of postmaster at Davenport. The first

District Court met in Davenport in October, 1838, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, presiding.

For two years a contest had been going on between Davenport and a place called Rockingham as to which should have the honor of the county seat. The fourth Monday of August, 1840, was fixed for holding an election to decide the vexed question. It resulted favorably to Davenport, the citizens of the successful town building a court house and jail free of expense to the county.

On the 7th of July, 1838, Andrew Logan, from Pennsylvania, arrived with a printing press, and on the 17th of September following issued the first number of a paper called *Iowa Sun and Davenport and Rock Island News*, the first newspaper published in the county. On the 26th day of August, 1841, the first number of the *Davenport Weekly Gazette* was issued by Alfred Sanders.

One of the most exciting incidents connected with the early history of Davenport and Scott county was the murder of Col. George Davenport on Rock Island, July 4, 1845. The country on both sides of the river had been infested by a lawless band of freebooters, with their supposed headquarters at Nauvoo. They had organized themselves into bands and engaged in horse stealing, counterfeiting, burglary, robbery, and murder. In some places men in official positions and of good standing in community were associated with them. On the fatal 4th of July, Col. Davenport's family was away at Stephenson attending a celebration when three men attacked him in his house, one of whom shot him with a pistol through the thigh. They then bound him with strips of bark and blindfolded him. They then made a search for the key of his safe but were unable to find it. Returning to the wounded man, they carried him up-stairs where the safe was and compelled him to unlock it. The booty obtained was about \$600 in money, a gold watch-chain and seals, a double-barrelled gun, and a few articles of minor value. Col. Davenport lived long enough to relate the incidents of the robbery. For several weeks no trace could be found of the murderers. Edward Bonney, of Lee county, Iowa, undertook to ferret out their place of concealment. About the middle of August he went to Nauvoo where he obtained trace of them by representing himself as one of the gang. On the 8th of September he arrested a man named Fox at Centerville, Indiana, and committed him to jail there. On the 19th he arrested two others, Birch and John Long, at Sandusky, Ohio, and brought them to Rock Island by way of the lakes and Chicago. These three men were known at the west as leaders of gangs of desperadoes, but operated under different names. Three others were also arrested as accessories, Richard Baxter and Aaron Long, near Galena, Illinois, and Granville Young, at Nauvoo. Aaron was a brother of John Long. On the 6th of October all of them were indicted by the grand jury of Rock Island county, except Fox, who had escaped from jail in Indiana on the 17th of September. On the 14th of October the two Longs were put upon trial, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th of the same month. Birch, the greatest villain, turned State's evidence. Baxter was tried separately, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of November. In his case a writ of error was obtained and a new trial granted, when he was again found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, where he died two years after. Birch took a change of venue to Knox county, and while awaiting trial escaped from jail. Upon the gallows John Long confessed all, but died a hardened wretch without sign of repentance or fear of death.

During the year 1834 settlements were made at various points besides those mentioned, in what are now the counties bordering on the Mississippi river, and soon other settlements began to extend to the western limit of the Black Hawk Purchase.

The first post-office in Iowa was established in Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster.

The first justice of the peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting-house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

By the year 1836 the population had increased so that the people began to agitate for a separate Territorial organization. There were also several other matters in which they were deeply interested. In November, 1837, a convention was called at Burlington to take action. Some account of this first Iowa convention, and the action taken by it, will be of interest to every citizen of the State.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

On Monday the 6th of November, 1837, a convention of delegates from the several counties in that portion of Wisconsin Territory west of the Mississippi river, then sometimes called Western Wisconsin, convened in the town of Burlington. Among the principal purposes for which this convention was called were: 1. To memorialize Congress for the passage of an act granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on government lands; 2. To memorialize Congress on the subject of the attempt then being made by the State of Missouri to extend her northern boundary line so as to embrace territory claimed as being a part of Wisconsin; 3. To memorialize Congress for the organization of a separate territorial government in that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

The following were the accredited delegates in the convention from the several counties:

Dubuque County.—P. H. Engle, J. T. Fales, G. W. Harris, W. A. Warren, W. B. Watts, A. F. Russell, W. H. Patton, J. W. Parker, J. D. Bell, and J. H. Rose.

Des Moines County.—David Rorer, Robert Ralston, and Cyrus S. Jacobs.

Van Buren County.—Van Caldwell, J. G. Kenner, and James Hall.

Henry County.—W. H. Wallace, J. D. Payne, and J. L. Myers.

Muscatine County.—J. R. Struthers, M. Couch, Eli Reynolds, S. C. Hastings, James Davis, S. Jenner, A. Smith, and E. K. Fay.

Louisia County.—J. M. Clark, Wm. L. Toole, and J. J. Rinearson.

Lee County.—Henry Eno, John Claypool, and Hawkins Taylor.

The officers of the convention were: President, Cyrus S. Jacobs; Vice Presidents, J. M. Clark, and Wm. H. Wallace; Secretaries, J. W. Parker, and J. R. Struthers.

The following committees were appointed:

To draft and report a memorial in relation to the right of pre-emption—Messrs. Engle, Kenner, Payne, Struthers, Patton, Rorer, and Smith.

To draft and report a memorial on the subject of the boundary line—Messrs. Eno, Claypool, Kenner, Ralston, Davis, Watts, and Toole.

To draft and report a memorial on the subject of a separate territorial organization—Messrs. Rorer, Hastings, Caldwell, Myers, Claypool, Rinearson, and Harris.

The convention continued in session three days, and on the afternoon of the last day all the committees reported, and their reports were unanimously adopted.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF PRE-EMPTIONS.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

A convention of citizens representing all the counties in that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of the Mississippi river, have assembled at Burlington, the present seat of government of said Territory, for the purpose of taking into consideration several measures immediately affecting their interests and prosperity. Among the most important of these is the passage by your honorable bodies, at the session about to be commenced, of a pre-emption law by which the settlers on the public land shall have secured to them at the minimum price, the lands on which they live, which they have improved and cultivated without fear of molestation, or over-bidding on the part of the rich capitalist and speculator. It is a fact well known to your honorable bodies, that none of the land in Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, in what is called the "Iowa District," has yet been offered for sale by the government. It is equally true that that tract of country is now inhabited by twenty-five thousand souls, comprising a population as active, intelligent, and worthy as can be found in any other part of the United States. The enterprise of these pioneers has converted what was but yesterday a solitary and uncultivated waste, into thriving towns and villages, alive with the engagements of trade and commerce, and rich and smiling farms, yielding their bountiful return to the labors of the husbandman. This district has been settled and improved with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the country; emigrants from all parts of the United States, and from Europe, are daily adding to our numbers and importance. An attempt to force these lands thus occupied and improved into market, to be sold to the highest bidder, and to put the money thus extorted from the hard earnings of an industrious and laborious people into the coffers of the public treasury, would be an act of injustice to the settlers, which would scarcely receive the sanction of your honorable bodies. In most cases the labor of years and the accumulated capital of a whole life has been expended in making improvements on the public land, under the strong and firm belief that every safeguard would be thrown around them to prevent their property, thus dearly earned

by years of suffering, privation and toil, from being unjustly wrested from their hands. Shall they be disappointed? Will Congress refuse to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect a large class of our citizens from systemized plunder and rapine? The members comprising this convention, representing a very large class of people, who delegated them to speak in their stead, do most confidently express an opinion that your honorable bodies will at your present session, pass some law removing us from danger, and relieving us from fear on this subject. The members of this convention, for themselves, and for the people whose interests they are sent here to represent, do most respectfully solicit that your honorable bodies will, as speedily as possible, pass a pre-emption law, giving to every actual settler on the public domain, who has made improvements sufficient to evince that it is *bona fide* his design to cultivate and occupy the land, the right to enter at the minimum government price, one-half section for that purpose, before it shall be offered at public sale.

MEMORIAL ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MISSOURI BOUNDARY LINE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of a Convention of Delegates from the several counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represent:

That your memorialists are desirous of asking the attention of Congress to the adjustment of the boundary line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Western Wisconsin. Much excitement already prevails among the inhabitants situated in the border counties of the State and Territory, and it is much to be feared that, unless the speedy action of Congress should be had upon the subject, difficulties of a serious nature will arise, militating against the peace and harmony which would otherwise exist among them. At the last session of the legislature of Missouri, commissioners were appointed to run the northern boundary line of the State. They have recently been engaged in the work, and, according to the line run by them, there is included within the limits of the State of Missouri a considerable tract of country hitherto supposed to belong to the Territory of Wisconsin, and which is still believed of right to belong to it. The northern boundary line of Missouri was run several years ago by commissioners appointed by the State of Missouri, and will cross the Des Moines river at a point about twenty-five miles from its mouth. This line, if continued on due east, would strike the Mississippi river near the town of Fort Madison, about ten miles above the rapids in said river, long since known as the Des Moines rapids; and this line, so run by the commissioners, has always been considered as the boundary line between the State and Territory. The present commissioners, appointed by the State of Missouri, giving a different construction to the act defining the boundary line of the State, passed up the Des Moines river in search of rapids, and have seen proper to find them some twelve or fourteen miles further up the river than the other commissioners of Missouri formerly did, and, selecting a point which they call the rapids in the Des Moines river, have from thence marked out a line which is now claimed as the northern boundary line of the State. Were this line extended due east, it would strike the Mississippi river at the town of Burlington, some thirty miles above the rapids known, as stated above, as the Des Moines Rapids.

Missouri was created into an independent State, and her boundary line defined, in June, 1820. At that time the country bordering on the Des Moines river was a wilderness, and little was known, except from the Indians who lived on its banks, of its geographical situation. There was at that time no point on the river known as the Des Moines rapids, and at the present time between the mouth of the river and the Raccoon forks, a distance of two hundred miles, fifty places can with as much propriety be designated as the one selected by the commissioners of the State of Missouri.

Your memorialists conceive that no action of the State of Missouri can, or ought to, affect the integrity of the Territory of Wisconsin; and standing in the attitude they do, they must look to the general government to protect their rights and redress their wrongs, which, for so long a period of time, existed between the Territory of Michigan and the State of Ohio relative to their boundaries, will, it is hoped, prompt the speedy action of Congress on this existing subject. Confidently relying upon the wisdom of the general government, and its willingness to take such means as will settle this question, the people of Wisconsin will peaceably submit to an extension of the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, if so be that Congress shall ordain it; but until such action, they will resist to the utmost extremity any attempt made by the State of Missouri to extend her jurisdiction over any disputed territory.

We, therefore, pray that Congress will appoint commissioners, whose duty it shall be to run the line between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Wisconsin according to the spirit and intention of the act defining the boundary lines of the State of Missouri, and to adopt such other measures as in their wisdom they shall deem fit and proper.

MEMORIAL PRAYING FOR A DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of a general convention of delegates, from the respective counties in the Territory of Wisconsin, west of the Mississippi river, convened at the capitol at Burlington, in said Territory, November 6, 1837, respectfully represents:

That the citizens of that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river, taking into consideration their remote and isolated position, and the vast extent of country included within the limits of the present Territory, and the utter impracticability of the same being governed as an entire whole, by the wisest and best administration of our municipal affairs, in such manner as to fully secure individual right and the right of property, as well as to maintain domestic tranquility, and the good order of society, have by their respective representatives, convened in general convention as aforesaid, for availing themselves of their right of petition as free citizens, by representing their situation and wishes to your honorable body, and asking for the organization of a separate Territorial government over that part of the Territory west of the Mississippi river.

Without in the least designing to question the official conduct of those in whose hands the fate of our infant Territory has been confided, and in whose patriotism and wisdom we have the utmost confidence, your memorialists cannot refrain from the frank expression of their belief that, taking into consideration the geographical extent of her country, in connection with the probable population of Western Wisconsin, perhaps no Territory of the

United States has been so much neglected by the parent government, so illy protected in the political and individual rights of her citizens.

Western Wisconsin came into the possession of our government in June, 1833. Settlements were made, and crops grown, during the same season; and even then, at that early day, was the impulse given to the mighty throng of emigration that has subsequently filled our lovely and desirable country with people, intelligence, wealth and enterprise. From that period until the present, being a little over four years, what has been the Territory of Western Wisconsin? Literally and practically a large portion of the time without a government. With a population of thousands, she has remained ungoverned, and has been quietly left by the parent government to take care of herself, without the privilege on the one hand to provide a government of her own, and without any existing authority on the other to govern her.

From June, 1833, until June, 1834, a period of one year, there was not even the shadow of government or law in all Western Wisconsin. In June, 1834, Congress attached her to the then existing Territory of Michigan, of which Territory she nominally continued a part, until July, 1836, a period of little more than two years. During the whole of this time, the whole country west, sufficient of itself for a respectable State, was included in two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines. In each of these two counties there were holden, during the said term of two years, two terms of a county court (a court of inferior jurisdiction), as the only sources of judicial relief up to the passage of the act of Congress creating the Territory of Wisconsin. That act took effect on the third day of July, 1836, and the first judicial relief afforded under that act, was at the April term following, 1837, a period of nine months after its passage; subsequently to which time there has been a court holden in one solitary county in Western Wisconsin only. This, your memorialists are aware, has recently been owing to the unfortunate disposition of the esteemed and meritorious judge of our district; but they are equally aware of the fact, that had Western Wisconsin existed under a separate organization, we should have found relief in the services of other members of the judiciary, who are at present, in consequence of the great extent of our Territory, and the small number of judges dispersed at two great a distance, and too constantly engaged in the discharge of the duties of their own district, to be enabled to afford relief to other portions of the Territory. Thus, with a population of not less than twenty-five thousand now, and of near half that number at the organization of the Territory, it will appear that we have existed as a portion of an organized Territory, for sixteen months, with but one term of courts only.

Your memorialists look upon those evils as growing exclusively out of the immense extent of country included within the present boundaries of the Territory, and express their conviction and belief, that nothing would so effectually remedy the evil as the organization of Western Wisconsin into a separate territorial government. To this your memorialists conceive themselves entitled by principles of moral right—by the same obligation that rests upon their present government, to protect them in the free enjoyment of their rights, until such time as they shall be permitted to provide protection for themselves; as well as from the uniform practice and policy of the government in relation to other Territories.

The Territory of Indiana, including the present States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, and also much of the eastern portion of the present Territory of Wisconsin, was placed under one separate territorial government in the year

1800, at a time that the population amounted to only five thousand six hundred and forty, or thereabouts.

The Territory of Arkansas was erected into a distinct Territory, in 1820, with a population of about fourteen thousand. The Territory of Illinois was established in 1809, being formed by dividing the Indiana Territory. The exact population of Illinois Territory, at the time of her separation from Indiana, is not known to your memorialists, but her population in 1812, one year subsequent to that event, amounted to but eleven thousand five hundred and one whites, and a few blacks—in all, to less than twelve thousand inhabitants.

The Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805, by again dividing the Indiana Territory, of which, until then, she composed a part. The population of Michigan, at the time of her separation from Indiana, your memorialists have been unable to ascertain, but in 1810, a period of five years subsequent to her separate organization, her population amounted to but about four thousand seven hundred and sixty; and in the year 1820, to less than nine thousand—so that Michigan existed some fifteen years, as a distinct Territory, with a population of less than half of Western Wisconsin at present; and each of the above named Territories, now composing so many proud and flourishing States, were created into separate territorial governments, with a much less population than that of Western Wisconsin, and that too at a time when the parent government was burdened with a national debt of millions. Your memorialists therefore pray for the organization of a separate territorial government over that part of the Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river.

TERRITORY OF IOWA.

Territorial Organization—Members of First Legislative Assembly—Its Presiding Officers—Important Acts—The Great Seal of the Territory—Provision for Locating Seat of Government—Some Prominent Members—The Boundary Dispute—Its Settlement—Delegate to Congress—Territorial Governors—Death of Wm. B. Conway—Various Incorporations.

CONGRESS considered the prayer of the memorial favorably, and “An Act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa,” was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced “all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line.” The organic act provided for a Governor whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings. President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice; and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal;

Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him. Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The following were the names, county of residence, nativity, age, and occupation, of the members of that first Territorial Legislature:

COUNCIL.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
E. A. M. Swarzy.....	Van Buren.	Vermont.	28	Farmer.
J. Kieth.....	" "	Virginia.	52	Gunsmith.
A. Ingram.....	Des Moines.	Penn.	60	Farmer.
Robert Ralston.....	" "	Ohio.	31	Merchant.
C. Whittlesey.....	Cedar.	New York.	31	Merchant.
George Hepner.....	Des Moines.	Kentucky.	33	Farmer.
Jesse B. Browne.....	Lee.	Kentucky.	40	Formerly in U.S.A
Jesse D. Payne.....	Henry.	Tennessee.	35	Physician.
L. B. Hughes.....	" "	Virginia.	34	Merchant.
J. W. Parker.....	Scott.	Vermont.	28	Lawyer.
Stephen Hempstead.....	Dubuque.	Conn.	26	Lawyer.
Warner Lewis.....	" "	Virginia.	32	—
J. M. Clark.....	Louisa.	New York.	25	Farmer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.
Wm. H. Wallace.....	Henry.	Ohio.	27	Farmer.
Wm. G. Coop.....	" "	Virginia.	33	Farmer.
A. B. Porter.....	" "	Kentucky.	30	Farmer.
Laurel Summers.....	Scott.	Kentucky.	24	Farmer
Jabez Burchard.....	" "	Penn.	34	Farmer
James Brierly.....	Lee.	Ohio.	29	Farmer.
Wm. Patterson.....	" "	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
H. Taylor.....	" "	Kentucky.	27	Farmer.
Harden Nowlin.....	Dubuque.	Illinois.	34	Farmer.
Andrew Bankston.....	" "	N. C.	51	Farmer.
Thomas Cox.....	" "	Kentucky.	51	Farmer.
C. Swan.....	" "	New York.	39	Miner.
C. J. Price.....	Lee.	N. C.	37	Farmer.
J. W. Grimes.....	Des Moines.	N. H.	22	Lawyer.
George Temple.....	" "	N. H.	34	Farmer.
George H. Beeler.....	" "	Virginia.	39	Merchant.
V. B. Delashmutt.....	" "	Virginia.	37	Farmer.
Thomas Blair.....	" "	Kentucky.	49	Farmer.
James Hall.....	Van Buren.	Maryland.	27	—
Samuel Parker.....	" "	Virginia.	34	Farmer.
G. S. Bailey.....	" "	Kentucky.	27	Physician.
Levi Thornton.....	Louisa.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
Wm. L. Toole.....	" "	Virginia.	35	Farmer.
Robert G. Roberts.....	Cedar.	Penn.	42	Farmer.
John Frierson.....	Muscataine.	Ohio.	34	Surveyor.
S. C. Hastings.....	" "	New York.	25	Lawyer.

Jesse B. Browne, of Lee county, was elected president of the council. He had been an officer in the regular army, was a gentleman of dignified appearance and commanding stature, being six feet and seven inches in height. William H. Wallace, of Henry county, was elected speaker of the House. Some years after he held the position of receiver at the United States land office located at Fairfield. He subsequently removed to Washington Territory, and at one time served as a delegate in Congress from that Territory.

Among the acts passed were those for organizing the counties of Linn, Jefferson and Jones; for changing the name of Slaughter county to Washington; providing for the election in each county of a board of commissioners, to consist of three persons, to attend to all county business, and acts providing for the location of the capital and the penitentiary. The Territory was divided into three judicial districts, in each county of which court was to be held twice a year. The counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines constituted the first district, to which Charles Mason, of Burlington, was assigned as judge. The counties of Louisa, Washington, Johnson, Cedar and Muscatine constituted the second district, with Joseph Williams, of Muscatine, as judge. The counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton constituted the third district, with Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as judge.

Among the proceedings was the passage of a resolution by the council, instructing Wm. B. Conway, the secretary of the Territory, to procure a seal. In compliance with this instruction, on the 23d of November, Mr. Conway submitted to the inspection of the council what became the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa." The design was that of an eagle bearing in its beak an Indian arrow, and clutching in its talons an unstrung bow. The seal was one inch and five-eighths in diameter, and was engraved by William Wagner, of York, Pennsylvania. The council passed a resolution adopting the seal submitted by the secretary, but it does not appear that it was adopted by the other branch of the legislature. In his communication to the council presenting the seal, Mr. Conway calls it the "great seal of the Territory of Iowa," but the word "great" did not appear upon it. This old territorial seal appears to have been lost in the removal from Iowa City to Des Moines.

Under the act passed for the location of the capital, Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, were appointed commissioners, and were required to meet at the town of Napoleon, in Johnson county, on the first Monday of May, 1839, and proceed to locate the seat of government at the most suitable point in that county. They proceeded at that time to discharge the duties of their trust, and procured the title to six hundred and forty acres. They had it surveyed into lots, and agreed upon a plan for a capitol, selecting one of their number, Chauncey Swan, to superintend the work of erecting the building. The site selected was about two miles northwest of what was then the town of Napoleon, a place which now is not known as a town. The new town was named Iowa City, and the first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. In November, 1839, the second Territorial Legislature assembled in Burlington, and passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt a plan for a building, not to exceed in cost \$51,000. On the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Sam-

uel C. Trowbridge acting as marshal of the day, and Governor Robert Lucas as orator.

This first legislative body which enacted laws for the government of the new Territory of Iowa held its sessions in the then unfinished Methodist church in Burlington, the lower story or basement being built of stone, and the upper story of brick. It was known in later years as "Old Zion." Of the members of that legislature several afterward held prominent official positions in the State. Two of them, Stephen Hempstead, of Dubuque, and James W. Grimes, of Burlington, held the office of Governor. The latter also became prominent in the United States Senate, and in the National Cabinet.

William G. Coop continued to be returned as a member of one or the other branch of almost every General Assembly, up to the change of parties in the election of James W. Grimes, as Governor. His later legislative career was as a member of the State Senate from Jefferson county. He was the Democratic candidate in that county against James F. Wilson in 1856, for member of the constitutional convention, but was defeated by the latter. He was a man of strong party attachments, being a Democrat in the strictest sense, but was faithful to his constituents, and honest in his discharge of duty. We recognize other names that were familiar in the subsequent history of the Territory or State, and among them, the following: Asbury B. Porter, who became the first colonel of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry during the Rebellion; Hawkins Taylor, of Lee county, who, during later years, has resided most of the time in Washington City; Warner Lewis, of Dubuque, who afterward held the position of Surveyor General for Iowa and Wisconsin; William L. Toole, of Louisa county, after whom the town of Toolesboro in that county was named; Laurel Summers, of Scott county, and others. In the organization of this first Territorial Legislature party ties do not seem to have been very strictly drawn, for General Browne, who was chosen president of the council without opposition, and Colonel Wallace, who was elected speaker of the house, with but little opposition, were both Whigs, while both branches of the legislature were largely Democratic. Party lines were not tightly drawn until the campaign of 1840, when the young Territory caught the enthusiasm which characterized that contest throughout the country.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

One of the exciting questions with which the Territory of Iowa had to deal was that in relation to the southern boundary. The constitution of Missouri in defining the boundaries of that State had defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines river. In the Mississippi river, a little above the mouth of the Des Moines river, are the rapids, which had been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the Rapids of the Des Moines river. Just below the town of Keosauqua, in Van Buren county, there are rapids (though very slight and inconsiderable) also in the Des Moines river. The Missouri authorities claimed that the latter rapids were referred to in the definition of her boundary, and insisted on exercising jurisdiction over a strip of territory some eight miles in width which Iowa claimed as being a part of her territory. At the first court held in Farmington, Van Buren county, in April, 1837, by David Irwin, Judge of the Second Judicial District of Wisconsin, an indictment was found against one David Doose for exercising the office of constable in Van Buren county

under authority of the State of Missouri. This, and other similar acts by Missouri officials, were the origin of the dispute which resulted in demonstrations of hostilities, and very nearly precipitated a border war. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out the militia of that State to enforce its claims, and Governor Lucas, of Iowa, called out the militia of the Territory to maintain its rights. About 1200 men were enlisted and armed. There was no difficulty in raising volunteers, for the war spirit ran high. At this stage, however, it was considered best to send peace commissioners to Missouri with a view of adjusting the difficulties. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington; Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were appointed and proceeded to discharge the duties of their mission. When they arrived they found that the county commissioners of Clarke county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes in Iowa, and the Governor of Missouri had sent messengers to Governor Lucas with a proposition to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States. This proposition was declined, but afterward both Iowa and Missouri petitioned Congress to authorize a suit to settle the question. This was done, and the decision was adverse to the claims of Missouri. Under an order of the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line. They discharged the duties assigned them, and peace was restored.

In September, 1838, the election was held for delegate to Congress. There were four candidates in the field, to-wit: William W. Chapman and David Rorer, of Des Moines county; B. F. Wallace, of Henry county, and Peter H. Engle, of Dubuque county. William W. Chapman was elected by a majority of thirty-six votes over P. H. Engle. During the time that Iowa remained a separate Territory, from 1838 to 1846, the office of Governor was held successively by Robert Lucas, John Chambers, and James Clarke. Robert Lucas had been one of the early Governors of Ohio, and was appointed the first Governor of the Territory of Iowa by President Van Buren. John Chambers had been a Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and a warm supporter of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison for President in 1840. After the change of the National administration he was appointed to succeed Governor Lucas. James Clarke had been the editor of the *Gazette* at Burlington, but at the death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, which occurred at Burlington, November 6, 1839, Mr. Clarke was appointed his successor, and afterward succeeded John Chambers as the last Territorial Governor.

The death of Wm. B. Conway, Secretary of the Territory, was an event which cast a gloom over the Territory. Prior to his appointment by President Van Buren he had been a resident of Pittsburg, Penn. His remains were taken to Davenport for interment, and on the 9th of November a public meeting of the citizens of that place passed resolutions expressing the highest esteem both for his character as a citizen and as an officer of the Territory. His remains were taken to St. Anthony's Church where the solemn services for the dead were performed by Rev. Father Pelamorgues. On the 11th a meeting of the members of the bar of the Territory was held at Burlington, in which his associates in the profession also passed resolutions of respect for the deceased. Of this meeting Charles Mason was chairman, and David Rorer was appointed to present the resolutions to the Supreme

Court of the Territory, for the purpose of having them entered on the record of the court. The deceased left a wife and one child.

The first Territorial Legislature provided by law that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pending thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage; secured religious toleration to all; vested the judiciary power in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace; made real estate divisible by will, and intestate property to be divided equitably among heirs; made murder punishable by death, and provided proportionate penalties for other crimes; established a system of free schools, open to all classes of white children; provided for a system of roads and highways; enacted a law to prevent and punish gambling, and in fact enacted a pretty complete code of laws, many of which still remain in force.

Among the various institutions and associations incorporated were the following: The Wapello Seminary, in Louisa county; the Bloomington and Cedar River Canal Company; the Des Moines Mill Company, in Van Buren county; the Burlington Steam Mill Company; seminaries of learning in Fort Madison, West Point, Burlington, Augusta, Farmington, Bentonsport, Rockingham, Keosauqua, Dubuque, and Davenport; the Burlington and Iowa River Turnpike Company; the Burlington and Des Moines Transportation Company; the Keosauqua Lyceum, and the Iowa Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Burlington.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

First Constitution—Proposed Boundaries—Changed by Congress—Rejection of Constitution by the People—Congress Repeals its former Provision as to Boundaries and Fixes the Present Limits—The Second Constitution—Its Adoption by the People—Election of State Officers—First General Assembly—Seat of Government—Monroe City—Fort Des Moines—Final Permanent Location—Removal—Third Constitutional Convention—New Capitol—Case of Attempted Bribery in First General Assembly.

By the year 1844 the population of the Territory had reached 75,152, and the people began to desire a State organization. In October of that year a constitutional convention was held at Iowa City, which formed a constitution defining the boundaries of the State as follows:

"Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary Line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the 'Old northwest corner of Missouri'; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's river, where the Watonwan river (according to Nicollet's map) enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

On the 3d of March, 1845, Congress passed an act providing for the admission of the State into the Union, but with boundaries different from those defined in the proposed constitution. By this act the State was to extend north to the parallel passing through Mankato, or Blue Earth river, in the

present State of Minnesota, and west to the meridian of 17 deg. 30 min. west from Washington. These boundaries would have deprived the State of the Missouri Slope and of one of the grand rivers by which it is now bounded, while in shape it would have been long and comparatively narrow. As a result, at an election held August 4, 1845, the people of the Territory rejected the constitution with the change of boundaries as proposed by Congress. The vote stood 7,235 for, and 7,656 against it, being a majority of 421 against the adoption. On the 4th of August, 1846, Congress passed an act repealing so much of the act of March, 3, 1845, as related to the boundaries of Iowa, and fixing the boundaries as now defined. On the 4th of May of that year a second constitutional convention had convened at Iowa City, and after a session of fifteen days formed the constitution which was sanctioned by the people at an election held August 3, 1846. The popular vote stood 9,492 for, and 9,036 against the constitution at this election, being a majority of 456 in favor of it. A copy of this constitution was presented in Congress, and on the 28th of December, 1846, an act was passed and approved for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

On the 26th of October, 1846, an election had been held for State officers, when the following were elected: Ansel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor, and Morgan Reno, Treasurer. At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties with a population, according to the census, of 96,088.

The first General Assembly under the State organization, convened at Iowa City, November 30, 1846. Thomas Baker was elected President of the Senate, and Jesse B. Browne, Speaker of the House of Representatives. As the latter had been President of the first Territorial Council, so he was the first Speaker of the House when Iowa became a State.

The capitol building at Iowa City being at this time still in an unfinished condition, an appropriation of \$5,500 was made to complete it. The boundary being so much extended west of the limits of the Territory when the capital was located at Iowa City, the question of removal and permanent location at some point further west began to be agitated, and the first General Assembly appointed commissioners to locate the seat of government, and to select five sections of land which had been granted by Congress for the erection of public buildings. The commissioners in discharge of their duties selected the land in Jasper county, lying between the present towns of Prairie City and Monroe. The commissioners also surveyed and platted a town, to which they gave the name of Monroe City. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, the cash payments yielding \$1,797.43, being one-fourth of the price for which they sold. When the commissioners made their report to the next General Assembly, it was observed that their claim for services and expenses exceeded the cash received by \$409.14. The report was referred to a committee without instructions, but the location was never sanctioned by the General Assembly. The money paid by purchasers was mostly refunded. Meantime the question of re-location continued to be agitated at each session. In 1851 bills were introduced in the House for removal to Pella and Fort Des Moines, but both of them failed to pass. At the next session a bill was introduced in the Senate for removal to Fort Des Moines, which was also defeated on a final vote. In January, 1855, the effort proved successful, and on the 15th of that month the Governor approved the bill re-locating the seat of government within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and providing for the appointment of com-

missioners for that purpose. Under this act the commissioners made selection of the present site. A temporary building was erected by an association of citizens of Des Moines, or Fort Des Moines, as it was then called. On the 19th of October, 1857, Governor Grimes, having been advised that the building was completed and ready for occupancy, issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines the capital of Iowa. The officers with the archives of the State removed during the fall and winter, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines.

Meantime a third constitutional convention had been called to frame a new State constitution. It convened at Iowa City, January, 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5th of the same year. Francis Springer, of Louisa county, was chosen President. The constitution as adopted by this convention was approved by the people at an election held August 3d of the same year, the vote being 40,311 for, and 38, 681 against it. It took effect by proclamation of the Governor, September 3, 1857. In this constitution the location of the seat of government at Des Moines was made a part of the fundamental law. In 1868 an amendment was made to this constitution, striking the word "white" from the clause defining the qualification of electors. The whole vote cast by the people on this amendment was 186,503, with a majority in favor of striking out, of 24,265.

The first capitol building erected in Des Moines being inadequate for the growing wants of the State, being too small and not sufficiently safe, an act was passed and approved April 13, 1870, providing for the erection of a new one. The following were constituted a Board of Commissioners to have charge of the erection: Grenville M. Dodge, of Pottawattamie county; James F. Wilson, of Jefferson county; James Dawson, of Washington county; Simon G. Stein, of Muscatine county; James O. Crosby, of Clayton county; Charles Dudley, of Wapello county; John N. Dewey, of Polk county, and William L. Joy, of Woodbury county. The Governor was also constituted a member of the Board, and President *ex-officio*. A. R. Fulton was elected Secretary of the Board. It was provided in the act that the plan to be selected should not be for a building exceeding in cost \$1,500,000, and the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated to commence the work. In the fall of 1870 excavation for the foundation was commenced, and on the 23d of November of the next year, the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place. Gen. N. B. Baker was chief marshal of the day, and Governor Samuel Merrill delivered an appropriate address.

The Board of commissioners experienced many difficulties in finding stone, especially within the limits of the State, that had been sufficiently tested for a building of such magnitude. The law required them to give preference to material obtained in the State, price and quality being equal, and they desired to comply with the spirit of the law. As a result, however, some material was placed in the foundation, which being exposed, during the next winter, was affected by the weather, and the next season it was necessary to remove a portion of the foundation, involving a large additional expense.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1872, and in March a joint committee was authorized to examine and report upon the character of the material used. They reported that unfit material had been placed in the foundation, and recommended its removal. An act was passed at this session appropriating \$100,000 for the work in 1872, and

\$125,000 to be used annually thereafter for the prosecution of the work, but the whole cost not to exceed the limit of \$1,380,000. The Board were required, however, to direct all their action with a view to the completion of the building for \$1,500,000. The same act placed the work in charge of a Board of commissioners consisting of five members, including the Governor, who was also to be President, *ex-officio*. The following were constituted the members of the new Board: John G. Foote, of Des Moines county; Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county; Robert S. Finkbine, and Peter A. Dey, of Johnson county, and the Governor, as above stated. Ed. Wright was appointed Secretary by the Board. This Board proceeded with the work in accordance with the general plan adopted by the former Board, and when completed Iowa will have one of the finest and most substantial capitol buildings in the Union.

Having presented a brief review of the legislation in regard to seat of government, which, as we have seen, was inaugurated by the first General Assembly, we return to that session. The contest between the two political parties for ascendancy was at that time a very earnest one, and especially in view of the election of U. S. Senators. The two political parties in the legislature were nearly equally divided. The friends of the several candidates were present at the opening of the session to take part in the lobby branch, in behalf of their respective favorites. Keokuk county was represented in the House by Nelson King, a Whig, although his county at that time was regarded as Democratic. Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, was the prominent Democratic candidate for Senator, and the name of J. C. Hall, also of Burlington, was likewise favorably mentioned. On the afternoon of December 9th, Mr. King, of Keokuk county, by consent of the House, rose in his place and made a statement to the following effect: That since he had presented his credentials, and taken his seat as a member, he had been approached by several different persons relative to the casting of his vote for United States Senators; that several distinct propositions for the payment of money and other reward had been offered him, if he would vote for certain candidates, or either of them, as might be determined upon, which determination was to be made known to him previous to casting his vote for United States Senator; and that the said parties offering thus to reward him for his vote, had promised to secure him from all blame or suspicion, by procuring written instructions from his constituents, urging him so to vote. He further stated that one Marshall had the day previously given him a five dollar note on the State Bank of Ohio, and told him to call on him at any future time, and he would give him one hundred dollars, or any amount he wanted. He said that Marshall had also surrendered to him two receipts for indebtedness—one for legal service while he (King) had resided in Lee county, and the other in discharge of a claim of two dollars and fifty cents, held against him by one William Stotts. Mr. King having concluded his statement, Mr. Stewart Goodrell, then a member of the House from Washington county, moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges made by Mr. King. The committee was subsequently increased to seven, as follows: W. J. Cochran, of Lee county; Stewart Goodrell, of Washington county; Alfred Hebard, of Des Moines county; Andrew Leech, of Davis county; Samuel Whitmore of Jefferson county; John L. Morton, of Henry county, and Robert Smyth, of Linn county. The committee commenced their investigations on the same day that Mr. King made his statement. Marshall was arrested, and various witnesses were com-

manded to appear before the committee to give evidence in the case, and the investigation which was commenced on the 9th of December, 1846, appears not to have ended until the 19th of January, 1847. Not until the 4th of February was any report made to the House, and then it did not show that the committee had arrived at any conclusions. The report and testimony were ordered to be laid on the table, subject to the further order of the House. The report was never called up. On the same day that Mr. King made his original statement to the House of the attempted bribery, a resolution tendering him a vote of thanks, was laid on the table. Near the close of the session (Feb. 24) this resolution was called up, and a substitute offered for it by Mr. Smyth, of Linn, censuring both King and Marshall. The original resolution and the substitute were both laid on the table, and that was the end of the bribery case, which excited a great deal of interest among the politicians and people of the State at that early day in her political history. It should be stated that Mr. Marshall was not a member of either branch of the General Assembly. The developments on investigation were generally understood at the time to be quite as damaging to the party making the charge as to any other person. The legislature adjourned without electing United States Senators at that session. The next General Assembly elected George W. Jones, of Dubuque, and Augustus C. Dodge, of Burlington. A. Clinton Hastings, and Shepherd Leffler, represented the State in the 29th Congress, 1846 to 1847, being the first Representatives in Congress from Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL.

Public Schools—How Supported—State University—Its Presidents—Faculty—University Fund—Agricultural College—State Normal School—Other State Educational Institutions
--Public and Private Colleges and Schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WE have seen that the first territorial legislature made provision for general education by organizing a system of common schools. The famous ordinance of 1787 required that "schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," and this has been the policy of the government in the admission of every new State since that time, as evinced by the liberal grants of the public lands for educational purposes.

The public schools are supported by funds arising from several different sources. In the first place, the sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the government for school purposes—being *one thirty-sixth* part of all the land in the State. Congress also made to the State an additional donation of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent on all the sales of public lands in the State. The State also gives the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it. The money derived from these sources constitutes the *permanent school fund*, and, including the proceeds of the land still unsold, will amount to over *four millions* of dollars. The interest on this fund is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also generally levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources consti-

tutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months school each year.

While Iowa is fostering and building up many excellent institutions of a higher order, the glory of her educational work consists in her admirable system of common schools—her peoples' colleges. The superintendent of public instruction is the highest school officer of the State, and exercises a general supervision over its educational interests, so far as relates to the public schools. Each county has a county superintendent, who examines applicants for teachers' certificates, visits the schools, reports annually to the State Superintendent, and exercises a general charge over the schools of the county. Each civil township constitutes what is called a district township, which is divided into sub-districts, and each sub-district elects a sub-director. The several sub-directors in the district township constitute a board of directors. In towns and cities there are independent districts, which elect officers to manage their affairs independently of the district townships.

The common school system has recently been greatly improved by the inauguration of normal institutes, under the auspices of the superintendent of public instruction, and also by the establishment of a permanent State normal school at Cedar Falls. The total permanent school fund, November 1, 1877, was \$3,460,348.76. This is being augmented from different sources, and the interest only is applied toward the support of the common schools.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress of July 20, 1840, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to set apart and reserve from sale not exceeding two entire townships of land in Iowa, for the use and support of a university. The constitution under which Iowa was admitted into the Union contained a provision requiring the General Assembly to take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of the land granted by Congress for the university, and to create from the proceeds of the same a permanent fund for the use of a university. A bill was passed by the first General Assembly, establishing at Iowa City an institution to be called the "State University," with such branches as, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the public convenience might thereafter require. The same act also granted for the use of the university the public building, with ten acres of ground, at Iowa City, the same to be used, however, for the purposes of the State government until the removal of the capital. By acts of January 15, 1849, and January 16, 1849, two branches of the university, located respectively at Fairfield and Dubuque, were established, and placed upon equal footing, "in respect to funds and other matters," with the university established at Iowa City by the act of 1847. The branch at Fairfield was organized May 6, 1849. A site of twenty acres of ground was purchased and a building erected, upon which twenty-five hundred dollars had been expended. The building was almost destroyed by a hurricane in 1851. No aid from the State or the University fund was ever given in support of the branches. The board at Fairfield requested the termination of its relation to the State, and, in accordance with this request, an act was passed January 24, 1853, severing the connection. The branch at Dubuque was never organized. The new constitution, which took effect September 3, 1857, provided that "the State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution and no other."

At a special meeting of the board, February 21, 1850, it recognized the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," an institution at Davenport established under the laws of the State as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," but with the express stipulation that such recognition should not render the university liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the board to acquire any control over the property or management of the medical association. Soon after this the medical college removed to Keokuk. This arrangement was terminated by the operation of the new constitution.

In March, 1855, the University was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks, and there was an attendance of from seventy-five to one hundred students during the term. The first regular catalogue was published for the year 1856-7. At a meeting of the board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University.

From 1860 to 1877, inclusive, the total number of ladies in the collegiate department was 2,994, and gentlemen 3,941; total number of ladies in the law department since its organization, 6, and gentlemen, 632; total number of ladies in the medical department since its organization 48, and gentlemen 469.

The presidents since its organization have been:

Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., elected July 16, 1855.

Silas Totten, D. D., LL.D., elected Oct. 25, 1859.

Professor Oliver M. Spencer, elected August 19, 1862.

Professor Nathan R. Leonard, elected June 26, 1866, as president *pro tem.*, during absence of President Spencer in Europe fifteen months by leave of the board.

James Black, D.D., elected March 4, 1868.

Rev. George Thatcher, elected March 1, 1871.

C. W. Slagle, of Fairfield, elected president *pro tem.*, June, 1877.

J. L. Pickard, elected in 1878.

The faculty of the University consists of the president, nine professors in the collegiate department, one professor and six instructors in military science; chancellor, three professors and four lecturers in the law department; eight professor demonstrators of anatomy; professor of surgery and two lecturers in the medical department, and two professors in the homeopathic medical department.

The law department was established in June, 1868; the medical department in 1869; the chair of military instruction in June, 1874, and the department of homeopathy in 1876.

From 1858 to 1876, inclusive, the General Assembly has made appropriations for buildings, and for the support of the University, sums aggregating \$264,757. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 22, 1878, made an appropriation, as an endowment fund, of \$20,000 annually, and an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for repairs of buildings, fences, walks and other purposes. On the 30th of September, the University held interest bearing mortgage notes amounting to \$195,423.13; contract notes amounting to \$10,357.74, and a fund known as the Saline fund, amounting to \$4,106.85. These amounts, aggregating \$209,887.72, constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which goes to the support of the University. There were also, September 30, 1877, remaining unsold, 2,059.70 acres of University lands, and 3887.10 acres of Saline lands, making a total of 5,946.80

acres, the proceeds of which when sold, will go to increase the permanent University fund. At five dollars per acre these lands will add to the permanent fund \$29,734, which amount added to the above will give to the University a permanent endowment fund of \$239,621.72.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By an act of Congress passed in 1862, a grant of 240,000 acres of land was made to the State for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Under this act 240,000.96 acres were appropriated to the State; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual number of acres in the grant was 204,309.30. In addition to this grant Congress also gave its assent to the State to use for the same purpose the five sections of land in Jasper county, which had been selected for the seat of government of the State. There were also donated in Story and Boone counties for the use of the institution 921 acres, making a grand total of 208,430.30 acres. This last donation of 921 acres was made by citizens of Story and Boone counties.

The General Assembly passed an act which was approved March 22, 1858, establishing the Iowa Agricultural College and Model Farm. Under this act a board of trustees was appointed, which at a meeting in June, 1859, received propositions for the location, and in July the offer of the present location in Story county, was accepted. In 1864 the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a College building, and in 1866 an additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made. The building was completed in 1868. An office was opened in Fort Dodge for the sale of the College lands, and Hon. George W. Bassett was appointed agent for their sale. From the establishment of this agency in August, 1865, to November 1, 1867, the amount received on sales of lands was \$68,782.81, and the amount of interest collected on leases for the same time was \$338,931.78, making a total of \$406,714.65, which is a permanent endowment fund.

The courses of study in the College, as revised in 1877, are as follows: 1—The Course in Science as related to Agriculture. 2—The Course in Mechanical Engineering. 3—The Course in Civil Engineering. 4—The Ladies' Course in Science. 5—Course for Juniors and Seniors in Special Industrial Sciences. 6—Post-graduate Courses of Study. 7—The Preparatory Course. From 1872 to 1877, inclusive, the number of graduates of the College was 123.

By the terms of the law, tuition in the Agricultural College is made forever free to pupils from the State, over sixteen years of age, who have resided in the State six months prior to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three pupils, and additional pupils to the extent of the capacity of the College, are distributed by the board of trustees among the counties in proportion to the population.

The following constitute the Faculty:—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Pre-

ceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics; J. S. Lee, B. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Mrs. M. B. Welch, Instructor of the English Language, and Lecturer on Domestic Economy; J. C. Arthur, M. S., Librarian, and Demonstrator of Botany and Zoology. There are also instructors in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School was established by the General Assembly, at Iowa Falls, in 1876, and under the law the property of the Orphans' Home, at that place, was transferred for the use of the Normal School. The first Board of Directors organized June 7th, of that year. H. C. Hemenway, was chosen President; J. J. Tolerton, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. At the same meeting Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., was elected Principal of the school.

The following constitute the Faculty:—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

During the second year 105 ladies and 50 gentlemen were in attendance, 33 counties of Iowa being represented. By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25, 1878, the sum of \$13,500 was appropriated for the maintenance of the school for the next biennial period of two years. By the same act the board of directors were empowered to charge pupils a tuition fee of not exceeding six dollars per term, if necessary, in order to properly support the school.

COLLEGES, SEMINARIES AND ACADEMIES.

There are also in Iowa the following educational institutions:

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Des Moines	Burlington	Burlington University
Fayette	Fayette	Upper Iowa University
Fremont	Tabor	Tabor College
Henry	Mount Pleasant	Iowa Wesleyan University
Henry	Salem	Whittier College
Humboldt	Humboldt	Humboldt College
Jefferson	Fairfield	Parson's College
Linn	Mount Vernon	Cornell College
Linn	Western	Western College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa College
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Penn College
Marion	Pella	Central University of Iowa
Mills	Malvern	Baptist College
Page	College Springs	Amity College
Polk	Des Moines	University of Des Moines
Poweshiek	Grinnell	Iowa College
Scott	Davenport	Griswold College
Warren	Indianola	Simpson Centenary College
Winnebuck	Decorah	Luther College

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Allamakee	Waukon	Waukon Seminary
Allamakee	Lansing	Sisters' School
Allamakee	Lansing	Mrs. Houghton's School
Appanoose	Moulton	Moulton Normal School
Appanoose	Centerville	Centerville Academy
Benton	Vinton	Tilford Academy
Benton	West Irving	Irving Institute
Benton	Blairstown	Blairstown Academy
Benton	Vinton	Eclectic Institute
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Conservatory of Music
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Cedar Valley Institute
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Prairie Home Seminary
Black Hawk	Waterloo	Our Lady of Victory
Buchanan	Independence	Notre Dame
Chickasaw	Bradford	Bradford Academy
Chickasaw	Fredericksburg	Select School
Clarke	Murray	Graded School
Clarke	Osceola	Osceola Private School
Clayton	Elkader	Sisters' School
Clayton	Guttenburg	Sisters' School
Clayton	McGregor	Sisters' School
Clayton	Clayton Center	German School
Clinton	Lyons	Riverside Institute
Clinton	Lyons	Seminary of Our Lady of Angels
Clinton	Lyons	Latin School
Clinton	Clinton	Business College
Clinton	De Witt	Sisters' School
Clinton	Olive Township	Norwegian
Davis	Bloomfield	Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute
Davis	Troy	Troy Normal and Classical Institute
Delaware	Hopkinton	Lenox Collegiate Institute
Delaware	Petersburg	Petersburg Catholic School
Des Moines	Burlington	Mr. Gordon's School for both sexes
Des Moines	Kossuth	Kossuth Academy
Des Moines	Burlington	Graff's School
Des Moines	Burlington	Young Ladies' School
Des Moines	Burlington	German-American School
Des Moines	Burlington	German Evangelical Zion School
Des Moines	Burlington	First German Evangelical School
Des Moines	Burlington	St. John's Convent
Des Moines	Burlington	St. Paul's School
Des Moines	Burlington	St. Patrick's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	German Theological Seminary
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Joseph's College
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Joseph's Academy
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Mary's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Patrick's School
Dubuque	Dubuque	Academy of Visitation
Dubuque	Dubuque	St. Maria, (German)
Dubuque	Dubuque	Private Primary
Dubuque	Dubuque	Private Boarding School
Dubuque	Dyersville	St. Francis
Dubuque	New Vienna	St. Boniface
Dubuque	Cascade	Church School
Dubuque	Table Mound	Church School
Dubuque	Dubuque	Church School
Dubuque	Sherrill's Mount	St. Peters'
Dubuque	Epworth	Epworth Seminary
Dubuque	Farley	Church School
Greene	Jefferson	Jefferson Academy
Grundy	Grundy Center	Grundy Center Academy
Guthrie	Panora	Guthrie County High School
Hamilton	Webster City	Webster City Academy
Hardin	Ackley	Catholic School

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE INSTIUTIONS—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.
Hardin	Alden	Private School
Hardin	New Providence	New Providence Academy
Hardin	Eldora	Eldora Academy
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	Female Seminary, and Howe's Academy
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German College
Henry	Mt. Pleasant	German Primary
Henry	New London	Academy
Howard	Cresco	Private School
Iowa	Marengo	Root's Winter School
Iowa	Lytle City	Catholic School
Jasper	Lynnville	Lynnville Seminary
Jasper	Prairie City	South Side Academy
Jasper	Newton	Hazel Dell Academy
Jefferson	Pleasant Plaine	Pleasant Plaine Academy
Jefferson	Fairfield	Fairfield Academy, and Private School
Jefferson	Fairfield	High School
Johnson	Iowa City	McClain's Academy, and St. Joseph's Institute
Johnson	Iowa City	St. Agatha's Seminary
Jones	Anamosa	Anamosa Academy
Jones	Olin	Olin High School
Keokuk	Baden	Baden Select School
Keokuk	Coal Creek	Friends' Select School
Keokuk	German Township	German Lutheran School
Kossuth	Algona	Algona College
Lee	Denmark	Denmark Academy
Linn	Cedar Rapids	Collegiate Institute
Louisa	Grand View	Eastern Iowa Normal School
Lucas	Chariton	Chariton Academy
Mahaska	Hopewell	Hopewell Academy
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Select School
Mahaska	Rose Hill	Select School
Marion	Knoxville	Knoxville Academy
Marshall	Albion	Albion Seminary
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Christian Institute
Marshall	Le Grand	Le Grand Institute
Marshall	Stanford	Stanford Institute
Mills	Glenwood	Private School
Mitchell	Osage	Cedar Valley Seminary
Muscatine	Wilton	Wilton Seminary, and Collegiate Institute
Muscatine	Muscatine	Sisters' School, and German School
Muscatine	Muscatine	Business College
Pocahontas	Fonda	Teachers' Normal
Polk	Des Moines	St. Ambrose School
Polk	Des Moines	St. Mary's School, (German)
Polk	Des Moines	Business College
Polk	Mitchellville	Mitchell Seminary
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Boys' School
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	St. Francis' Girls' School
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	German School
Scott	Davenport	St. Margaret's, and Sisters' Academy
Scott	Davenport	St. Cunigundus'
Scott	Davenport	St. Anthony's, and Business College
Van Buren	Birmingham	Birmingham Academy
Van Buren	Farmington	Select School
Wapello	Ottumwa	Convent of St. Joseph, and Commercial College
Wapello	Ottumwa	Female Seminary, and Pecks' Normal
Warren	Ackworth	Ackworth Seminary
Washington	Washington	Washington Academy
Webster	Fort Dodge	Convent of Our Lady of Lourdes
Webster	Fort Dodge	German School
Winnesiek	Decorah	Decorah Institute, and Business College
Winnesiek	Spillville	Catholic School
Woodbury	Sioux City	German School

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals for the Insane—College for the Blind—Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb—Orphans' Homes—Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children—The Penitentiary—The Additional Penitentiary—State Reform School—State Historical Society.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT, HENRY COUNTY.

THE General Assembly, by an act approved January 24, 1855, appropriated \$4,425 to purchase a site for a Hospital for the Insane, and \$50,000 for the erection of a building. Edward Johnston, of Lee county; Charles S. Clarke, of Henry county, and the Governor (Grimes), were appointed to select the location and superintend the erection of a building. They made the location at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county, and adopted a plan with sufficient capacity to accommodate three hundred patients. Henry Winslow was appointed to superintend the erection of the building. The building was not ready for occupancy until March, 1861. Within the first three months about one hundred patients were admitted. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was appointed Superintendent, and in 1865 he was succeeded by Dr. Mark Ranney. From the opening of the Hospital to the 1st of November, 1877, there had been admitted 3,584 patients, of whom 1,141 had been discharged recovered, 505 improved, 589 unimproved, and one died. The total number discharged was 2,976, leaving 608 under treatment.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, INDEPENDENCE, BUCHANAN COUNTY.

In 1868 a bill passed the General Assembly making an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of an additional Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Buchanan county. A board of commissioners was appointed, who commenced their duties June 8, 1868. They made the location about a mile from Independence, on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, and about one mile from the river. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873. On the 1st of October, 1877, the Superintendent, Albert Reynolds, M. D., reported 322 patients in the hospital.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, VINTON, BENTON COUNTY.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an institution at Keokuk for the instruction of the blind. In January, 1853, the General Assembly passed an act by which the State adopted the institution at Keokuk, and on the 4th of April, of the same year, it was opened for the reception of pupils, at Iowa City. A board of trustees was appointed, with authority to receive propositions and make a permanent location. Liberal donations were made by citizens of Vinton, Benton county, and that place was selected. In October, 1862, the institution was opened at Vinton with twenty-four pupils. Up to 1878 about \$285,000 have been expended in buildings and improvements connected with this institution. During the period of two years, ending November 6, 1877, about 135 pupils were in attendance. The faculty is presided over by Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M., as Principal.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, COUNCIL BLUFFS, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

This institution was established first at Iowa City, by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. W. E. Ijams was the first Principal. He resigned in 1862, and the board of trustees appointed Benjamin Talbot his successor. In 1868 commissioners were appointed to relocate the institution and superintend the erection of a building, and the sum of \$125,000 was appropriated to commence the work. It was located about two miles south of Council Bluffs, and connected with it is a tract of about ninety acres of ground. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied. On the 25th of February, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire, and on the 6th of August, of the same year, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially injured by a tornado. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. About half of the classes were dismissed, reducing the number to about seventy. The institution remains in charge of Benjamin Talbot as Superintendent. By an act of the General Assembly, approved March 25, 1878, the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding and completing in a plain and substantial manner the main building.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES, DAVENPORT, CEDAR FALLS, GLENWOOD.

In 1866 the General Assembly passed an act establishing three Homes for the soldiers' orphans, as follows: located at Davenport, Cedar Falls, and Glenwood. This was the result of a movement inaugurated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war. In October, 1863, she called a convention at Davenport, to devise measures for the support and education of the orphan children of Iowa soldiers who had fallen in the national defense. An association was formed, and provision made for raising funds. A sufficient amount of funds was raised to open the Home, and at a meeting of the Trustees in March, 1864, they decided to commence operations at once. A large brick building in Van Buren county was secured, and on the 13th of July, of the same year, the executive committee reported that they were ready to receive pupils. In little more than six months seventy pupils were in attendance. The Home continued to be sustained by voluntary subscriptions until 1866, when it was assumed by the State and the three Homes established as above stated. In 1876 the Homes at Cedar Falls and Glenwood were discontinued, and the pupils remaining in them removed to the Home at Davenport. The buildings at Cedar Falls were appropriated to the use of the State Normal School, and those at Glenwood to the use of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children. September 30, 1877, there were in attendance at the Home in Davenport 139 soldiers' orphans, and forty-one indigent children, the Sixteenth General Assembly having passed an act opening the Home for the admission of indigent children.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, GLENWOOD, MILLS COUNTY.

By an act approved March 17, 1876, an Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children was established at Glenwood, Mills county. The buildings and grounds for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were by the same act transferred

to the use of the new institution, which was placed under the management of three trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. The property having been repaired, the Asylum was opened September 1, 1876, and the school organized on the 6th with only five pupils. In November, 1877, the number had increased to eighty-seven.

THE PENITENTIARY, FORT MADISON, LEE COUNTY.

The Territorial Legislature by an act approved January 25, 1839, provided for the election by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory, of three directors to locate the Penitentiary within one mile of the public square in the town of Fort Madison, and provided further, limiting the cost of the Penitentiary to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars. The same act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of twenty thousand dollars which had been appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of Iowa, to pay for materials and work on the building. The location at Fort Madison, however, was coupled with a proviso that the citizens of that place and Lee county should execute to the directors a deed for ten acres of ground. All the conditions were complied with, and the erection of the building was commenced July 9, 1839. The main building and warden's house were completed in the autumn of 1841. Since that time additions and other improvements have been made.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY, ANAMOSA, JONES COUNTY

The Additional Penitentiary at Anamosa was established under an act of the General Assembly approved April 3, 1872. Three commissioners were appointed to make the location and provide for the erection of the necessary buildings. They met at Anamosa, June 4, 1872, and made selection of a site donated by the citizens. Work was commenced on the building September 28th of the same year, and May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred from the Penitentiary at Fort Madison to Anamosa. The entire enclosure embraces fifteen acres.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ELDORA, HARDIN COUNTY.

On the 31st of March, 1868, an act of the General Assembly was approved establishing a State Reform School near the town of Salem, Henry county. A board of trustees, consisting of one from each Congressional district, was appointed. A proposition was accepted for the lease of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute at Salem, the buildings fitted up, and on the 7th of October, 1868, the first inmate was received from Jasper county. In 1872, an act was passed and approved providing for the permanent location, and \$45,000 appropriated for erecting the necessary buildings. The permanent location was made at Eldora, Hardin county. Inmates are admitted at ages over seven and under sixteen years. The object of this school is the reformation of juvenile offenders.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1856, under an act of the Sixth General Assembly, "for the purpose of collecting, arranging and preserving books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other

materials illustrative of the history of this State; and also to preserve the memory of the early pioneers of Iowa, their deeds, exploits, perils, and adventures; to secure facts relative to our Indian Tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and to mark the progress of our rapidly increasing commonwealth; to publish such of the collections of the society as it shall from time to time deem of value and interest; to bind such publications and other books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers as they may publish or collect; and to aid in all respects as may be within its province, to develop the history of this State in all its departments." At that time the sum of \$3,000 per annum for two years was appropriated. The society is under the management of a board of Curators, consisting of one member appointed by the governor from each congressional district, and of nine additional members elected by the society. The officers consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and librarian.

RAILROADS.

In May, 1854, the first rail was laid in Iowa, at or near high water mark on the bank of the Mississippi, in the city of Davenport. That year the road was completed to Iowa City, a distance of about $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The first locomotive in Iowa was landed at Davenport in July of the same year, and was called the "Antoine LeClaire." The road was then called the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad. The first rail was laid at Keokuk, on what was then called the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, on the 9th day of September, 1856, and in October of the same year two locomotives for the road were landed at Keokuk from a barge which arrived from Quincy. They were called the "Keokuk" and the "Des Moines."

In the meantime several lines of railroad had been projected to cross the State from points on the Mississippi. On the 15th of May, 1756, an act of Congress was approved making a grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of railroads from Burlington to the Missouri river, near the mouth of Platte river; from Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs; from Lyons northeasterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa thence on said main line, running as near as practicable on the forty-second parallel across the State to the Missouri river, and from Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river at or near Sioux City. The grant embraced the sections designated by odd numbers six miles in width on each side of the four roads named. Where lands had been sold the State was authorized to select other lands equal in quantity from alternate sections or parts of sections within fifteen miles of the lines located. The law provided certain conditions to be observed by the State in disposing of the lands to the railroads for which they were granted. In consequence of this grant the governor called a special session of the General Assembly which convened at Iowa City in July of that year, and on the 14th of the same month an act was approved accepting the grant, and regranteeing the lands to the railroads named, on certain specified conditions. The roads, with the exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants, and located their lines before April 1, 1857, that being a stipulation in the act of July 14th. The lands granted to the Iowa Central Air Line road were again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company. The act of Congress making this grant named no companies, but designated certain lines, in aid of which they should be

applied, leaving the State free to dispose of the lands to such companies as would comply with the conditions. The state granted the lands to the following companies: Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company; Mississippi & Missouri River Railroad Company; Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, and Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company. These became the first land grant roads in Iowa. Several subsequent acts of Congress modified the conditions of the first act, especially with reference to changes in the lines of the several roads. On the 12th of May, 1864, Congress made another grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City. This grant embraced every alternate section ten miles on each side of the proposed road, with the right to receive other lands for such as might be sold or pre-empted.

By an act approved August 8, 1846, Congress granted to Iowa the alternate sections on each side of the Des Moines river for the purpose of improving the navigation of that river from the mouth to the Raccoon Fork. In 1847 the State organized a board of public works. The board constructed, or partially constructed, dams and locks at some four or five points on the river, when with the approval of Congress, the lands were transferred to a company styled the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. At this time (1854) the board of public works had disposed of most of the lands below the Raccoon Fork, and 58,000 acres above it, and had incurred an indebtedness of \$70,000 over and above the proceeds of the sales made. This indebtedness was assumed by the company. In the meantime there were different and conflicting rulings as to whether the lands above the Raccoon Fork were intended to be included in the grant. This led to a compromise with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. The company took all the land certified to the State prior to 1857, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had expended, and abandoned the work. Congress, in 1862, settled the question as to the extent of the grant by a definite enactment extending the grant to the north line of the State, and the General Assembly granted the remainder of the lands to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines valley, and thus this road also became a land grant road.

Under the several acts of Congress there have been granted to the State to aid in building railroads, an aggregate of 4,394,400.63 acres of land, including the grant of August 8, 1846, for the Des Moines river improvement, as follows:

Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.....	292,806.41
Mississippi and Missouri River (now C. R. I. & P.).....	482,374.36
Iowa Central Air Line (now Cedar Rapids & Missouri).....	735,997.80
Dubuque & Sioux City & Branch.....	1,232,359.15
McGregor & Sioux City (now McGregor & Missouri River).. <td>137,572.27</td>	137,572.27
Sioux City & St. Paul.....	407,910.21
Des Moines Valley.....	1,105,380.43
Total number of acres.....	4,394,400.63

On the 1st of January, 1877, there were in Iowa 3,938 miles of railroad. Since that time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, as it is now called, has been extended from Algona to Sheldon, and several other lines have been constructed or extended, making over 4,000 miles of railroad in the State, with an aggregate assessed valuation of over \$23,000,000. Several very

important roads in the State have been constructed without the aid of land grants, while others are projected and will be completed in due time.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Merrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governors—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–67; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dysart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878 to —.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to 1879; J. A. T. Hull, 1879 to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859;

Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliott, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to 1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1847 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1847, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. von Coelln, 1877 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875 to 1879; J. K. Powers, 1879 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to 1879; Matt. C. Parrott, 1879 to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to 1879; Frank M. Mills, 1879 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel B. Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to 1878; Noble Warwick, resigned; — G. L. Alexander, 1878 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877 to —.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Browne, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble,

1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1857—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878,

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sheaman, Auditor of State; Geo. W. Bemis Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Ceolln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

STATE OFFICERS, 1879.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor; J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; J. K. Powers, Register of State Land Office; G. L. Alexander, Adjutant-General; John F. McJunken, Attorney-General; Mrs. Sadie B. Maxwell, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Frank M. Mills, State Printer; Matt C. Parrott, State Binder.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; George G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; George G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; Wm. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greere, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton,

June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; Geo. G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1867; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1879.

Joseph M. Beck, Lee county, Chief Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque county, Associate Justice; William H. SeEVERS, Mahaska county, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont county, Associate Justice; Jas. H. Rothrock, Cedar county, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858—died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of James Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866–1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871–1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857—First District, Augustus Hall; Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861—First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, Jas. F. Wilson; Second District, Wm. Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth Dist., Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Walden; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875—First District, Geo. W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William G. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877—First District George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-sixth Congress—1879 to 1881—First District, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, E. H. Gillette; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ON the 14th of April, 1853, the following editorial appeared in the *Fairfield Ledger*:

"STATE FAIR.—Iowa is an Agricultural State, but as yet her agricultural resources are but in the infancy of their development. In some counties,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission of Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

however, some attention has been paid to the organization of societies for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. These several societies have had their annual fairs, and in this way much good has been done, but the growing importance of our agricultural and industrial interest now demands a more general and extensive arrangement. Let us then have a State Agricultural Fair sometime in next October or November. Let some central point be fixed upon for an exhibition which will be an honor to our young State. It would not be expected that the first exhibition of the kind would vie with those of older States, where societies have long been established. But in a few years a well organized State Society with its annual fairs, would accomplish the same good results that have attended them in other States. The mechanical arts, as well as the raising of stock or grain, might be brought to a high state of perfection. We suggest that this matter be taken into consideration in time, and let there be a union of all the county societies that are organized, with such as may be organized, for the purpose of holding a general Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition next fall."

The suggestions of the foregoing article were heartily seconded by several papers of the State, and especially by the *Iowa Farmer and Horticulturist*, at Burlington.

No definite action was taken until the 14th day of October, 1853, when at the close of the Second Annual Exhibiton of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, that Society met for the election of a board of officers. At this meeting C. W. Slagle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Society be instructed to take immediate steps to effect the organization of a State Agricultural Society and use their influence to have said Society hold its first exhibition at Fairfield, in October, 1854.

This resolution was adopted, and on the 21st of November, a notice signed by P. L. Huyett, C. Baldwin, and J. M. Shaffer, was issued to the different county societies, inviting them to send delegates to a meeting to be held at Fairfield, December 28, 1853, to take part in the organization of a State Society. Pursuant to this call, the meeting was held, and delegates were present from the counties of Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Van Buren and Wapello. Communications from officers of societies, and one from Hon. James W. Grimes, were read, heartily approving of the movement. D. P. Inskeep, of Wapello county, was chairman of the meeting, and David Sheward, of Jefferson county, secretary. A committee was appointed which reported a constitution for the society. The society was duly organized with the following officers: Thomas W. Claggett, Lee county, President; D. P. Inskeep, Wapello county, Vice President; J. M. Shaffer, Jefferson county, Secretary; C. W. Slagle, Jefferson county, Corresponding Secretary, and W. B. Chamberlin, Des Moines county, Treasurer.

In addition to the above officers, the following were appointed a Board of Managers:

Lee County.—Arthur Bridgeman, Reuben Brackett, and Josiah Hinkle.
Van Buren County.—Timothy Day, Dr. Elbert, and William Campbell.
Henry County.—Thomas Siviter, Amos Lapham, and J. W. Frazier.
Jefferson County.—P. L. Huyett, John Andrews, and B. B. Tuttle.
Wapello County.—R. H. Warden, Gen. Ramsay, and Uriah Biggs.
Mahaska County.—Wm. McKinley, Sr., John White, and M. T. Williams.
Polk County.—Dr. Brooks, Thomas Mitchell, and William McKay.

Des Moines County.—J. F. Tallant, A. K. Avery, and G. Neely.

Louisa County.—George Kee, Francis Springer, and Joshua Marshall.

Muscatine County.—J. H. Wallace, James Weed, and John A. Parvin.

Dubuque County.—W. Y. Lovel, Orlando McCraney, and L. H. Langworthy.

Johnson County.—R. H. Sylvester, LeGrand Byington, and C. Saunders.

Scott County.—J. A. Burchard, James Thorington, and Laurel Summers.

A resolution was adopted providing that the first State Fair be held at Fairfield, commencing Wednesday, October 25, 1854. A resolution was also adopted for the appointment of a committee of five to memorialize the General Assembly for pecuniary aid, and the following were appointed: George W. McCleary, of Johnson county; George S. Hampton, of Johnson county; David Rorer, of Des Moines county; Ralph P. Lowe, of Lee county, and George Gillaspay, of Wapello county.

At this meeting the following fourteen persons affixed their signatures to the Constitution, agreeing to become members: Charles Negus, J. M. Shaffer, D. P. Inskeep, Amos Lapham, J. W. Frazier, Josiah Hinkle, J. T. Gibson, Stephen Frazier, Evan Marshall, Thomas Siviter, John Andrews, B. B. Tuttle, Eli Williams, and P. L. Huyett.

This meeting was held in the court house at Fairfield, and was not very largely attended, for at that time there was not a mile of railroad in the State.

THE FIRST STATE FAIR.

In accordance with the arrangement made at the organization of the Society, the first annual fair was held at Fairfield, commencing October 25th, 1854, and continued three days. The number of people in attendance was estimated at the time at from 7,000 to 8,000. The exhibition was considered a grand success. All portions of the State at that time settled, were represented by visitors. The fair was held on the grounds which have for many years been occupied as the depot grounds of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. There was a fine display of stock, agricultural implements, farm products, and articles of domestic manufacture. In the ladies' department there was an attractive exhibit of their handi-work. The natural history of the State was illustrated by Dr. J. M. Shaffer's collection of reptiles and insects, and by a fine collection of birds shown by Mr. Moore, of Des Moines. The dairy was well represented, and a cheese weighing three hundred and sixty pounds was presented to Gov. Grimes by his Lee county friends.

The most exciting incident of the fair was the equestrian exhibition by ten ladies. This took place on the afternoon of the second and the forenoon of the third day. The first prize was a gold watch, valued at one hundred dollars. It was awarded by the committee to Miss Turner, of Keokuk. One of the fair contestants was Miss Eliza J. Hodges, then only thirteen years of age. She rode a splendid and high-spirited horse, the property of Dr. J. C. Ware, of Fairfield. The daring style of her riding, and the perfect control of the animal which she maintained, enlisted the favor and sympathy of the throng present in her behalf. The popular verdict would have awarded the prize to Miss Hodges. A purse of \$165, and some other presents, were immediately contributed for the "Iowa City girl," as the heroine of the day was called. Provision was also made for her attendance,

free of all charge, for three terms, at the Ladies' Seminary at Fairfield, and one term at Mt. Pleasant, all of which she gracefully accepted.

George C. Dixon, of Keokuk, delivered the first annual address. Thomas W. Claggett was re-elected President, and Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Secretary. The second annual fair was appointed also to be held at Fairfield, commencing on the second Wednesday in October, 1855, and continuing three days.

Such is a brief account of the humble beginning, and first exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, which has since grown to be one of the important institutions of the State, attracting to its annual exhibits many thousands of people, not only from all parts of Iowa, but from other States.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello county; B. F. Shaw of Jones county, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk county were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer. During the first year the Commissioners erected a "hatching house" near Anamosa, and distributed within the State 100,000 shad, 300,000 California salmon, 10,000 bass, 80,000 Penobscot salmon, 5,000 land-locked salmon, and 20,000 of other kinds.

The next General Assembly amended the law, reducing the commission to one member, and B. F. Shaw was appointed. During the second year there were distributed 533,000 California salmon, and 100,000 young eels; in 1877, there were distributed 303,500 lake trout in the rivers and lakes of the State, and several hundred thousands of other species. During the years 1876 and 1877, the total number of different kinds distributed, and on hand, was over five and a half million. The Seventeenth General Assembly, by an act approved March 23, 1878, appropriated \$6,000 for continuing the promotion of fish culture in the State. B. F. Shaw was continued as Commissioner.

STATE ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

The first legislative act in Iowa designed to promote immigration, was passed in March, 1860. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Commissioner of Immigration to reside and keep an office in the city of New York, from the first of May until the first of December of each year. It was made the duty of the Commissioner to give to immigrants information in regard to the soil and climate of the State, branches of business to be pursued with advantage, the cheapest and best routes by which to reach the State, and to protect them from imposition. To carry out the objects of the law, the sum of \$4,500 was appropriated to be applied as follows: for the payment of the Commissioner two years, \$2,400;

for printing documents in English, German, and such other languages as the Governor might deem advisable, \$1,000, and for office and office expenses for the Commissioner, \$1,100. Under this law, Hon. N. J. Rusch, of Scott county, who had previously been Lieutenant Governor, was appointed Immigration Commissioner, and in May, 1860, established an office in New York. The object of the law seems to have had special reference to foreign immigration. The Commissioner in his report to the Governor, in December, 1861, gave it as his opinion, that the establishment of an agency in New York was not the most successful method of inducing immigration to a particular State. He thought far more could be accomplished at less expense by the distribution of documents. In February, 1862, the law was repealed, and the office of Commissioner of Immigration was discontinued May 1st of that year.

The next effort put forth by the State to promote immigration was under an act passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly, in 1870. Hon. M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county, had at the previous session introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for the purpose, but the measure did not then succeed. At the next session he renewed his efforts with success. The law provided for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Immigration, to consist of one member from each Congressional district, and the Governor, who was *ex-officio* President of the Board. It also provided for a Secretary, to be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Immigration, and to be chosen by the Board. Provision was also made for the appointment of agents in the Eastern States and in Europe, and for the publication and distribution of documents. To carry out its objects an appropriation of \$5,000 was made. This was designed to pay expense of documents, salary of Secretary, and compensation of agents, the members of the Board receiving no compensation, except mileage for two meetings each year, to be paid out of the general fund. Under this law the following persons were appointed by Governor Merrill: Edward Mumm, of Lee county; M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county; C. L. Clausen, of Mitchell county; C. Rhynsbarger, of Marion county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county, and Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county. At their first meeting, held in April, 1870, they elected A. R. Fulton their Secretary, and authorized him to prepare a pamphlet for distribution, in the English, German, Holland, Swedish and Norwegian languages. Many thousands of copies of a pamphlet entitled "Iowa: The Home for Immigrants," were printed in the several languages named, and distributed throughout the East and in European countries. Many other pamphlets and documents were also distributed, and several agents commissioned. So successful were the efforts of the Board that the next General Assembly appropriated \$10,000 for continuing the work. The amendatory law, however, reduced the Board to five members, including the Governor. The Board, as reduced, was composed of the following members: M. J. Rohlf, of Scott county; S. F. Spofford, of Polk county; Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county; C. V. Gardner, of Pottawattamie county, and the Governor. The new Board continued the former Secretary, and pursued its work by the distribution of documents, through agents and by correspondence. After four years existence the Board of Immigration was discontinued, but not until it had doubtless been the means of inducing thousands to find homes within the borders of Iowa.

STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.*

No. Regiment.		No. of men.	No. Regiment.		No. of men.
1st	Iowa Infantry	959	39th	Iowa Infantry	933
2d	" "	1,247	40th	" "	900
3d	" "	1,074	41st	Battalion Iowa Infantry	294
4th	" "	1,184	44th	Infantry (100-days men)	867
5th	" "	1,037	45th	" "	912
6th	" "	1,013	46th	" "	892
7th	" "	1,138	47th	" "	884
8th	" "	1,027	48th	Battalion " "	346
9th	" "	1,090	1st	Iowa Cavalry	1,478
10th	" "	1,027	2d	" "	1,394
11th	" "	1,022	3d	" "	1,360
12th	" "	981	4th	" "	1,227
13th	" "	989	5th	" "	1,245
14th	" "	840	6th	" "	1,125
15th	" "	1,196	7th	" "	562
16th	" "	919	8th	" "	1,234
17th	" "	956	9th	" "	1,178
18th	" "	875	Sioux City Cavalry †		93
19th	" "	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry		87
20th	" "	925	1st Battery Artillery		149
21st	" "	980	2d	" "	123
22d	" "	1,008	3d	" "	142
23d	" "	961	4th	" "	152
24th	" "	979	1st Iowa African Inf'y, 60th U. S. ‡		903
25th	" "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band		14
26th	" "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry		10
27th	" "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan.		
28th	" "	956	1, '64, for the older Iowa regiments		2,765
29th	" "	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regi-		
30th	" "	978	ments of other States, over		2,500
31st	" "	977			
32d	" "	925	Total		61,653
33d	" "	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different		
34th	" "	953	regiments		7,202
35th	" "	984	Additional enlistments		6,664
36th	" "	986			
37th	" "	914	Grand total as far as reported up to		
38th	" "	910	Jan. 1, 1865		75,519

* This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

† Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

‡ Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFER'D.		Total.			
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.					In action.	Accidentally.		Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.
First Cavalry	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	34	3	46	1	1	3	3			
Second Cavalry	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	12	25	3	45	1	1	5	5			
Third Cavalry	3	3	2	4	6	6	1	5	9	39	1	63	5	1	3	3			
Fourth Cavalry	3	3	2	6	6	6	1	6	8	7	2	55	4	1	2	2			
Fifth Cavalry	5	5	2	2	4	4	1	1	6	6	35	51	8	1	1	1			
Sixth Cavalry	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	15	2	21	1	1	1	1			
Seventh Cavalry	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	10	13	6	23	1	1	1	1			
Eighth Cavalry	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	10	23	1	41	22	2	2	2			
Ninth Cavalry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	25	1	30	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, First Battery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	8	No	casualties	1	1			
Artillery, Second Battery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, Third Battery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Artillery, Fourth Battery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	1	1	1	1			
First Infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	5	1	1	1	1			
Second Infantry	6	6	4	2	6	2	2	2	23	25	3	61	1	1	8	9			
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated)	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	9	1	1	1	1			
Third Infantry	2	2	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	34	40	81	8	2	2	2			
Third Veteran Infantry	2	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	16	34	1	59	2	1	5	5			
Fourth Infantry	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	17	34	1	63	7	1	3	3			
Fifth Infantry	4	4	5	1	6	2	4	6	17	28	2	67	2	1	1	1			
Sixth Infantry	7	7	1	2	3	1	4	5	18	32	2	73	6	1	7	7			
Seventh Infantry	4	4	3	3	6	1	1	1	22	37	3	73	6	1	4	4			
Eighth Infantry	3	3	4	4	5	2	2	3	14	30	2	57	12	1	3	4			
Ninth Infantry	6	6	7	2	9	1	3	5	24	26	3	72	9	1	6	6			
Tenth Infantry	6	6	2	1	4	4	4	4	16	32	1	58	1	1	5	5			
Eleventh Infantry	3	3	2	1	4	1	3	4	8	25	3	47	4	1	4	4			
Twelfth Infantry	3	3	1	8	1	1	1	1	11	13	1	45	22	1	1	1			
Thirteenth Infantry	2	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	19	36	1	65	4	1	4	4			

Fourteenth Infantry.....	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	6	22	1	35	20	1	105	109
Fourteenth Residual Battalion.....	6	2	5	2	1	3	3	3	22	27	1	5	5	5	5	5
Fifteenth Infantry.....	5	3	6	3	3	6	2	2	21	13	1	62	15	2	2	2
Sixteenth Infantry.....	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	19	40	5	69	14	2	2	2
Seventeenth Infantry.....	5	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	5	20	5	33	12	5	5	5
Eighteenth Infantry.....	5	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	7	18	1	36	3	3	3	3
Nineteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	20	1	33	3	1	1	1
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	2	15	26	1	48	1	2	2	2
Twenty-first Infantry.....	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	22	26	1	56	5	1	1	1
Twenty-second Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	27	1	47	4	1	1	1
Twenty-third Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	6	1	1	17	23	1	54	4	2	2	2
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	2	4	1	1	19	24	1	49	1	1	1	1
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22	28	1	66	3	2	2	2
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	2	4	4	4	4	8	2	2	7	17	1	32	4	1	1	1
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	16	21	1	50	2	1	1	1
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	8	25	1	39	2	1	1	1
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	4	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	17	27	1	58	1	1	1	1
Thirtieth Infantry.....	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	9	33	1	46	1	1	1	1
Thirty-first Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	4	9	13	1	38	5	1	1	1
Thirty-second Infantry.....	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	8	26	1	42	1	1	1	1
Thirty-third Infantry.....	3	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	3	28	1	35	1	1	1	1
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	12	1	4	1	1	1	1
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated.....	3	1	3	1	4	5	1	1	2	25	1	27	23	1	1	1
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	3	1	3	1	6	7	1	1	4	16	1	27	1	1	1	1
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	2	5	5	1	11	1	1	1	1
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	21	3	2	27	3	2	2	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	7	3	7	3	3	2	3	3	5	15	1	29	1	1	1	1
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Fortieth Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Forty-first Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Forty-second Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Forty-third Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion).....	7	2	7	2	2	2	3	9	2	18	1	35	1	1	1	1
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	133	88	135	88	115	2	51	80	565	1225	56	2321	241	4	105	109

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Total casualties.		Captured.		TRANSFER'D.	
	Total.		Of wounds.	Of disease.	By suicide.	By drowning.	Total.		Total.	Missing.	Total casualties.	Captured.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
	In action.	Accidentally.					For disability.	Cause unknown.							
First Cavalry.....	34	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	2	543
Second Cavalry.....	37	40	28	191	..	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	19	224	..	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	1	770
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	41	11	186	..	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	..	452
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	16	86	15	3	18	..	193
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	..	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	402
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	..	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	274
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	162	..	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	258
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	7	3	51	..	..	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	..	124
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	1	1	29	..	..	30	16	..	16	14	1	15	..	62
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	33	..	..	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	..	79
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	..	..	..	5	1	..	6	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	17
* Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	1	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
† Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	1	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	12	12	5	7	..	1	13	..	..	..	137	..	137	..	165
First Infantry.....	55	3	17	107	..	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	..	758
Second Infantry.....	11	11	3	11	..	..	14	2	1	3	41	..	41	..	69
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	4	..	27	..	..	27	14	14	28	8	..	8	..	67
Third Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	..	129	163	67	230	338	2	335	10	749
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	17	1	9	..	..	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	28
Fourth Infantry.....	59	1	58	51	237	..	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973
Fifth Infantry.....	57	1	60	29	90	1	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	..	699
Sixth Infantry.....	102	..	102	30	124	..	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	3	855
Seventh Infantry.....	94	..	94	35	135	..	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	..	885
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	..	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	761
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	..	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	973
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	..	739

Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	230	1	209	...	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	...	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	...	145	137	53	190	162	...	162	...	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residual Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	2	...
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	52	78	194	...	2	274	270	32	302	302	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	57	32	217	...	...	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	43	18	97	...	1	116	129	93	222	225	...	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	...	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53	53	33	91	...	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	...	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	8	5	130	...	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	...	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	...	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	...	2	180	150	8	158	245	...	245	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39	1	39	30	196	...	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	...	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	...	39	22	199	...	...	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	...	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	562	24	69	...	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7	7	14	162	...	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	52	24	180	1	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	...	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	...	...	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	...	11	16	261	...	...	277	137	38	175	77	...	77	540	13	72	...	72
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	...	56	33	203	...	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry.....	25	1	26	37	166	...	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	4	4	4	2	281	1	...	231	286	27	313	13	...	13	561	3	22	...	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Inft. consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	...	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	...	66	...	...	...	...
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	1	203	172	17	189	93	...	93	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	...	35	24	226	...	1	251	187	4	191	142	...	142	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	...	3	...	141	...	...	142	326	30	356	...	2	...	503	...	2	...	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	...	1	...	310	...	1	311	108	9	117	2	...	...	431	...	8	4	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	...	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry.....	5	...	5	10	179	...	5	194	117	4	121	41	...	41	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	15	...	15	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	1	1	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	17	...	1	19	...	...	...	1	1	...	22	...	1	...	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	2	1	23	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	28	3	...	...	...
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1	1	1	...	45	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	...	5	337	40	...	40	1	383	...	1	...	1

*Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cav. †Partial returns.

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TABLE.

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	1854	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	1853	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	1849	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	1846	2370	16456	11931	3131	.....	527
Audubon.....	1855	17405	1212	454	.....	.....	3679
Benton.....	1846	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	1853	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone.....	1849	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer.....	1853	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	1847	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	1858	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Butler.....	1854	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	1855	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	1856	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	1853	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	1836	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	1855	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	1856	4249	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	1853	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	1851	10118	8785	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay.....	1858	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	1838	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	1840	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	1855	6039	2530	383	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	1847	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis.....	1844	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur.....	1850	13249	12018	8677	965	.....	2882
Delaware.....	1840	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	1834	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1857	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	1834	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1859	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette.....	1850	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd.....	1854	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
Franklin.....	1855	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	1849	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene.....	1854	7023	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	1856	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie.....	1851	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton.....	1857	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1858	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	1853	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	1853	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	1836	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	1855	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	1857	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida.....	1858	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa.....	1845	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson.....	1838	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	1846	24128	22116	9883	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson.....	1839	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	1838	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	1839	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

TABLE

SHOWING THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION, AND THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF IOWA, FOR THE YEARS NAMED.

Continued.

COUNTIES.	Organized.	AGGREGATE.					
		1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk.....	1844	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth.....	1855	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	773
Lee.....	1837	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn.....	1839	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Louisa.....	1839	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas.....	1849	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon.....	1872	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	237
Madison.....	1850	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	2632
Mahaska.....	1844	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion.....	1845	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall.....	1850	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills.....	1851	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell.....	1854	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona.....	1854	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe.....	1851	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery.....	1858	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine.....	1838	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien.....	1860	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola.....	1872	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page.....	1851	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto.....	1857	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth.....	1858	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas.....	1859	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk.....	1846	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattamie.....	1848	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek.....	1848	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold.....	1855	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac.....	1858	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott.....	1838	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby.....	1853	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux.....	1860	3720	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story.....	1853	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama.....	1854	18771	16131	5235	8	.....	3911
Taylor.....	1851	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union.....	1853	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren.....	1837	17980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello.....	1844	18541	22346	14518	8471	.....	3923
Warren.....	1849	19269	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington.....	1839	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne.....	1851	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster.....	1853	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	3747
Winnebago.....	1857	24233	1562	168	.....	.....	4117
Winneshiek.....	1851	2986	23570	13942	546	.....	406
Woodbury.....	1853	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth.....	1857	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright.....	1855	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total.....	.....	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.		COUNTIES.	1877. GOVERNOR.				1876. PRESIDENT.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn	2524	2316	75	585	4331	1917
Black Hawk	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa	1328	817	89	108	1927	1008
Boone	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler	1453	758	19	95	1858	780	Marion	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clarke	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien	306	21	201	14	463	110
Clay	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pattawattamie	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque	1687	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett	213	28	.....	246	36	36	Shelby	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Freemont	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison	1348	863	523	19	1557	1386	Webster	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard	551	647	201	619	1194	600	Winneshek	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida	321	64	104	.....	212	57	Worth	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jackson	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Totals	121546	79353	34228	10639	171332	112121
Jasper	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Majorities	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson	1396	753	576	109	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including 9,001 Greenback), 292,454.

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

TO IOWA EXHIBITORS.

UNDER the system of awards adopted at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, every article exhibited was placed in one of thirty-six groups, numbering from 1 to 36. The examination was not of a competitive character, but upon the merit of the article. Each article of merit was entitled to receive a diploma and a bronze medal of uniform value. The following awards were made to Iowa exhibitors:

GROUP NO. I.

Wesley Redhead and Mahaska Coal Mining Company are accredited with samples of coal. The committee says: "Commended as samples of bituminous coal of Iowa."

LEAD ORE.

John Harvey, of Dubuque.—Report says a large and instructive exhibit of Galena lead ores of Iowa.

W. P. Fox, of Des Moines.—Commended for an instructive exhibit of the stratified deposits of the State of Iowa.

[NOTE.—In this group were shown fifty-five varieties from stone quarries in Iowa, prepared by Donahue & McCosh, of Burlington, in blocks six by nine inches square; also were shown samples of building and moulding sands, and three specimens of glass sands, twelve of fire and potters' clay, six or eight samples of mineral paint, and one sample of peat; also some fine samples of geodes from Keokuk. Judge Murdock, of Clayton county, exhibited a collection of relics of the mound builders. The most prominent one was his large collection of mound builders' skulls.]

GROUP NO. IV.

State of Iowa.—Commended as a very fine collection of cereals in the straw, beautifully cleansed; also grasses and seeds—sixty varieties—a fine collection beautifully arranged; also a collection of Indian corn, seventy varieties.

BUTTER.

Stewart & McMillen, of Manchester, Delaware county, Entry No. 880.—Commended for the best samples of 200 lbs. and 30 lbs. respectively, made at Newberg factory, Edgewood and Hebran.

Stewart & McMillen, Entry No. 895.—Commended for clean, sweet flavor, firm texture and superior excellency generally, comprising samples of different creameries.

[NOTE.—The general report of the committee on butter puts the yield of the United States for 1876 at 710,000,000 lbs. Messrs. Stewart & McMillen had about ninety competitors, among whom were the best butter makers of the world. In addition to the centennial awards, they got the golden medal awarded by the national butter and egg association. Iowa creamery butter sells in the Philadelphia market readily with the gilt edged brand. The butter crop in Iowa is an item of interest, and the State owes Stewart & McMillen a debt of gratitude for their very active exertion at the centennial in raising Iowa butter to a level with the gilt edge manufacturers of the eastern States. Delaware county, Iowa, is to our State what Chester county is to Pennsylvania.]

Bryan & Curtis' butter, Strawberry Point, Clayton county.—Commended for fine quality and superior skill in manufacturing.

GROUP NO. VI.

Collection of woods by Prof. McAfee, Agricultural College.—Commended as a good State exhibit, containing 160 specimens arranged in vertical and transverse sections.

J. C. Arthur, Charles City, No. 185.—Herbarium of plants. The herbarium contains species named and clasified, neatly mounted, labeled and one in duplicate. The duplicate collection ingeniously arranged for exhibition on large sliding frames within a glass case. The whole accompanied with a printed catalogue.

AWARDS ON COLLECTIVE STATE EXHIBITS.

State of Iowa, No. 11.—Commended for a large display of its minerals, soils, native and cultivated grasses, its pomology in large variety, and collection of woods and a valuable collection of mound builders' relics.

GROUP NO. XXVIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Board of Education, Burlington, No. 76.—Commended for a creditable display of the work of pupils.

State Educational Department, No. 77.—Report good exhibit of the statistics of State school system and work of public schools.

Board of Education of West Des Moines, No. 78.—A creditable exhibit of work of pupils.

GROUP XXII.

PLOWS.

Skinner Bros., Des Moines, No. 63.—Commended for excellence of material, good workmanship and beauty of form.

GROUP NO. XXIII.

BOOK BINDING AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

John D. Metz, Dubuque, No. 94.—Blank books with patent ends and mode of stitching. Report an admirable made book aside from the patent improvement claimed.

GROUP XXX.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

Eli Elliot, West Liberty.—Short Horn bull, Baron French, No. 8.—Report in form, quality and useful characteristics he is entitled to rank as a superior specimen of the Short Horn breed.

State of Iowa, Short Horn Herd, No. 12.—One bull and four cows. The animals composing this herd, in high excellence of form, quality and useful characteristics, are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

J. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, No. 13.—Two cows, Maid of Honor and Lucy Napier, commended for high excellence of form and useful characteristics, entitled to rank as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, West Liberty, No. 35.—Heifer, Loudon Mirvine, for high excellence in form, quality and useful characteristics is entitled to rank as a first-class specimen of the Short Horn breed.

E. S. Wilson, No. 36.—Emma Down and heifer calf Centennial Mine. In form and useful characteristics they are entitled to be ranked as first-class specimens of the Short Horn breed.

GROUP XXXVI.

Henry Avery, Burlington.—Commended for a collection of apples, among which Grimes' Golden Pippin, an excellent kind, is especially meritorious in size and flavor.

David Leonard, Burlington, No. 16.—Commended for a valuable selection of varieties very well grown, and especially for a seedling named Robinson, which promises well for the northwest, both as respects to tree and fruit.

No. 27.—Polk County, by James Smith, Des Moines. Commended for 160 varieties of apples, and for the very large number of valuable varieties and for the very superior manner in which they are grown; also for great care and correctness in naming.

No. 30.—E. H. Caulkens commended for twenty varieties and their valuable characteristics; also great excellence and beauty in growth.

R. S. Willet, Malcolm.—Commended for 40 varieties of apples of general value and the superior manner of growth.

No. 39, L. Hollingsworth, Montrose.—Seventy-five varieties of apples, commended for a large number of useful sorts and for the meritorious manner in which they are grown.

No. 65, G. B. Brackett, Denmark.—Pears are Plate White Doyenne.

These specimens of this old and important variety reach the highest standard of excellence of large size and beautifully colored.

No. 81, Wilson T. Smith, Des Moines.—Twenty varieties of pears commended for being well grown, and handsome collection. The Flemish Beauty and Beaurae Clangean being superior.

No. 83, White Elk Vineyard, Keokuk.—Eighteen varieties, creditable display of pears. The Beaurae Clangean having brilliant coloring.

Iowa State Horticultural Society wax models of fruit. No. 209.—Three hundred varieties of apples in wax, of perfect accuracy and beautifully displayed—the work of the Iowa State Horticultural Society.

[NOTE.—There were in all 1020 specimens. The fruit furnished as models was by various members of the State Horticultural Society, crop of 1875, the greatest number of which was by James Smith, of Des Moines, and to whom the nomenclature is mainly due; 610 of the casts were made by Mrs. Wm. Greenland, of Des Moines, and 410 of them by Col. G. B. Brackett, of Denmark. This was the most attractive display made by Iowa, and was universally admired; and in this line Iowa can boast of as fine talent for accuracy as to model and coloring as is found anywhere. Two hundred of these casts were sold to and exchanged with the Japanese authorities, and are now doing duty in the archives of their government.]

Iowa State Horticultural Society, No. 217.—September collection, report a very good collection, containing many varieties.

[NOTE.—The Horticultural Society showed in May thirty-five varieties of apples of late keepers, also the summer varieties were shown in their season. The fall display was very fine, covering seven tables 35x6, and numbering about 335 varieties of apples, and filling over 2,000 plates.]

W. W. Winterbottom, Fort Madison, No. 191.—Timothy grass seed. The seed is remarkably clean, and every way meritorious.

H. C. Gordon, Davis county, No. 204.—His yellow corn was of peculiar weight and good quality, one ear weighing one pound and thirteen ounces.

L. T. Chute, Manchester, No. 207.—The cereals and roots in the Iowa collection exhibited are a well grown collection of twenty-five varieties. Potatoes especially meritorious.

State of Iowa, September exhibits of the crop of 1876, No. 208.—They make a collection of cereals, grasses and roots, exhibiting the ability of the State to produce these articles in the highest degree.

The information contained in the notes is additional to that given in the official reports of the Exposition, and is furnished by Dr. Alex. Shaw, of Des Moines, who held an official position in connection with Iowa exhibits up to August 18, 1876.

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

UPON negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by the husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds one-half per cent on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent of sale of real estate, five per cent for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed within *one year* thereafter, or are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.

3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under the laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of the family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz. :

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands, and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines, and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institutions, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the assessor, be unable to contribute to the public revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farm-

ing, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado, or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet the first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday of October in each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

District Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

Circuit Courts have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he

shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, or have a description thereof recorded by the township clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township trustees assess the damages, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the trustees to the circuit court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence, in the opinion of the fence viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the fence viewers (the township trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insufficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or rebuild the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may

do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the fence viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the fence viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land enclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desire to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the fence viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties

shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as a County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break up, plow or dig within, the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or vacant lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected and maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it sufficent here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditors' office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of——County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at——and running thence——and terminating at——, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be).

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st of March, except in cases of field tenants and croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in a case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later, than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building, or on some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for a period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the

period above described, for rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseber's,	40	Sorgum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackber's,	32	Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment,

\$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ₧ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ₧ bbl. % for *per cent*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$—, ———, Iowa, ———, 18—.
 ——— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, ——— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent per annum after ——— until paid. Interest payable ———, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectible at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$— shall be allowed as attorney fees.
 No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

—vs.— In ——— Court of ——— County, Iowa, ———, of ——— County, Iowa, do hereby confess that ——— justly indebted to ———, in the sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of \$— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent from ———, and ——— hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of \$—, and \$— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the ——— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against ——— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent from ———, the interest to be paid—.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And — hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said — so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated —, 18—.

_____.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
____ County. }

—being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to —, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said — as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said — this — day of —, 18—. —, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

General Form of Agreement.—This agreement, made the second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, county of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, one hundred tons of prairie hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

Agreement with Clerk for Services.—This agreement, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, county of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first

part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, county of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

Witnesseth: That the said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

Common Form of Bill of Sale.—Know all men by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of five hundred and ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and any person whomsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To John Wontpay: You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy, to-wit:

[Insert Description.]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[Reversed for Notice to Landlord.]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the town of Bellevue, county of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto to my eldest son, Sydney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars, in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa.
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codocil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

WHEREAS, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
— County, }

I, —, of the county of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the county of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the county of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —, A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
— County, }

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— county, and State of ———, in consideration of ——— dollars, in hand paid by ——— of ——— county, and State of ———, do hereby sell and convey unto the said ——— the following described premises, situated in the county of ———, and State of ———, to-wit: (here insert description) and ——— do hereby covenant with the said ——— that ——— lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that ——— have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and ——— do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said ——— shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of ——— certain promissory note for the sum of ——— dollars.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18——, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18——, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18——, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18——, with interest annually at ——— per cent.

And the said Mortgagee agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said ——— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18——.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed ——— by and between ——— of the county of ——— and State of ———, part of the first part, and ——— of the county of ——— and State of ——— part of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, paid by the said part of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, ——— heirs and assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the county of ——— and State of ———, described as follows, to-wit:

(*Here insert description.*)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said ——— or order ———

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that

if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure, and shall be made by the sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, construed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between———, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and ———, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of — from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the — rent of — dollars, to be paid as follows, to-wit:

[Here insert terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable

by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ excepted; and at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

\$ —, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay — or order, — dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent per annum, payable annually, at —. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent per annum. On failure to pay interest within — days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That — of — County, and State of — in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by —, of — County and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described personal property, now in the possession of — in the — county, and State of —, to-wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And — do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$—— Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the —— day of ——, 18——.

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —— of —— County and State of ——, in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, in hand paid by —— of —— County, and State of ——, do hereby sell and convey unto the said —— and to his heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of ——, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said —— that—lawfully seized in fee simple of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that—ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said —— hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

IN PRESENCE of

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——, of —— County, State of ——, in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, to — in hand paid by ——, of —— County, State of ——, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said —— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to-wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this —— day of ——, A. D. 18——.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of ——— County, and State of ——— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, in the sum of ——— dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$——, due ———, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ———, and State of Iowa, described as follows, to-wit: [here insert description] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee, terminate his liability under the bond, and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions, this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

GAME LAWS.

By the laws of Iowa, as amended by the Legislature of 1878, it is unlawful to do any of the following acts:

BIRDS AND QUADRUPEDS.

1. To kill, trap, ensnare, or in any manner destroy any of the birds of the State, except birds of prey and game birds, during the open seasons as provided by law; or to destroy the eggs of such birds as are protected by this section—except that persons killing birds for scientific purposes, or preservation in museums and cabinets, are not liable under this section. Penalty, \$5 to \$25.

2. To shoot or kill any prairie chicken from Dec. 1 to Sept. 1, woodcock from Jan. 1 to July 10, pheasant, wild turkey or quail from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, wild duck, snipe, goose or brant from May 1 to Aug. 15, deer or elk from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, beaver, mink, otter or muskrat from April 1 to November. Penalty, deer or elk, \$25; the others, \$10.

3. To take or attempt to take at any time with trap, net or snare any bird or animal mentioned in Sec. 2, or to willfully destroy the eggs or nests of such birds. Except that beaver, mink, otter or muskrat may be trapped

or snared during the open season, or at any time for the protection of private property. Penalty the same as in section 2.

4. To shoot or kill any wild duck, goose or brant with any kind of gun, except such as is commonly shot from the shoulder, or to use medicated or poisoned food to capture or kill any of the birds mentioned in section 2. Penalty, \$25, and thirty days in jail unless sooner paid.

5. To shoot or kill for traffic any prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant at any time; for one person to kill during one day more than 25 of either kind of said birds; to ship or take out of the State any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk; to buy, sell, or have in possession any such bird, deer or elk during the close season, except the first five days. Penalty, deer or elk, \$25; others, \$10.

6. For any person, firm, or corporation to have in possession, at one time, more than twenty-five of either prairie chicken, snipe, woodcock, quail or pheasant, unless lawfully received for transportation; to ship to any person in the State in one day more than one dozen of the birds mentioned in section 2; and in case of shipment an affidavit must be made that the birds have not been unlawfully killed, bought, sold, or had in possession, and are not shipped for sale or profit, and giving name and address of consignee and number of birds shipped, and a copy of the affidavit shall accompany the birds, etc. Penalty, same as in section 2. The making of a false affidavit is perjury.

7. For any common carrier, its agent or servant, to knowingly receive for transportation any bird or animal mentioned in section two, during the close season (except the first five days), or at any other time, except in the manner provided by law. Penalty, \$100 to \$300, or 30 days in jail, or both.

8. The having in possession during the close season, except the first five days, of any bird mentioned in section 2, deer or elk, is *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the law.

9. Prosecutions, except under section 1, may be brought in any county where the game is found, and the court shall appoint an attorney to prosecute, who shall be entitled to a fee of \$10; and the person filing the information to a fee equal to half the fine imposed on the defendant; both fees to be taxed as costs. The county is, however, in no event liable for either.

FISH AND FISH WAYS.

10. To catch or kill bass or wall-eyed pike from April 1 to June 1; salmon or trout from November 1 to February 1. Penalty, \$5 to \$25.

11. To use any seine or net for the purpose of catching fish, except native minnows, and except by the fish commissioner for propagation and exchange. Penalty, \$5 to \$50 for first offense; \$20 to \$50 for second.

12. To place across any river, creek, pond or lake, any trot line, dam, seine, weir, fish-dam, or other obstruction, in such manner as to prevent the free passage of fish, except under the direction of the fish commissioner, and except dams for manufacturing purposes provided with fish-ways. Penalty, \$25 to \$100, or 10 to 30 days in jail.

13. To continue any dam or obstruction heretofore erected, for an unreasonable length of time, after the 6th day of April, 1878, without having fish-ways provided therein. Penalty, \$5 to \$50 for first offense; \$20 to \$50 for the second, and the dam abated as a nuisance.

14. Persons raising or propagating fish on their own premises, or owning premises on which there are waters having no natural outlet, supplied with fish, shall absolutely own said fish. No person shall take, or attempt to take, fish therefrom without consent of the owner. Penalty, \$5 to \$25, or 30 days in jail.

The "close" season is when killing is forbidden; the "open" season is when it is not.

PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore important that all persons contemplating *subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; and if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE OF IOWA.

We, the People of the State of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri—as established by the Constitution of that State, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollett's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi river, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 1.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other

rates, for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his own witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

SEC. 11. All offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for a higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense.

All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE 2.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and in the county in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 3.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the style of every law shall be—“*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.*”

SEC. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years; be a free white male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as Representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives, as to residence and citizenship.

SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

SEC. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 21. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly. But offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster, whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 25. Each member of the first General Assembly under this constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the Fourth day of July next, after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly, by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating, roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability." And members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 34. The number of Senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States Census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each.

SEC. 35. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the State according to the number of inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four

organized counties and each district shall be entitled to at least one Representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one Representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law one-half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional Representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

SEC. 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also, form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a Representative.

SEC. 37. When a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district.

SEC. 38. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote viva-voce; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE 4.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years, from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

SEC. 5. Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States; and a citizen of the State two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from

the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

SEC. 18. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a president pro tempore.

SEC. 19. If the Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of

performing the duties of the office, the president pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the president of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE 5.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

SEC. 3. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one judge shall go out every two years; and the judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State, during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district in which he resides. The judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The district Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and

criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be "The State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 9. The salary of each judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each District Judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the General Assembly may re-organize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or any increase or diminution of the number of judges shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

SEC. 11. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an Attorney-General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this State.

ARTICLE 6.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: *provided*, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE 7.—STATE DEBTS.

SECTION 1 The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 2. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or the payment of the debt created thereby; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the State, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of

any further debt, or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE 8.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto shall take effect, nor in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank with branches.

SEC. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each others' liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of States in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceeding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill-holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE 9.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS

1.—*Education.*

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the State, including common schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a board of education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.

SEC. 3. One member of said board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this constitution, the board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one-half of the board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

SEC. 4. The first session of the board of education shall be held at the seat of government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 5. The session of the board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the board, the Governor may order a special session.

SEC. 6. The board of education shall appoint a secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the board, and the laws of the State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships, and school districts, as may be provided for by the board, and when so made, published, and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 8. The board of education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted to receive aid from the school or university fund of this State; but all acts, rules and

regulations of said board may be altered, amended, or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the board of education.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said board.

SEC. 10. The board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place, and the university fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

SEC. 12. The board of education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of common schools; and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

SEC. 13. The members of the board of education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no rule, regulation or law, for the regulation and government of common schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the board shall be, "Be it enacted by the board of education of the State of Iowa."

SEC. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

2.—*School Funds and School Lands.*

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been, or shall hereafter be, sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been, or may hereafter be, granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State,

shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been, or shall be, paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the board of education shall, from time to time, provide.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the State and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 10.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner, and at such time as the General Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same

time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly, may, by law, provide, the question: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE 11.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend in all cases (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise), where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of the State, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office, shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the county of Polk, and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

ARTICLE 12.—SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force, and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of errors, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had not this constitution been made.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State, or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure so the State, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 6. The first election under this constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the State shall elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such State Senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, members of Congress, and such State officers as shall be elected at the April election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (except the Superintendent of Public Instruction), and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except Prosecuting Attorney, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; Provided, that the time for which any District Judge, or any other State or county officer, elected at the April election in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by Executive appointment, which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed, to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this constitution otherwise provided) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at the first session under this constitution, shall district the State into eleven judicial districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The foregoing constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the constitution—"New Constitution—Yes." Those against the constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the Code; and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such constitution shall be the constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

SEC. 14. At the same election that this constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "white," from the article on the "Right of Suffrage," shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, in manner following, viz:

A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box; and those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?'—No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition, shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this constitution, then said word "white" shall be stricken from said article and be no part thereof.

SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the county of Mills shall be in and a part of the Sixth Judicial District of this State.

Done in convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the eighty-first.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

TIMOTHY DAY,
S. G. WINCHESTER,
DAVID BUNKER,
D. P. PALMER,
GEO. W. ELLS,
J. C. HALL,
JOHN H. PETERS,
WM. H. WARREN,
H. W. GRAY,
ROBT. GOWER,
H. D. GIBSON,
THOMAS SEELEY,
A. H. MARVIN,
J. H. EMERSON,
R. L. B. CLARKE,
JAMES A. YOUNG,
D. H. SOLOMON,

M. W. ROBINSON,
LEWIS TODHUNTER,
JOHN EDWARDS,
J. C. TRAER,
JAMES F. WILSON,
AMOS HARRIS,
JNO. T. CLARK,
S. AYRES,
HARVEY J. SKIFF,
J. A. PARVIN,
W. PENN CLARKE,
JERE. HOLLINGWORTH,
WM. PATTERSON,
D. W. PRICE,
ALPHEUS SCOTT,
GEORGE GILLASPY,
EDWARD JOHNSTON.

FRANCIS SPRINGER, *President.*

ATTEST:

TH. J. SAUNDERS, *Secretary.*

E. N. BATES, *Assistant Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative, and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Sen-

ators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate; but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed, in each state, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and, for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person, holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department, or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration, hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of a President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath, or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may, by law, have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged, in any State, with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted, by the Congress, into this Union;

but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath, or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required, as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven

hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL.
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS, JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR.
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the provisions of the Fifth Article of the foregoing Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. All persons born, or naturalized, in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of the State, or members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the whole number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion, against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold, by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

RULE.—Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent, the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

RULE.—Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

RULE.—Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or by 44

ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or ten days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

POPULATION OF IOWA CITIES.

The following table presents the population of thirteen of the principal cities of Iowa for the years 1870, 1875 and 1878—the population for the last named year being, in the main, estimated:

	Pop. in 1870.	Pop. in 1875.	Pop. in 1878.
Des Moines.....	12,035	14,443	25,000
Burlington.....	14,930*	19,987	25,000
Davenport.....	20,038	21,234	26,827
Dubuque.....	18,434	23,605	27,500
Keokuk.....	12,766	11,841	15,000
Cedar Rapids.....	5,940	7,179	11,350
Iowa City.....	5,914	6,371	8,000
Council Bluffs.....	10,020	9,287	11,000
Clinton.....	6,129	7,028	9,000
Muscatine.....	6,718	7,537	8,000
Sioux City.....	3,401	4,290	6,000
Ottumwa.....	5,214	6,326	10,000
Marshalltown.....	3,288	4,384	6,416

Fort Madison, Mt. Pleasant and Waterloo are, probably, entitled to appear in the above table, as each of them, doubtless, has a population of over six thousand.

* Includes whole township.

THE PIONEER.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hill-side,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the axe-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate beeches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood.
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown their board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hill-side and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children around him,
Having reaped a thousand-fold.

HISTORY OF MAHASKA COUNTY.

GEOGRAPHY—DESCRIPTIVE AND PHYSICAL.

MAHASKA is in the third tier of counties, counting from the southern boundary of the State, and is number four from the Mississippi river. It is twenty-four miles square, containing Congressional townships No. 74, 75, 76 and 77, north of ranges 14, 15, 16 and 17, west of the fifth principal meridian. These are divided into fifteen civil townships, as follows: Pleasant Grove, Monroe, White Oak, Cedar, Harrison, Oskaloosa, Adams, Union, Prairie, Madison, Des Moines, Jefferson, Scott, Black Oak, and Richland. These follow the Congressional lines generally, except where large streams are near the border, when the channel of the stream is made the boundary line. Oskaloosa is just twice the size of an ordinary township. Six of the above townships, as will be easily recognized, took their names from physical peculiarities of soil or timber, and six from names of Presidents. Oskaloosa took its name from the county seat. Union from its large size at an early day, and Des Moines from the river flowing through it.

Mahaska county contains 386,640 acres of surface. Of this amount the last State Census report (1874) gives about three-sevenths under cultivation, and a little less than one-third as unimproved. This last amount includes all timber and swamp lands.

The county is bounded on the north by Jasper and Poweshiek; on the east by Keokuk; on the south by Wapello and Monroe; and on the west by Marion county.

It slopes from the northwest toward the southeast, and is crossed in this direction by five streams at almost equal distances, viz: North and South forks of Skunk river; Des Moines river, and by Muchakinoek and Middle creeks. Of these we shall speak more particularly.

Des Moines River.—This stream cuts off about one-ninth of the county on the southwest. The length of its channel within the boundaries of Mahaska is about twenty-four miles. The average width is forty rods, and depth not far from four feet, though there are shallows which prevent the navigation of crafts of any size. The current is rather swift. The banks are composed of alluvial deposits, and the bottom lands are of wonderful fertility. The channel for the most part flows over a pebbly bed. The bottoms along the Des Moines are from one and one-half to two miles in width in Mahaska and are frequently overflowed. These produce some valuable timber, especially walnut; and up toward the bluffs some excellent white oak. There is likewise a considerable growth of sugar maple and

cottonwood. The river is not dammed within the boundary of Mahaska. It is spanned by one bridge and crossed by two ferries.

South Fork of Skunk.—This is the main branch of the Skunk river, and cuts off about two-fifths of the northeastern part of the county, stretching across a district of about thirty miles in extent, but in its meanderings flowing over a bed not less than seventy miles within the county lines of Mahaska. This bed is mostly sandy and the stream is rather sluggish. The banks are of alluvial deposits, quite muddy, of a sour soil and not very productive. The stream is skirted by a belt of timber from one to three miles in width—maple, elm, swamp ash, and cottonwood. Some good oak timber appears along the bluffs which are, on an average, about one-half mile back from the stream. South Skunk is about eight rods wide and some three feet in depth. It spreads over almost its entire bottoms during a wet season. Its course is interrupted by five mill dams in Mahaska, and its channel crossed by four good bridges.

North Skunk.—This fork cuts off parts of three townships on the northeast, and is quite crooked. It is smaller, but in many respects like the South Skunk. The timber, especially, is similar. The bed is deeper, banks higher, and current much swifter. Its water supply is sufficient for mill power during the entire year. The channel averages about two feet. Five mill dams and six bridges have been thrown across this stream.

Muchakinock Creek.—This is an Indian name and means "bad crossing." The stream flows between the Des Moines and South Skunk, and in the upper part of its course is about equally distant from both. It empties into the Des Moines in Wapello county. The bluffs come close to the stream. The volume of water in this creek will not run a mill more than one-third of the year. It is heavily timbered in the lower part of its course and its bluffs afford the best coal exposures in the county.

Middle Creek is so named from its location between the north and south forks of the Skunk, and is a small stream about on a par with Muchakinock. There is some valuable walnut timber on the lower part of its course, and along this part of its valley is some of the richest soil in Iowa.

Surface.—The surface of Mahaska is generally rolling, but not so much so as to interfere with agriculture. The finest prairies are to be found on the divides between the Des Moines and South Skunk rivers, and between the forks of the Skunk. The smoother land is to be found in Cedar and East Harrison townships, and also in Prairie. The bottom land of the Des Moines cannot be excelled in the production of corn, and is much better than on the Skunk. The soil is a rich dark loam, from three to five feet in depth, and never fails to produce a good crop when the season is favorable. The roads are muddy usually in the spring, but from the nature of the soil they dry quickly. During the summer season a heavy rain will scarcely be noticed in its effects on the roads within twenty-four hours after it has fallen. It is not unusual to traverse heavy roads in the morning and return over a dry track in the afternoon.

Timber.—Not less than one-eighth of the county is covered with a growth of timber, much of which is valuable. We learn that the amount of timber is on the increase, and that Mahaska has now more "woods" than at the time of early settlement. The principal trees are white, burr and black oak, red and white elm, walnut, butternut, hickory, sycamore, cot-

tonwood, swamp ash, sugar and white maple, buckeye and hackberry. There is, probably, not a birch tree in the county.

Wild fruits.—Crab apples, plums, grapes and blackberries abound in the timber.

Strata.—The surface strata of Mahaska belongs to the middle and lower coal measures.

Potter's clay.—A good article of potter's or fire clay is found in some parts of the county, especially in the southern. Some six acres of section six, Harrison township, have been bought for its clay by parties who are running a pottery on section nineteen of that township.

Iron.—There are some indications of this ore, but its value has been exaggerated. The prospects for Mahaska's iron mining are not flattering. The needle of the surveyor's instrument is quite noticeably deflected on section eight, Richland township, indicating the presence of magnetic ore.

Building stone.—This county affords some excellent quarries of stone—both lime and sand—especially along the rivers. In the northern part of the county the best quarries are about Peoria. From one of these the stone used in Jasper county court house was procured some twenty years ago. There are, also, good quarries about Union Mills, on South Skunk river, and on section four, Des Moines township.

Coal.—Rich as are the gifts of Mahaska county in agricultural advantages, it is probable that at no far distant day her coal mining will be her leading industry and first source of wealth.

In the amount of coal mined she is the first county in Iowa. By a gross error in the census report of 1875, Wapello and Monroe counties are placed very much ahead of Mahaska in coal mining. This report is self-convicted from the fact that Mahaska has recorded almost twice the number of miners recorded from the other two counties mentioned. In 1875 Mahaska county mined about 14,000 cars of coal.

There are, undoubtedly, veins of coal under the entire county. In fact, with one or two possible exceptions, coal has been mined in every township in the county.

We make an extract from the report of State Geologist White of 1870, when the mining interests in Mahaska were only a fraction of what they now are:

"None of the coal counties of Iowa, so far as is now known, exceed Mahaska county in importance as regards its supplies of coal, unless it is Marion county. So far, however, as the coal now annually mined is concerned, Mahaska county is much in advance of any of the others. Although the greater part of the mines of this county have been examined, the formation which contains them has not been studied as a whole, within its limits with sufficient thoroughness, to give a clear statement of the number of different beds of coal it may contain and their relations with the other strata."

Again, when Professor White was asked to make an estimate of the amount of coal probably in the county, he gave it as his opinion that the supply was sufficient for a five foot vein over the entire surface. This supply, if it were mined at the present rate, would last two thousand years.

In this same report of the Geologist is given the result of the analyses of sixty-four samples of coal from the State of Iowa, the result of which shows Mahaska county to be the peer, if not the superior, of any other coal in the State, in respect to quality.

The following principles are stated in explanation of the report of analyses:

"1. The value of coal as fuel is inversely proportional to the amount of moisture contained in it; that is, the more water it contains, the less its value.

"2. The greater the per cent of ash the less is the value of the coal.

"3. The more fixed carbon the coal contains the greater is its value.

"4. The same holds true with regard to the volatile combustible matter to a limited extent, the precise limits of which cannot be determined until we know the composition of this combustible matter."

In the average table, showing the result from fifteen counties, including almost the entire coal field of Iowa, the result shows:

1. That Mahaska county coal contains less moisture than any other in the State, except Jasper county coal, with 4.61-100 per cent; Mahaska being 4.73-100.

2. In the amount of ash produced it is about an average, ranking ninth in fifteen counties.

3. In the amount of fixed carbon Mahaska county ranks first, with Poweshiek second.

4. In volatile combustible matter the result shows Mahaska coal to be an average, ranking eighth in the fifteen counties.

In compiling the above average eight specimens from Mahaska were examined.

The boring of the artesian well revealed a ten foot vein of coal, at the depth of ninety-seven feet, under the Oskaloosa public square.

A well dug in Jefferson township showed a vein at forty-one feet, and a second vein three feet in thickness at 102 feet.

The most extensive mines in Mahaska are those conducted by the Consolidation and Iowa Coal Companies, on Muchakinoek creek. (For full history and statistics of these, see in proper place on following pages.)

Mining is carried on quite extensively in slopes, with no steam power, just west and southwest of the city of Oskaloosa, as well as along the banks of Spring creek. Mention of all the mines in the county would be tedious. Prairie and Cedar townships give least evidences of coal, and, as yet, little or no encouragement to mining.

Climate, elevation, etc.—Oskaloosa public square is about 860 feet above the level of the sea.

The bed of the Des Moines river, at the southern boundary of the county, is about 660 feet above the same level. Surface of water in South Skunk river, about the center of the county, is near 800 feet.

The climate is pleasant and healthy. Ague is rare, and the county is subject to no climatical diseases peculiar to its limits. The winters of late years have been greatly modified from the reputed coldness of earlier days.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The territory occupied by Mahaska county was a part of the purchase made by the United States Government from the Sac and Fox Indians in October, 1842.

This treaty of 1842 was negotiated at the Agency, now Agency City, in October of that year. A number of chiefs were in attendance, the principal of whom were Keokuk, Appanoose, Poweshiek and Panassa. The commis-

sioner on behalf of the United States Government was Governor John Chambers, of Iowa Territory. The council lasted about one week. To give a full history of this negotiation, it is necessary to go back several years.

In 1835 Gen. J. M. Street, who had been Indian agent among the Winnebagoes since 1827, was removed to the Sac and Fox agency, first at Rock Island, and in 1838 at Agency City. Gen. Street was a great favorite among the Indians, and they were accustomed to call him their father. This gentleman died in May, 1840. His family procured an air-tight coffin, and announced their intention of burying his remains at Prairie du Chien, where some of his relatives were interred. The chiefs held a council and remonstrated, offering any part of their country which might be chosen as Gen. Street's burying ground, and adding that if their wishes were complied with, they would give to Gen. Street's widow a section of land, and a half-section to each one of his children. Accordingly, Gen. Street's remains were interred near the Agency, and no reference was ever made to the land promised until the time of this treaty. About the evening of the second day of the treaty-council, one of the Government officers came to Gen. Street's son, Wm. B. Street, now of Oskaloosa, then employed in the Agency, and said, "I do not think we will succeed in making a treaty." "Why?" "Because," said the officer, "the chiefs demand a reservation of one section for Gen. Street's widow, and a half-section each for her ten children, and also a half-section each for Smart's two children, who are half-breeds. The instructions of the Government are opposed to any reservation, and positive against reservation for half-breeds." Mr. Street, not wishing a treaty to fail for any such reason, held a consultation with some of the principal chiefs, telling them he did not care for any reservation, and as his brothers and sisters were all in another territory, that he thought they would willingly relinquish the offer of the chiefs; and as for any obligation they were under to the Smart children, they could pay that in money. Keokuk and some of the others assented reluctantly, but old Poweshiek insisted that all the reservation they desired should be demanded. Mr. Street remonstrated with him as to the result in failure of the treaty, and again told him he did not care for the reservation. "What, do you decline the gift?" said the indignant old chief—for this was considered an insult among Indians, to refuse a present. Mr. Street informs us that Poweshiek refused to speak to him for six months afterward, when one day, while Poweshiek was a little merry under the influence of whisky, Mr. Street presented the old chief with a pony, and again they were good friends.

Finally, the Indians demanded the reservation of a single section, to be given Mrs. Street. Gov. Chambers would not consent. Then old Keokuk, rising, addressed the council thus: "There lies," said he, pointing to the grave of Gen. Street, "there lies the grave of our father, the best white friend we have ever had, and without the reservation, this land shall *never* be sold while a single one of our tribe remains."

On the next day Gov. Chambers agreed to the reservation of one section, and directed the Indians to make choice. They selected that on which the Agency buildings were situated, and including Gen. Street's grave. Again the commissioner halted. He claimed the Government had spent some \$3000 or \$4000 in improving that section, and he could not allow that to be reserved. The Indians then proposed to pay for the improvements, which they afterward did, paying \$2,500, which was considered a fair valuation at that time. The treaty being thus concluded, Keokuk remarked to the com-

missioner that if the Senate changed it by a single scratch of the pen, it would not be agreed to by the Indians. It came before the Senate. A motion was made to strike out the reservation. Keokuk's remark was repeated in the Senate. And on March 23, 1843, was ratified an Indian treaty for the first time in the history of the Senate, without an erasure. By this treaty, a tract of land comprising probably more than two-thirds the present State of Iowa was transferred to the United States, for which the Sac and Fox Indians were to receive \$800,000 in good State stocks, on which the Government should guarantee five per cent interest per annum. In the words of the treaty, they "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." It was stipulated that they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to remove at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder in the spring of 1846. In consequence of this peaceable arrangement, the early settlers of Mahaska county encountered no difficulties with the red man, and the historian has to record no price of blood paid for the possession of their primitive homes. Few Indians ever put in their appearance after the work of settlement had once thoroughly begun.

Mr. William B. Street, of Oskaloosa, spent the years from 1828 to 1843 among the Indians of the Northwest. From 1839 to 1843 he resided at Old Agency, near Agency City, and to him we are indebted for a number of interesting facts in regard to Indian names and history. By the various treaties made with the Sac and Fox Indians, the Government paid these \$80,000 per year, by families. Mr. Street was disbursing clerk for John Beach, Indian agent, during the year 1841, and showed us the receipts for the part payment of the annuity, in his own handwriting, and the marks of the chiefs in signing. We give an extract, including the names of part of those Indians who at that time were living at Kish-Ke-Kosh's village, in White Oak township, within the present boundaries of Mahaska county:

"We, the chiefs, warriors, heads of families, and individuals without families, of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, within the same agency, acknowledge the receipt of forty thousand dollars of John Beach, United States Indian Agent, in the sums appended to our names, being our proportion of the annuity due said tribes, for the year 1841:

	MARKS	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	TOTAL	AMOUNT
Kish-ke-kosh, ¹ - - - - -	X	1	1	3	4	\$ 71 30
Ko-ko-ach, - - - - -	X	1	2	3	6	106 95
Pas-sa-sa-she-shiek, - - - - -	X	1	1	2	2	55 65
Mo-ka-quā, - - - - -	X	1			1	17 82
Pa-ko-ka, - - - - -	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Ka-ke-wa-wa-te-sit, - - - - -	X	2	1		3	53 47
Much-e-min-ne, ² - - - - -	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Wa-pes-e-quā, ³ - - - - -	X	1	1	2	4	71 30
Wa-pe-ka-kah, ⁴ - - - - -	X	2	1	3	6	106 95
Mus-qua-ke, ⁵ - - - - -	X	3	2	2	7	124 78
And fifty-nine others. - - - - -						

¹ Kish-ke-kosh means "The man with one leg off".

² Much-i-min-ne means "Big man".

³ Wa-pes-e-quā means "White eyes".

⁴ Wa-pe-ka-kah means "White crow".

⁵ Mus-qua-ke means "The fox".

"We certify that we were present at the payment of the above mentioned amounts, and saw the amounts paid to the several Indians, in specie, and that their marks were affixed in our presence, this 19th of October, 1841.

"(Signed)

JNO. BEACH,

U. S. Indian Agent.

THOMAS McCRATE,

Lieut. 1st Dragoons.

JOSIAH SMART,

Interpreter.

"We, the undersigned, Chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, acknowledge the correctness of the foregoing receipts.

KEOKUK,⁶ his X mark.

POWESHIEK,⁷ his X mark."

In a record of the old settlers of Mahaska county no one is more strongly entitled to extended notice than Kish-ke-kosh. Though the meaning of his name is "The man with one leg off," few Indians possessed a finer pair of legs and a finer physique than the chief of Mahaska county's Indian village. Tall, straight as an arrow, with fine head and intellectual face, a humorous eye, his whole appearance was such as to challenge admiration, and was a genuine type of the traditional brave, which the present generation believes existed only in poetry, because in this day they only see the Indians as a set of miserable beggars, or find their true nature shackled by an adoption of a mode of life for which they were never fitted. Previous to 1837 Kish-ke-kosh was simply a warrior chief in the village of Keokuk, though he was the latter's first lieutenant. The warrior chief was inferior to the village chief, to which distinction, we have seen, Kish-ke-kosh afterward attained. For the purpose of forming the treaty known as the "Treaty of '37," a deputation of Sac and Fox Indians, under escort of General Street, was taken to Washington City, and different parts of the east. This deputation included Keokuk, Black Hawk, Poweshiek, Kish-ke-kosh, and about fifteen other chiefs. Kish-ke-kosh was regarded among his tribe as the clown and wit, and in the journey to the East he did not forget to display his humor and sarcasm. The Indians descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio by steamer, and thence up the latter river to Wheeling, where they took stage across the mountains. Somewhere on the route a party of ladies came on the steamer, and a young man who was accompanying the Indian delegation, becoming acquainted with the ladies, took them around to see the Indians. The young man, with the ill manners of some white people, fingered the dress and ornaments of the chiefs for the benefit of the sight seers, a familiarity which Kish-ke-kosh evidently thought should be dispensed with. Accordingly, when the young man was through, Kish-ke-kosh stepped up to him and commenced to sample his coat, vest, pantaloons and watch chain, to feel his hair, exhibit his teeth, etc., to his brother chiefs, jabbering away in the Sac tongue, and going through, with perfect mimicry, the self-assumed keeper of a menagerie. The deck of the steamer held a most appreciative crowd of spectators, and, as peal after peal of laughter assaulted the young man's

⁶Keokuk means "The watchful fox".

⁷Poweshiek means "The roused bear".

tingling ears, he doubtless arrived at the conclusion that barbarism was able to teach a specimen of civilization a lesson in manners, whose impression would not be lost till his dying day.

While the party were in Washington, at the request of some of the government officials, a council was held with some chiefs of the Sioux there present, as the Sacs and Foxes were waging perpetual war with the Sioux nation. This council was held in the representative chamber, and, to the great indignation of the Sioux, Kish-ke-kosh appeared, dressed in a buffalo hide which he had taken in war from a Sioux chief, and took his place in one of the large windows, with the mane and horns of the buffalo as a sort of head-dress, and the tail trailing to the floor. The Sioux complained to the officials, claiming that this was an insult to them, but were informed that Kish-ke-kosh had a right to appear in his own costume. The first speech was made by a Sioux, who complained most bitterly of their wrongs, of how they had been driven from their homes by the Sacs and Foxes, their warriors killed, and villages burned. Then followed Keokuk in reply—the great orator of his tribe—an interpreter repeating his speech after him. There were those present who had heard Webster, Calhoun, Clay and Benton in this same hall, but declared that, for delivery, for native eloquence, impassioned expression of countenance, the chief surpassed them all, though they could not understand his words, save as they were interpreted. Kish-ke-kosh followed. He ridiculed the Sioux, laughed at their weaknesses and mimicked their complaints.

From Washington they proceeded to New York, where they were shown little attention, and General Street attempted to show them the city on foot, but on their first appearance the Gothamites crowded them beyond endurance in their endeavors to see Black Hawk and others, so that the whole party was obliged to escape the crowd by passing through a store, and taking the alley way toward their hotel. At Boston they were met at the train by carriages, at the public expense, and the following day, in open carriages with guards on foot, were shown almost the whole city. Governor Edward Everett gave a banquet for them, and there, as everywhere, Kish-ke-kosh made himself the decided favorite by his witticisms, jokes and stories, especially among the ladies. He came back home loaded with presents, jewelry, rings and fancy work, which, during the remainder of his life, he delighted to display, saying these were given him by the "white squaws." When the Indians returned and were asked about New York City, they only expressed their disgust. Boston was the only place in the United States, in their estimation, an opinion which they may have imbibed from Bostonians, who probably in words, as well as in attentions, gave the braves to understand that their city was the "hub."

It was in recognition of Kish-ke-kosh's distinction during this visit that he was made a village chief and removed to the banks of the Skunk river, as above mentioned.

Here the squaws, after grubbing out hazel brush on the banks of the creeks or the edge of timber, unaided by plow or brave, planted and tended their patches of corn, surrounding them by rude fences of willow, which were renewed every year. Here the men trained their ponies, hunted, fished and loafed, until they were disturbed by the incoming of the whites.

The following incident is located at this point: Sometime about 1841 Major Beach, Indian Agent, in company with W. B. Street, and others, came up here from Agency City, on some business with Kish-ke-kosh.

Arriving late in the evening they encamped near the village, and on the following morning Kish-ke-kosh, with his assistants, came over to the camp to receive them. The pipe of peace was lighted and passed around, and business transacted. After the council the whites were invited to come over in the evening to the feast which the Indians proposed having in honor of their visit. The invitation was accepted, and presently the whites heard a great howling among the dogs, and looking in direction of the village they could plainly see the preparations for the supper. A number of dogs were killed and stretched on stakes a few inches above the ground. They were then covered by dried grass, which was set on fire and the hair singed off, after which, when the dogs had passed through a scraping process, they were cut up and placed in pots, along with a quantity of corn. Thus was the favorite barbecue among the race prepared. The whites were promptly in attendance, but on account of their national prejudice (!) they were provided with venison soup instead of dog stew. After the feast dancing was commenced, first the Green Corn dance, then the Medicine dance, and closing just before morning with the Scalp dance. Kish-ke-kosh did not take part in the Terpsichorean exhibition, but sat with the whites, laughing, joking and telling stories. This village of Kish-ke-kosh contained about two hundred and fifty Indians, and a few months after the treaty of 1842 they removed to a point about three miles south-east of the present capital of the state on the Des Moines river, where Keokuk had his village at this time. There they remained until the spring of 1846, when the entire party were conveyed in United States Government wagons to a point on the reservation, seventy miles southwest of Kansas City. Some of the bark covered huts of Kish-ke-kosh's village still remained in White Oak township after the white settlers came, and the graves covered by a roof of rude slabs were still to be seen, but now every Indian relic is gone, save as the plowman turns from under the glebe an occasional arrow-head or hatchet. The wigwam has given way to the stately homestead or tapering spire; the war dance and dog feast to the second best county fair in the state. Where once the Indian youth found his early training in drawing his supple bow upon the wary fox, the boys of another race trudge to the district school, or serve an apprenticeship behind the plow. The soil for centuries unbroken now yields a fruitful reward to an industry unknown to the aboriginies of our prairies. The Indian has read the *Mene, Mene, tekél, upharsin* of his doomed race, and his history forces upon every thoughtful mind a feeling of pity, in contrast with a thought of expediency—a contrast in which expediency has usually had the best of it.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first dwelling occupied by whites on the soil of what is now Mahaska county was erected in 1842, by one Macbeth, while the country was yet in possession of the Indians. Eddyville was then an Indian village known as Hard Fish's village, and here J. P. Eddy had a trading point, whence came the modern name of the town. A short distance from this village, but within the limits of Mahaska county, Macbeth, by permission of the Indians, built his cabin, though it is doubtful if he ever lived in it. It is said to have been occupied by John B. Gray and his family, during the winter of 1842-3.

Those expecting to make settlements on the "New Purchase" were forbidden to come on the reserve until the time of its delivery into the hands of the government by the Indians, May 1st, 1843. Dragoons were stationed all along the border, whose duty it was to keep the whites out of the country until the appointed time. For some weeks previous to the date assigned, settlers came up into the new country, prospecting for homes, and were quietly permitted to cross the border and look around, so long as they were unaccompanied by wagon and carried no ax. This latter weapon was sometimes placed without a handle in the knapsack of the traveler and an *impromptu* handle fitted in by a penknife, when necessity called for its use. During the last few days of April the dragoons relaxed their strict discipline and an occasional wagon slipped in through the brush. The night of April 30th found some scores of newcomers on the ground, who had been prospecting the country, who had decided mentally what claims they would make, and had various agreements among themselves. These settlers were mostly along or near the Des Moines river, it then being thought that prairie land was not half so desirable as the river and timber country.

As it neared midnight on the morning of May 1st, settler after settler took his place upon the border of his claim with his bunch of sharpened stakes and lantern, or his blazing torch, and when it was thought twelve o'clock had arrived there was some lively surveying by amateur engineers in the dark. The claims were paced off, and strange to say there were few cases of dispute, the matter having been pretty generally understood on the preceding day. Some of the claims were pretty large, more, in fact, than the law suffered the claimants to hold, some of whom were not unmindful of the wholesome advice of a mother in Hoosierdom, who possibly lived in a later day, but who counseled "Git a plenty while your gittin'," to which the settler added, "and git the best." The first squatter is unknown under these circumstances, though the name of those who claim the honor is legion.

In the settlement of the Territory of Iowa, the legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi. As each new county was formed it was made to include, under legal jurisdiction, all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the occidental settlers electoral privileges and an equal share in the county government, with those who properly lived in the geographical limit of the county. Thus did Mahaska county at one time have jurisdiction over the country about Des Moines city.

By act of the territorial legislature, February 5, 1844, a provision was made for the organization of this county, including unlimited territory north and west, as far as settled. By the provisions of the act William Edmundson was appointed sheriff, and by judge Williams, of Muscatine, M. T. Williams, then of Mt. Pleasant, was appointed clerk. According to the territorial law it was the duty of these men to perfect the organization of the county.

There was no justice of the peace nor other officer privileged to administer an oath, until Wm. Edmundson was appointed justice, March 10, 1844, by Gov. Chambers, in accordance with the privilege granted him by act of the legislature.

If the reader will, in imagination, carry himself back to this time, and consider the condition of the country when these gentlemen come into the

county he will have no difficulty in realizing that the work of organizing a frontier county was no easy task. No local map of the country had ever been made. Roads were yet a thing to come. The fords of the river had not been discovered and the homes of settlers were only to be found by the sagacity of the traveler, who, taking the sun as a guide, would set out in a ride of from 15 to 30 miles, over a trackless prairie, in search of a squatter's cabin. In the face of these difficulties the sheriff and clerk divided the new county into election precincts and, with the aid of John W. Jones and Wm. A. Delashmutt, succeeded in finding and appointing election officers sufficient for holding the first election, which occurred on the first Monday in April, 1844.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the following were the precincts, and members of the election board in this first election:

Harrison.—Britton Edwards, John Newell, Jacob Hamilton, Ephraim Munsell, and Col. Vance.

Spring Creek.—Jonathan Williams, Isaac N. Seevers, D. Bowers, Geo. W. Seevers, and William Pilgrim. The polling place of this precinct was on the farm now owned by James Roberts, about one mile northeast from the county seat.

Jefferson.—A. C. Sharp, Allen Lowe, Thomas Long, Thomas Stanley, and John Long.

White Oak.—John N. Butler, Henry Bond, Pleasant Parker, B. Stone, and Jacob Hunter. This election was held at the house of Henry Bond.

Six Mile Prairie.—G. G. Rose, Thomas Wilson, Wesley Freel, William Bassett, and John Patches.

Monroe.—John Hollingsworth, Isaac Bedwell, M. P. Crowder, Robert Ritchey, and George Bailey.

Red Rock.—William E. James, Samuel Geddis, Argus A. Martin, John H. Mikesell, and John Jordan. Now in Marion county.

Jackson (now Scott).—Jacob H. Majors, — Highland, and Hezekiah Gay.

White Breast.—J. B. Hamilton, Albert Vertreese, Elias Elder, Osee Matthews, and Green T. Clark. This precinct was a part of what is now Marion county.

We were not successful in discovering the number of votes polled at this election, which resulted in the choice of the following officers:

John White, Probate Judge; Wm. Edmundson, Sheriff; Wm. Pilgrim, Recorder; Wm. D. Canfield, Treasurer; W. A. Delashmutt, Assessor; Brittain Edwards, Coroner; A. S. Nichols, Wilson Stanley, and Robert Curry, County Commissioners; David Stump, Surveyor; John W. Cunningham, Commissioner's Clerk.

A few days later these men were sworn into office and the machinery of government was in progress.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

The act of the Legislature organizing the county appointed three commissioners from without its boundary, who were supposed to be an impartial court to decide the question of locating the county seat. This commission was paid for at the rate of two dollars per day for each individual, which seems quite a small remuneration for the hardships and privations of their ten days' tramp through the wilderness.

The commission was composed of Jesse Williams, of Johnson county; Ebenezer Perkins, of Washington county; and Thomas Henderson, of Keokuk county.

These men, on May 11, 1844, completed their task, and announced their decision as follows:

TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
MAHASKA COUNTY. }

May 11th, 1844.

THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by the thirteenth section of an act entitled An Act to Organize the Counties of Keokuk and Mahaska, after being duly qualified, agreeably to the provisions of said act, have come unanimously to the conclusion to locate the county seat of said county, and do hereby locate said county seat, on the southeast quarter of section thirteen (13), in township seventy-five (75) of range sixteen (16).

JESSE WILLIAMS,
THOMAS HENDERSON,
EBENEZER PERKINS.

This quarter section, as many of our readers well know, contains the business portion and many of the dwellings of the present seat of justice, Oskaloosa.

Three locations were pressed for the choice of the commission.

1st. Auburn, a site at the head of Six Mile Prairie, its advocates claiming as its advantages, its location on the river—an argument, it is said, which had considerable force with the commissioners; it was also claimed that it would be the center of population of the county, under the impression that the prairies were so expensive they would not be settled up for generations.

2d. The geographical center of the county, a spot about two and one-half miles north of Oskaloosa. This was objected to as inaccessible, and of bad physical location.

3d. The place known as "The Narrows," the final choice of the commission. This was a point on the water-shed between South Skunk river and the Des Moines, where the timber land from either stream approached almost to joining. Before the country was settled, this point could be seen for twenty miles as the pioneer approached it from the southeast, and the ridge lined on either side by the timber skirting the bordering streams, looked like one long vista, with a gateway of green at the limit of vision. This water-shed was the great highway of travel between different points on the Mississippi and Missouri, or far west. These circumstances induced the decision of the commissioners in favor of "The Narrows." They favored Oskaloosa as the name of the proposed town, but some of the citizens wished the county seat to have the same name as the county, Mahaska, and owing to the difference of opinion, the locating commissioners left the name of the town to be settled by the county commissioners, but recommended Oskaloosa as the name. Two of these latter, A. S. Nichols and Robert Curry, met at the appointed place on May 13, 1844, but the third commissioner, Wilson Stanley, not being present, they adjourned till the day following, when, being qualified, they proceeded to select jurors for the first term of the District Court, and provide for the survey of the county seat, etc., etc.

Wm. D. Canfield, not liking the name Mahaska, asked the commission to choose another name. M. T. Williams proposed Oskaloosa. The sentiment of the bystanders was taken, and a large majority favored the suggestion of

Mr. Williams, and the following entry was made by the clerk of the Board:

Ordered, By the board, that Oskaloosa shall be the name of the seat of justice of Mahaska county.

HISTORY OF NAMES OSKALOOSA AND MAHASKA.

Our readers will, perhaps, feel interested in knowing the origin of this name. We are informed that the proper spelling is Ouscaloosa. Ouscaloosa, of Indian history or tradition, was a Creek princess. The Seminoles made war upon the Creeks, and destroyed the whole body of warriors. The father of Ouscaloosa was among the slain, and she, with all the women of the Creeks, was taken prisoner. Eventually Osceola, a chief of the Seminoles, made her his wife, and gave her the Seminole name Ouscaloosa, meaning "The Last of the Beautiful."

Propos, we quote from the *Herald* of 1853:

Oskaloosa! Oskaloosa!
What a beauteous name;
Who'd have thought a wee papoose
Ever bore the same?

Once it was an Indian baby,
Then a chieftain's mate;
Now a city, next it may be
Capital of state.

'Tis a name of progress fairly,
And the poet's song
Is in droll diffusions rarely
Helping it along.

Go ahead, fair Oskaloosa,
Great and growing name!
Who'd have thought a wee papoose
Ever bore the same?

November 28th, 1853.

G. W. S.

For the current spelling of Oskaloosa the first clerk was responsible, who never having seen the name in print, *guessed* at the orthography. If the clerks at the post-office are to be believed, some other persons who live elsewhere have "guessed" differently, and with various results, as Oskalusa, Oscalosa, Oscaloosa, Oskalusa, Oscaloocy, Oskeloosa, Oskloosa, Oskalooca, Oskalouisa, Osklusa, Auskalucy, Oskaloosee, Oskalucy, Oskalusee, Oscallusa, Oskilucy, Oskalloosy, Oskaleucy, Oskalloosa, Auskaloosa, Auskilooey, etc., etc.

Mahaska, the name of the county, was that of an Iowa chief, meaning, in our language, White Cloud. For the following interesting sketch of his life, we are indebted to a work in the State Library:

LIFE OF MAHASKA.

"Mahaska, or White Cloud, the elder, was the son of Mauhawgaw or the Wounding Arrow, who was principal chief of the Panhoochee or pierced nose band of Indians. Mauhawgaw emigrated, some hundred and fifty years ago, from Michillmacinac to the west bank of the Iowa River, and

selected a position near its mouth, where his band kindled their fires and smoked their pipes to the Great Spirit. The name given to this river by Mauhawgaw, was Neohony, or the Master of Rivers.

"Having built his village, he was greeted with a salutation from the Sioux. A pipe was sent to him by that tribe, with an invitation to a dog feast, made in honor of the Great Spirit. He accepted the invitation and joined in the ceremony. Whilst at the feast, and no doubt reposing in the most perfect security, he was suddenly attacked; but though surprised he succeeded in killing one man and three woman, before he was slain. This outrage upon the national honor has never been forgiven.

"The Iowas, indignant at the conduct of the Sioux, resolved immediately on revenge. They raised a war party. Of this party, the son Mahaska was the legitimate chief; but being young, and having never distinguished himself in battle, he declined taking the command, but by virtue of his right he conferred upon a distinguished and tried warrior, the authority to lead his warriors against the Sioux—stating at the time, that he would accompany the expedition as a common soldier, and fight until he should acquire experience and gain trophies enough to secure to him the confidence of his people.

"Arrangements being made, the party marched into the Sioux country, and gained a great victory; taking ten of the enemy's scalps. The young Makaska brought home, in his own bunch, the scalp of the Sioux chief, in whose lodge the life of his father had been so treacherously taken.

"Having thus shown himself a brave, he assumed the command of his warriors and of his tribe. His war adventures were numerous and daring. He was in eighteen battles against various bands, and was never defeated. In one of his expeditions against the Osages, with whom his conflicts were many, he arrived on the north bank of the Missouri, and while there, and engaged in trying to stop and effusion of blood from his nose, he espied a canoe descending the river, in which were three Frenchmen; wishing to cross over with his party, he called upon the Frenchmen to land and assist him. The Frenchmen not only refused but fired upon the Indians, wounding one of the White Cloud's braves. The fire was instantly returned, which killed one of the Frenchmen.

"White Cloud had so far taken no part in this little affair, but, seeing one of his braves wounded, he called for his gun, saying, 'You have killed one of the rascals, I'll try if I cannot send another along with him to keep him company to the Chee.' Chee means the house of the Black Spirit.

"As usual, the whites raised a great clamor against the Iowas, giving out all along the borders, that they were killing the settlers. A party was raised and armed, and marched forthwith against Mahaska and his warriors. They were overtaken—White Cloud, not suspecting their designs and being conscious of having committed no violence, was captured and thrust into prison, where he remained many months. He finally made his escape and succeeded in reaching his own country in safety. He then married four wives. It is the custom of the tribe, when husbands or brothers fall in battle, for braves to adopt their wives or sisters. White Cloud found, on his return, four sisters, who had thus been deprived of their protector, all of whom he married. Of these Rantchewaima, or the 'Female Flying Pigeon,' was one of the youngest.

"Often, after White Cloud had thus settled himself, was he known to express his regret at having permitted his warriors to fire upon the Frenchmen.

On those occasions he has been seen to look upon his hand, and heard to mutter to himself, 'There is blood on it.' He rejoiced, however, in the reflection that he had never shed the blood of an American. And yet his father's death, and the manner of it, made him restless, and rendered him implacable against the perpetrators of that outrage, and their allies.

"Not long after his escape from prison and return to his home, and soon after his marriage, he planned an expedition against the Osages. He resolved to march with a select party of ten braves, to the Little Osage plains, which lie south of the Missouri river, and about two hundred and fifty miles above St. Louis. Arriving at the plains, a favorable opportunity soon offered, which was seized by Mahaska and the battle commenced. It was his misfortune, early in the conflict, to receive a rifle ball in his leg, just above the ankle. He had succeeded, however, before he was wounded, in taking three of the enemy's scalps, when he sought a retreat, and found one under a large log that lay across a watercourse. The Osages followed close upon him being guided by the blood which flowed from his wound; but they lost the trail on arriving at the watercourse; for Mahaska had taken the precaution to step into the water some distance below the log, by which stratagem he misled his pursuers, for they supposed that he had crossed over at the place where they last saw the blood. He remained under the log, which lay on the water, with just so much of his nose out as enabled him to breathe.

"In the night when all was silence, save the tinkling of the bells of the Indian horses in the plains below, Mahaska left his place of concealment, and coming up with one of the horses, mounted him and made off in the direction of his home, which was on the river Des Moines. Arriving at the Missouri he resorted to the Indian mode of crossing, which is to tie one end of the halter around the head or neck of the horse, and taking the other end between his teeth, he drives the animal into the water, and unites his own exertions as a swimmer, to those of the horse, and is by this means carried over in safety.

"In all these difficulties he took care not to part with either his gun or his scalps. On arriving at home he paraded his trophies, and ordered the scalp dance to be danced. Not being able, on account of his wound, to lead the dance himself, he placed the scalps in the hands of Inthehono, or the 'Big Axe', who, being the first brave of his band, was entitled to the distinction. Mahaska accompanied the presentation of the scalps to Big Axe with these words: 'I have now revenged the death of my father. My heart is at rest. I will go to war no more. I told Manshuchess, or Red Head (meaning Gen. Clark), when I was last at St. Louis, that I would take his peace talk. My word is out. I will fight no more.'

"In the year 1824 Mahaska left home, being one of a party on an embassy to Washington, leaving his wives behind him, their number having increased to seven. When about one hundred miles from home, and near the mouth of the river Des Moines, having killed a deer, he stopped to cook a piece of it. He was seated, and had just commenced his meal, when he felt himself suddenly struck on the back. Turning round, he was astonished to see Rantehewaime standing before him, with an uplifted tomahawk in her hand. She thus accosted him: 'Am I your wife? Are you my husband? If so, I will go with you to the Mawhehunneche (or the American big house), and see and shake the hand of Incohonee' (which means great father). Mahaska answered: 'Yes, you are my wife. I am your

husband. I have been a long time from you. I am glad to see you. You are my pretty wife, and a brave man always loves to see a pretty woman.'

"The party arrived at Washington. 'A talk' was had with President Monroe. The present of a medal was made to Mahaska, and a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Iowas. It is a treaty of cession of limits, etc., and of consideration thereof. These conditions included a payment, in that year, of five hundred dollars, and the same sum annually for ten years thereafter. Provision is made for blankets, farming utensils and cattle, and assistance is promised them in their agricultural pursuits, under such forms as the President might deem expedient.

"The following occurrence happened at Washington:

"During that visit Mahaska would occasionally indulge in a too frequent use of ardent spirits. On one of these occasions he was exercising one of a husband's privileges on the 'Flying Pigeon.' The agent hearing the scuffle, hastened to their room. Mahaska, hearing him coming, lifted up the window sash and stepped out, forgetting that he was two stories from the ground. In the fall he broke his arm; yet so accustomed had he been to fractures and wounds that he insisted on riding the next day, over rough roads and pavements, a distance of at least two miles to see a cannon cast. A few days after he sat to Mr. King, of Washington, for his portrait.

"On his return to his country and to his home, Mahaska began in earnest to cultivate his land. He built for himself a double log house, and lived in great comfort. This, he said, was in obedience to the advice of his great father.

"Soon after his return to his home it was his misfortune to lose his favorite wife, and under very fearful circumstances: They were crossing a tract of country. Mahaska having reason to apprehend that hostile bands might be met with, kept in advance. Each was on horseback, the 'Flying Pigeon' carrying her child, Mahaska the younger, then about four years of age. Turning at a certain point to look back to see what distance his wife was from him, he was surprised, his position being a high one, enabling him to overlook a considerable extent of country, not to be able to see her.

"He rode back, and sad to relate, after retracing his steps some five or six miles, he saw her horse grazing near the trail, and presently the body of his wife, near the edge of a small precipice, with her child resting its head upon her body. The horror stricken chief, alighting near the spot, was soon assured of her death. Standing over her corpse, he exclaimed in his mother tongue: 'Wau-cunda menia-bratuskunee, shingan-menia-nanganappoo!' which, being interpreted means, 'God Almighty! I am a bad man! You are angry with me. The horse has killed my squaw.' At that moment the child lifted its head from the dead body of its mother and said: 'Father, my mother is asleep.'

"The inference was that the horse had stumbled and thrown her. The occurrence took place about four days' journey from his house. Mahaska, within that time, was soon returning to his lodge, bearing the body of Rantchewaime, with his child in his arms. He proceeded at once to dispose of the corpse. His first business was to gather together all the presents that had been made to her at Washington, also whatever belonged to her, and to place them, with the body, in a rude box; and then, according to the custom of the Indians of that region, the box was placed upon a high scaffold.

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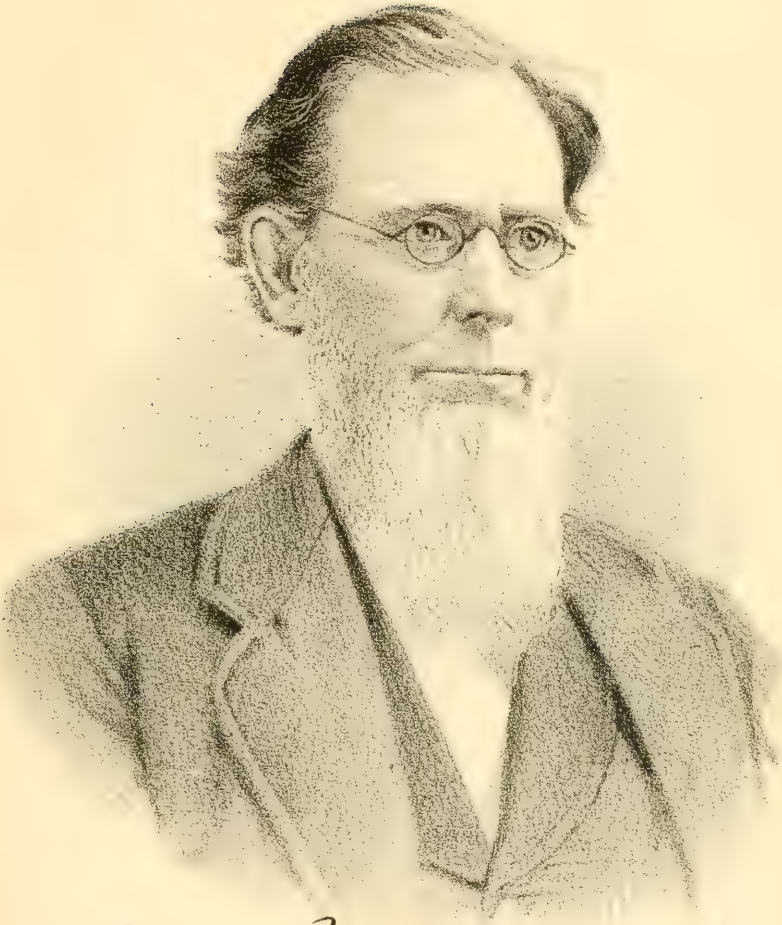
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Yours truly
M. T. Williams

"In 1833 the son of an Iowa chief of distinction, named Crane, was killed by the Omahas. A party of Iowas applied to Mahaska to head them in the pursuit of the enemy. He replied: 'I have buried the tomahawk; I am now a man of peace.' He added: 'The treaty made with our great father provides for the punishment of such outrages.' The party, however, resolved that they would punish the aggressors. They made an incursion into the enemies' country, and returned bringing with them six scalps. The customary feast was prepared, and all was made ready for the scalp dance; but Mahaska refused to partake of the one, or participate in the other.

"The murderers having been, on both sides, reported to the Government, Gen. Clark was directed to cause the Iowas to be arrested. This duty was assigned to their agent, Gen. Hughes, who called on the chief Mahaska, to whom he made known the order. Mahaska answered: 'It is right. I will go with you.' The offenders were arrested and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth. While confined there, one of the prisoners called Mahaska to the window of his cell, and looking him full in the face said: 'Inca (father), if ever I get out of this place alive, I will kill you. A brave man should never be deprived of his liberty, and confined as I am. You should have shot me at the village.'

"Unfortunately for Mahaska, that Indian succeeded in making his escape from the prison. He forthwith went in pursuit of the object of his revenge. Mahaska was found encamped on the Nodaway, about sixty miles from his village. His pursuer and party attacked him with guns, tomahawks and clubs, and slew him. After he was dead, one of the party remarked that 'he was the hardest man to kill he ever knew'. This was in 1834, Mahaska being then about fifty years old. The tidings of Mahaska's death soon reached his village. One of the murderers escaped and sought refuge among the Ottobes; but on learning the cause of his visit to them, they shot him in their camp. The other, with the utmost indifference, returned to the village of the murdered chief. Young Mahaska, now the successor of his father and principal chief of the nation, on hearing the news of his father's death, and that one of the murderers had returned to the village, went immediately to his lodge, killed his dogs and horses, and with his knife cut and ripped his lodge in every possible direction. This last act, especially, is an insult, to which no brave man will submit. Having hurled this defiance at one of the murderers of his father, and expressed his contempt for him under every possible form, he turned to the assassin, who had observed, in silence, the destruction of his property, and looking him sternly in the face, said: 'You have killed the greatest man who ever made a moccasin track on the Nodaway; you must, therefore, be yourself a great man, since the Great Spirit has given you the victory. To call you a dog, would make my father less than a dog.' The squaw of the murderer exclaimed to her husband, 'why don't you kill the boy?' He replied, 'he is going to be a great brave; I cannot kill him.' So saying he handed the young chief a pipe, which he refused, saying, 'I will leave you in the hands of the braves of my nation.' To which the inflexible murderer replied, 'I am not going to run away; I'll meet your braves to-morrow.' The Indian knew full well the fate that awaited him. He felt that his life was forfeited, and meant to assure the young chief that he was ready to pay the penalty.

"The next day a general council was convened; the case was submitted to it; the unanimous voice was 'he shall die'; it was further decreed that young Mahaska should kill him, but he declined, saying, 'I cannot kill so brave a man', whereupon he was shot by one of the principal braves. His body was left on the ground to be devoured by wolves, as a mark of the disgust of the tribe, and of their abhorrence of the assassin of their chief.

"It is customary among the Iowas and the neighboring tribes, for their wives and children of the deceased to give away everything which had belonged to him and his family. This custom was rigidly adhered to on the occasion of Mahaska's death. His squaw went into mourning and poverty. The mourning was kept up for six months, and consists, in addition to the blacking of the face, in much wailing and in the utterance of long and melancholy howls. At its expiration, the tribe present the mourners with food and clothing and other necessities of savage life. One of Mahaska's widows, however, named Mis-sor-ah-tar-ra-haw, which means the 'female deer that bounds over the plains', refused to be comforted, saying her husband 'was a great brave and was killed by dogs', meaning low, vulgar fellows. Mahaska was six feet two inches in height, possessed great bodily strength and activity, and was a man of perfect symmetry of person, and of uncommon beauty."

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

But to return to the commissioner's court. On Tuesday morning, May 14, 1844, the commissioners chose the following as the

FIRST GRAND JURY.

James Vance, George Argabright, John Rose, Aaron D. Bowers, Richard Parker, Adam Cline, Michael S. Morris, Osee Matthews, George W. Jones, Jefferson Chitwood, William Bean, James Higgenbotham, Wellington Nosman, James Comstock, Adam Storts, William Welch, John Shelledy, Harmon Davis, John B. Stewart, Brantly Stafford, Jacob Crane, Alexander May, and John Vance.

PETIT JURY.

John Newel, Samuel Peters, John D. Baldwin, Thomas Brooks, Alfred Seevers, William Bovel, Robert Hammond, Thomas Fancher, Jacob Nordike, James Seevers, William D. Brown, James Ross, Alfred Hood, Solomon Barber, Pleasant Parker, Green T. Clark, John P. Majors, Joseph H. Benedict, Thomas Williams, Isaac Barker, Wesley A. Freed, Thomas Wilson, Robert Curry, jr., and Benjamin Thomas.

On the same day the county was divided into the following elective precincts, viz:

1, White Oak Grove; 2, Muchakinock; 3, Oskaloosa; 4, Harrisburgh; 5, North Fork; 6, Skunk River; 7, Black Oak Grove; 8, Lake Prairie; 9, White Breast; 10, Cedar; 11, West Half Poweshiek; and 12, East Half Poweshiek. The record shows that in the preparation of documents the commissioners were compelled to adopt an *impromptu* seal, and they selected for the time, the "eagle side of a dime." In that day we find that "corner groceries" enjoyed life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness at a cost of twenty-five dollars per year, and in the same proportion for a shorter time.

The town of Oskaloosa was laid out by David Stump, county surveyor, and a day appointed in June for the public sale of lots. On account of the opposition made by the Six Mile Prairie settlers the lots sold very low, and after several had been sacrificed, the commissioners stopped the sale. The remaining lots were sold by M. T. Williams, at private sale, ranging in price from five to fifty dollars. M. T. Williams, as lot agent, was required to give certificates of purchase, with the conditions that the commissioners should not be called upon to make deeds until the board should obtain a title to the same from the United States.

The following is the report of the agent for 1845, upon the sale of the above mentioned lots, as taken from the commissioners' records:

Whole number of lots sold.....	192
Whole amount for which they sold.....	\$4,032.30
Whole amount received as first payment.....	529.55
Whole amount of notes taken.....	3,502.85
I have paid to Treasurer, in notes.....	3,092.49
	<hr/>
Of which amount I have collected.....	\$ 410.36
	352.75
	<hr/>
Notes yet in my hands.....	\$ 57.81
Add to this the whole amount received by me.....	882.30
	<hr/>
in any way, which amounts to	\$ 940.11
Deduct from this the amount disbursed, which is.....	859.87
	<hr/>
Leaves in my hands the sum of.....	\$ 80.24
Deduct from this the notes of agent calculated in the above.....	92.75
	<hr/>
Amount due agent.....	\$ 12.51
All of which is most respectfully submitted.	

M. T. WILLIAMS,
Agent.

January 8, 1846.

It will be seen by this that the lots were sold mostly on credit, only one-eighth being required in cash, and the remainder in notes. The highest price paid for any one lot which we noticed on the record was fifty-six dollars. Lot 5, block 19, where the Downing House now stands, was sold June 9, 1844, to Harmon Davis, for \$41. At this time (1878) it is probably worth, unimproved, about \$8,000, or \$133 $\frac{1}{3}$ per foot front.

The legislature, by their act of organization, appointed another election to be held in August of this same year (1844). The county seat question entered largely into the contest, the Six Mile Prairie settlers making strenuous efforts to have it removed. Tickets were nominated according to the views of the candidates upon the seat of justice, and the result was a large majority in favor of Oskaloosa, which forever settled the question of county seat in Mahaska county, save that the Six Mile Prairie people were deeply chagrined, and for a time strongly refused to vote for any candidate who lived in the vicinity of Oskaloosa.

FIRST COURT.

The first court ever held in Mahaska county was in July, 1844. The judge was Hon. Joseph Williams, of Muscatine, who was judge in the second judicial district of the Territory of Iowa. The names of the jurors have been already mentioned. The court was maintained at the expense

of the United States government, and had both Federal and local jurisdiction. There was but little business demanding attention at this term of court, and perhaps might have been attended to in a single day. But as the most important business was drawing the fees, it continued in session an entire week, adjourning from day to day. The court was held in an unfinished log house, owned by Wm. D. Canfield and located within the present limits of Oskaloosa. The building was not floored, but a joist was laid across one end, and some loose planks thrown upon cross pieces furnished a rostrum for the judge and clerk; a plank placed upon two flour barrels supplied the lack of a desk. Thus enthroned the court was opened. The grand jury *sat* in a hollow about a quarter of a mile north of the square, in the prairie grass. A few minutes session in the morning found them taking a recess till afternoon, when an adjournment till the following morning would secure another day's fees. The attorneys in attendance, so far as we have been able to learn, were W. W. Chapman, Major Thompson, U. S. attorney, Chris. W. Slagle and Geo. Atchison (both of which latter now live in Fairfield), John W. Alley, of Red Rock, and Henry Temple, of Oskaloosa, now of Cass county. Those attending court were compelled, at night, to spread over the prairies in quest of lodging, as Oskaloosa at that time could scarcely accommodate a corporal's guard.

We make the following extract from the official records:

Monday, July 15, 1844, being the third Monday of July, the day appointed by law for the commencement of the July term of the District Court for the county aforesaid, at Oskaloosa, the established seat of justice in said county, the Hon. Joseph Williams, judge of the second judicial district, failing to appear, the court was adjourned, from day to day, by the sheriff, in pursuance of an order of the said judge, until the third day.

The judge arriving on Wednesday, July 17, Wm. Thompson, Esq., was appointed United States attorney *pro tem*, and C. W. Slagle, district attorney *pro tem*. The records show eight civil and four criminal cases on the docket. One jury case was tried, and the grand jury brought in four indictments as follows, to-wit:

UNITED STATES vs. A. W. BLAIR.	}	<i>Indictment for assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury.</i>
UNITED STATES vs. WILSON STANLEY.	}	<i>Indictment for selling liquor to the Indians. Bail, \$200.</i>
UNITED STATES vs. JNO. P. MAJORS.	}	<i>Indictment for intent to inflict great bodily injury.</i>
UNITED STATES vs. JOHN GEORGE.	}	<i>Indictment for larceny.</i>

On motion of Wm. Thompson, Alfred Lotspeich, Esq., was admitted to practice at the bar as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery.

On motion the temporary seal of the court was declared to be the eagle side of a twenty-five cent piece of American coin.

The jury trial above mentioned was that of *James Hall, appellee, v. Joseph Koons*, a suit of forcible entry and detainer, caused by a conflict of claims. Court adjourned on Saturday, July 20.

In the following year, July 28, 1845, by this same court, was issued the first set of naturalization papers granted in this county.

For the following sketch of Hon. Joseph Williams we are indebted to the pen of W. M. Donnel:

As Judge Williams was a somewhat noted character, more particularly for eccentricity than for legal attainments, though we believe he had the reputation of being a good Judge, we deem it proper to give a brief sketch of him.

With regard to his history we know but little, either previous to the time at which we are writing or since—at that time he was about fifty years of age and had worn the Ermine many years. In a territorial act fixing the terms of the District Courts, approved January, 1839, we find his name as appointee over what was then called the 2d District, composed of the counties of Louisa, Muscatine, Cedar, Johnson, and Slaughter. He was a person of remarkable good conversational powers, and delighted in telling anecdotes. His musical talent was much above the average, both vocal and instrumental. Often, after delivering a temperance lecture full of eloquence, and interspersed with humorous passages, he would sing a favorite song called "Little Billy Neal," with an effect seldom surpassed, calling up an applause of such hearty boisterous delight as has seldom greeted a star actor. He was master of most musical instruments, but for drawing tunes out of that sweetest toned of all, "the fiddle and the bow," he was particularly distinguished in this attainment. In addition to his vocal talent as a singer, he possessed that wierd, mysterious power of using his voice as a ventriloquist, and could imitate the cry of various kinds of animals so correctly that the uninitiated could not fail being deceived. He would sometimes imitate the squalling of a belligerent cat, to the great alarm and mistification of the ladies, who could neither discover the brawler, nor learn from whence the noise came.

At this point we beg leave to introduce a couple of anecdotes bearing upon his notoriety as a musician: Many years ago, on the occasion of a convention at Iowa city, in the interests of a proposed railroad from Muscatine to that place, Judge Williams and Le Grand Byington were in violent opposition to each other upon some points of which we are not informed, nor does it matter, so far as the interest of this sketch is concerned. After the convention, a young amateur in the art of drawing, produced a caricature representing Joe Williams seated astride an enormous bull, playing a clarinet. The bull was on the railroad, with tail erect and head down, pawing up the dirt, and prepared to combat the further progress of a locomotive which was close upon him, upon which was Le Grand Byington as engineer, and from the whistle of which ascended the words, "Music hath charms, but cannot soothe a locomotive."

On another occasion, being that of an election of supreme judge and United State senator, by the state senate, Judge Williams was before the democratic caucus for the judgeship, and Geo. W. Jones (sometimes called Nancy Jones, and known as a dancing master) for the senate. Their competitors of the same party were S. C. Hastings, formerly president of the territorial council, for the judgeship, and Hon. T. Wilson for the senate. The last named gentlemen were at Iowa City just previous to the time of election, laboring earnestly with the members of the senate to secure their choice. But at the caucus, which came off during the night preceding the day of election, it was decided to elect Williams and Jones.

The following additional particulars of this incident are from a letter of Mr. Babbitt, published in the *Annals of Iowa* for October, 1870:

After the adjournment of the caucus, all hands were invited by Jones, Dodge, Williams, and other successful candidates, to partake of an oyster supper and free whisky, at a saloon near by, which invitation was pretty generally accepted, and at which the defeated¹ candidates partook freely of the last refreshment named. About 12 o'clock the party broke up and the members retired to their rooms. The defeated candidates, Wilson and Hastings, were very much excited over their defeat, so much so, that they walked from room to room, bewailing their fate and declaring that they had been repudiated by the Democracy. A friend attempted to console them, telling them that they were not repudiated, but that other Democrats had more friends in the caucus than they, whereupon Wilson exclaimed, "If I had been beaten by a high-minded, honorable man, I could have stood it without a murmur; but to be defeated by a dancing-master, ruins my reputation forever." To this speech Hastings responded as follows: "Wilson, you have been defeated by a high-minded, honorable man, a gentleman, a dancing-master, I congratulate you, but for me there is no consolation, for, by — the fiddler beat me."

But we hardly dare to close this sketch without relating an instance of his peculiar power as a ventriloquist. It occurred during the first term of the District Court at Knoxville. Most of those attending court there boarded at Babbitt's, and it so happened that one night that the little boarding house was so full that it was barely possible for all to find sleeping room. The Judge, with lawyers Knapp, Wright, and Olney, were supplied with beds in the lower story, whilst the jurors and numerous other attendants found room to stretch themselves on the loose upper floor, using blankets, coats and whatever else they had provided for beds. When after much ado they had all got settled down for a nap, they were suddenly startled by the terrific squalling of what appeared to be a couple of Tomcats in mortal combat in the room. Instantly all hands were up and in search of the supposed disturbers, but no cats could be found, and the surprised boarders returned to their beds without any very satisfactory conjectures as to the whereabouts of the nocturnal brawlers. But they had hardly composed themselves again for rest, when the loud and boisterous growling and snapping of a couple of be ligerent bull-dogs, apparently in their very midst, brought them all up standing. And then followed an uproar such as language could convey but an indistinct idea of, the dogs maintaining the combat with mingled growling, barking, and whining, and the men endeavoring with all the noise they could make, to oust them from the room. How they came to be there was a wonder indeed, but the evidence of their presence was too unmistakable to admit of a doubt, even in total darkness. Presently the fight ceased, and with that the general uproar abated. Then came a solution of the mystery. The judge and lawyers could no longer restrain their merriment at the expense of the frightened and mystified lodgers up stairs, but let it come in a gush of laughter that quickly reminded some of the company that the judge was a ventriloquist, and had undoubtedly just played them one of his mysterious tricks. But so far from being offended at it, they took a sensible view of its ludicrousness, and all joined heartily in the laugh.

Judge Joseph Williams above referred to should not be confounded by young readers with M. T. Williams, the clerk of the first court, and currently known as Judge Williams. This latter gentleman is not eccentric, nor a great fiddler, nor a ventriloquist. The only analogy we think of is in his temperance proclivities and his ability to tell a good story.

M. T. Williams is justly regarded as one of the oracles of Mahaska county. His duties as first clerk of the county brought him in contact

with its pioneers and territory in such a manner as to afford him a more thorough knowledge of the very early history of Mahaska, than any other man now living. Sometimes Mr. Williams is induced by his friends, publicly, or in a small circle, to narrate his early experience and reminiscences which he can do in a most irresistible manner. The judge is not fond of making a speech, not for the reason which kept "Single Speech Hamilton" in the background, but from an unassuming and retiring disposition, and a probable under estimation of his own abilities, for the judge can make a good address. This peculiarity, the modesty of Mr. Williams, is illustrated by the following anecdote:

In an early day when he was running for County Clerk and without any opposing candidate, he was, after much persuasion, induced to go out with a campaign speaker from abroad, to hold a meeting in a school house in one of the border townships. While on the way the stranger asked Williams how the Whig ticket was going to run in the county?

"Oh, I guess all right, unless it be the clerk," said M. T.

"Clerk! why, what is the matter with that? are you not popular, Williams?"

"No, not very, I guess. Some of the Democrats are finding fault."

"Well, who is running against you?"

"Oh—well—ahem—oh—there is not anybody else running in particular."

Of course the laugh was on the agitated independent candidate, with no opponent in the field.

Mr. Williams has served two terms in the Iowa legislature, beginning with 1854 and 1862. He was one of three commissioners appointed to locate the capital of Polk county, in 1846. One of these did not appear, and another was taken sick while on the expedition, so that the act of locating Des Moines City was substantially the work of Mr. Williams alone. He was a trustee of the State Insane Asylum for six years, from 1868 till 1874, and in this position rendered the State good service. We are informed by one who knows, that to a plan of Mr. Williams', the visitor to the beautiful grounds of that institution is indebted for the fine avenue and serpentine drive by which the asylum is approached—an external adornment which commands the admiration of the explorer above all things else there to be seen.

To the stranger Mr. Williams seems somewhat reserved and uncommunicative, but to those who know his peculiarities he is in their eyes the essence of geniality and good nature. Socially he is most entertaining, and is one of those good hearted old men whom young people feel like calling "Uncle," and who is grandfather to all good little children. His enjoyment of company is proverbial, nor do his friends suffer him to be lonely. He is fond of reading, especially of current and magazine literature.

The *minutes* of his life, as given on another page, show him to have been a constant worker, and one who has attended strictly to his own affairs. Mr. W. is not what would be termed a *positive* man. He does not surprise nor startle people. No man has a more honorable record. Few men have not more enemies.

Mr. Williams is now living in Oskaloosa, and is its oldest inhabitant. He enjoys a good law practice and the comforts of a well deserved and pleasant home.

As has been stated, the organizing sheriff of the county and the bailiff of

this first court was Wm. Edmundson. This gentleman has a history quite intimately connected with early times in Mahaska, and of considerable interest in and of itself.

Mr. Edmundson was a Kentuckian, born in Harrison county, in that State, October 7, 1805. Here he spent his boyhood, and enjoyed a good common school education, but never attended college. When a young man of 22, he removed with his father's family to Putnam county, Indiana, and subsequently to Rockville, in that State. From this place, in 1832, he enlisted with a company, raised in Park and the adjoining county, for the Black Hawk war. The company reached the scene of trouble, but we believe was not actively engaged. The most celebrated event in the expedition was the ridiculous fright of a boasting captain over a sham ambush prepared by his own party. The expedition lasted about three months.

After his return, Edmundson took a boat-load of provisions to New Orleans. Here he sold these to a speculator, who took them to Texas, and Mr. Edmundson went with him to secure his pay. This speculator proved to be a sharper, and Mr. Edmundson staid with him some eighteen months before he recovered the price of his cargo. During this time Edmundson's people in Indiana knew nothing of his whereabouts, as he had determined not to write home, nor return until he could come back with a good report of his expedition. He was in Texas at the time of the revolution in that State.

In 1836 young Edmundson's father having died in Indiana, the entire family removed to Des Moines county, Iowa, where William engaged in farming. Here he served several years as justice of the peace, and one year as county commissioner. January 25, 1838, he married Miss Priscilla Depew, of Park county, Indiana. This wife died May 31, 1843, leaving two children, James D. and William.

Leaving the little boys with their sister, Mr. Edmundson removed to Fairfield, and in the same year, 1843, to Mahaska county, where he made a claim and commenced "keeping back" on the same, not far from what was known as Auburn.

His appointment as first sheriff and justice of the peace in Mahaska diverted his attention from farming, and after serving in these capacities some six years, in 1850, he, with his brother David, went to California, and remained there until the spring of 1855, from which time he made his home in Oskaloosa. It should have been mentioned that Mr. Edmundson represented the county in the Iowa legislature during the session of 1847-8, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Smith. He died at Albia, Monroe county, September, 1862, where he had gone on a business trip.

In Mr. Edmundson's character there were many things to admire, and some things unfortunate. He was an honest and upright citizen, and inspired the confidence of his friends. He was fine looking and intelligent, fond of reading, and of good attainments. He was a dreamer, and somewhat visionary. To some extent he lacked decision and executive force, though he made a good sheriff. He was not a man of strong affection, nor eminent social qualities, though when in the spirit was an excellent talker.

The following is the first marriage license appearing on the county records:

SAMUEL C. NICHOLSON,
ELEANOR MAY.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
MAHASKA COUNTY. } ss.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To any person duly authorized to solemnize marriages in said county, greeting:

You are hereby authorized to solemnize marriage between Mr. Samuel C. Nicholson and Miss Eleanor May, and this shall be your voucher, and make due return thereof within three months from this date.

Given under my hand, with the temporary seal of the district court of said county affixed at Oskaloosa, this 30th day of May, A. D. 1844.

M. T. WILLIAMS, Clerk D. C. M. Co.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
MAHASKA COUNTY. } ss.

I certify that on the second day of June, 1844, at the house of Alexander May, in said county, I solemnized the rites of matrimony between Samuel C. Nicholson, of said county, twenty-five years of age, and Miss Eleanor May, of the said county, aged nineteen years.

LEVI BAINBRIDGE,
Justice of the Peace.

However, the parties above mentioned lived west of the present boundaries of Mahaska county, and, in point of fact, the first marriage in the county was that of George Lienrance and Amanda Jared, who became "one flesh" through the offices of George N. Duncan, justice of the peace, on June 6, 1844. The clerk of the court, M. T. Williams, informs us that he has a very distinct recollection of issuing the license in this case. He carried the office in his hat and vest pocket, and when called on by the trembling young Lienrance for this document, the dignified clerk sat down on a log just southwest of the square, and, with the tricks of a legerdemain, drew forth from his hat a writing-desk, paper, pen and ink, the seal of the court and a territorial Code, proceeded to write out the necessary instrument under a blazing sun, and a vaulted roof, such as few clerk's offices of the present day can rival in its silvery splendor, and delicate, cloud-like frescoing.

We are informed of the case of the marriage of one Jerry Libby, to a Miss Higgenbotham, on Middle creek, in which the pioneer justice performed the ceremony just as a magistrate would administer an oath—requiring the parties, with the uplifted hand, solemnly to "swear to take this man or woman," etc., a performance which excited no little merriment among the guests present. Thus knots were tied in various ways, and Hymen's altar was served by butchering priests in the early days of Mahaska.

The first bill of divorce found on the records of Mahaska county is dated November 15, 1845, in case of Rebecca Ash *versus* Thomas Ash, in which the court granted the petition, and declared the complainant to be the innocent and injured party.

Following a marriage notice in the columns of the *Herald* of the early times we have this sample, which will prove interesting, as showing to what ethereal flights the pioneer poet essayed when inspired by the marriage of a widower friend:

Though Daniel was old,
He concluded to marry;
And off to see Sarah,
He went without tarry.

And Sarah being willing,
To a bargain they agreed,
And up to the altar
Daniel Sarah did lead.

The knot was then tied,
The work is now done;
And old Father Daniel
And Sarah are one.

In justice to the author of this it should be stated that this poem was a communication, and not an editorial effort.

The election of August, 1844, resulted in the choice of the following officers: Sheriff, Wm. Edmundson; Commissioner Clerk, John W. Cunningham; Recorder, Wm. Pilgrim; Surveyor, David Stump; Commissioner, Simon Drouillard; Treasurer, W. D. Canfield. About 350 votes were cast at this election.

MAHASKA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The only court house ever possessed by Mahaska county was built during the winter of 1844-5. Mr. James Edgar, the father of Wm. S. Edgar, Esq., had the contract for building. The means were secured by the sale of town lots, the proceeds of which were by law set apart for the purpose of erecting a court house and jail. The building was a frame structure, about 28x50 feet, two stories high, the second floor being used as offices. The timbers were raised by the settlers who assembled for that purpose on a certain day, when they had a regular frontier frolic. The building was occupied for almost all purposes imaginable, church, opera house, court room, etc., being comfortably seated with ordinary benches. An Indian dance which took place there in the winter of '48-'49 will doubtless be remembered by some readers of this history who were eye witnesses. The building was occupied by the county as a court room till 1855. It was built on the ground now occupied by the savings bank, and a little more than two years ago it was moved west on High street, where it is now known as the Oskaloosa House. Some wag gave it the name "Noe's Ark" and it is well known by that name to most Oskaloosa citizens. For a number of years previous to its sale the old court house was leased to various commercial purposes, first to H. Tredick & Co., in 1859, and afterward to Mitchell Wilson, to whom it was sold June 7, 1867, for \$3,800.

The question of building a new court house has been agitated a number of times. The present county offices are scattered through different blocks in the business parts of Oskaloosa. They are difficult of access, hard for strangers and persons from other parts of the county to find. The records, although most of them are in fair vaults, are much more subject to fire than if they were in a substantial and fire-proof court house; and the rents of these offices is almost, if not quite, the amount required as interest on bonds to build a good court house. These considerations have brought the question of a county court house before the people a number of times. At the October election of 1877 the matter was submitted to the voters of the county, as follows:

1. Shall the board of supervisors of said county be authorized to order the erection of a Court House within the corporate limits of Oskaloosa, in said county, to cost when completed not to exceed the sum of \$75,000?

2. For the purpose of raising the money with which to erect said Court House, shall the board of supervisors be authorized to issue and negotiate bonds of the county to the amount of \$75,000, drawing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, of

which amount 20 per cent shall be due in three years, 20 per cent in five years, 20 per cent in eight years, and the remainder due in ten years from the date of the issuance thereof?

3. For the purpose of paying said bonds and interest at maturity, shall the board of supervisors of said county be authorized to levy an annual tax not exceeding two and one-half mills on the dollar of the taxable property of said county, and continue the levy of such rate of tax or so much thereof as may be necessary, from year to year, until said bonds and the interest thereon shall be paid?

All those voting for said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots substantially the words "For Court House, bonds and tax." and all those voting against the proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against Court House, bonds and tax."

The result of the ballot was 995 ballots in favor of the proposition and 2866 ballots against the same. This decided answer, of course, will postpone the question for a period, at least until times are better. The county owns certain lots east of the Square, in Oskaloosa, which have been talked of as a court house site, but the *location*, as well as the building, is a question of the future.

COUNTY JAIL.

The first jail of Mahaska county was built in 1845. It was a log structure, and stood on lot 1, block 6, where the present jail is located. This was quite a rude structure, but answered the requirements of a peaceful county for a little more than ten years. A prisoner named Sam Lester, confined in this jail for larceny, excited more or less admiration for his mechanical skill in boring his way out by means of an ordinary augur, and this in the dark. After his escape the building was plated with iron.

The present jail was built by J. M. Byers, in 1857, at a cost of \$9,000. The building is a two story brick and stone, about forty feet square, and contains ample room for the keeper's family, besides the cells. The latter are nine in number, five being on the first floor and four on the second. The lower ones are of stone. The floor is laid with six-inch flag stones, and under these is a four-foot layer of broken rock run together with cement. The walls are of hard limestone, two feet thick, each stone extending through the wall, and with cast iron balls between every joint, to prevent sawing out. The upper cells are of brick.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in Mahaska county was opened in September, 1844. It was kept by Miss Semira A. Hobbs, now Mrs. T. G. Phillips, of Oskaloosa. This school was located about two miles east of the present town of Oskaloosa, surrounded by the wilderness of a new country. Mrs. Phillips tells us that on her way to school she frequently saw wolves and deer, the latter of which were so tame they would not flee from her approach. Nor was the wilderness without more marked than the rustic air which awaited her at the end of her walk. The school house had been built by the voluntary labor of the settlers. It was constructed of round linn timber, was about sixteen feet square, and was floored with puncheon floor. An opening about five by six feet answered for the fire place. The chimney was built of sod, and stood outside the building. That it might not be all darkness within, a log was left out on either side, and an elongated window, one by twelve feet was formed, and to mellow the light these openings were covered by greased paper. These probably answered the purpose of stained

glass in modern school houses, and kept the urchins from gazing at the buffalo feeding on the distant hill, etc.! A large opening opposite the fire place afforded a means of entrance and exit, and a large coverlet hung over this rendered the absence of the door itself doubly conspicuous. A punch-eon writing desk and puncheon seats completed the furniture. This school afforded opportunity of improvement to about twenty pupils, for whose instruction Miss Hobbs received \$1.25 *per capita* for a session of thirteen weeks.

During the winter following Samuel Caldwell opened a school in Oskaloosa, in the house of Mr. A. G. Phillips.

PROBATE COURT.

John White was the first Probate Judge, and held his first term of court in Oct., 1844. The following is from the first record:

TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
MAHASKA COUNTY. }

PROBATE OFFICE.

October 3, 1844.

At a special term of the Probate Court in and for said county, it is ordered that the lettered side of a half dime of American silver can be adopted as the temporary seal of this court, to be used by this court till a permanent seal be provided for the same.

Ordered, That Van B. Delashmutt be and he is hereby appointed administrator of the estate of John Hemisphere, late of this county, deceased, and that Geo. W. Jones and John Rose be appointed appraisers of said estate.

Ordered, That this court adjourn until Monday next, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN WHITE,
Probate Judge.

The following is a copy of first inventory and appraisement made in the county, being of the estate of Robert Curry, and filed Nov. 25, 1844:

2 cows	appraised at	\$ 17.00
1 heifer	" "	7.00
2 calves	" "	3.00
5 pigs	" "	2.50
1 sow	" "	2.00
1 yoke of oxen	" "	35.00
1 black mare	" "	30.00
1 wagon	" "	65.00
5 stands of bees	" "	10.00
3 plows	" "	5.00
2 log chains	" "	4.00
1 pair stretchers	" "	1.50
1 set of harness	" "	10.00
1 saddle, bridle and saddle bags	appraised at	4.00
2 axes	" "	1.00
2 iron wedges	" "	1.00
1 lot of irons	" "	2.00
3 drawing knives	" "	1.00
1 hand saw	" "	1.00
1 gun	" "	8.00
300 bu. of corn @ 25c	" "	75.00
3 hoes	" "	50
2 singletrees	" "	50
Improvement on claim	" "	90.00
Amount of appraisement		\$305.50

This list is given as showing the implements, etc., held by early claim-holders, and valuation at that day. In the records the addition is as above, being in error \$71.50.

LETTERS OF 1846-7.

A certain Joseph Bailey, of Carlton, York county, Eng., came to this country in 1842, and was one of the first settlers near Oskaloosa. Said Bailey died in August, 1847, and in settlement of his estate two letters were filed with the Probate Judge of Mahaska county, which were written to England by said Bailey as below indicated, from which we make the following extracts:

OSKALOOSA, Aug. the 5th, 1846.

Dear brother:

* * * * *

I wrote you that I had bought me one hundred and sixty acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land. When our government lines were run and surveyed Mr. James C Morgan attempted to take the advantage of me, and my woodland from me. I cut down trees and James Morgan cut and split them up. I sued him before the squire and beat him; then he appealed it to the District Court, and I then not being satisfied, he was going to take advantage by pre-emption, but in this I got the start and beat him again. He also tried to take my prairie. Now you will want to know what is meant by pre-emption. It is a law made by the Congress of the United States called the pre-emption law, granting a person the privilege, after land is surveyed, of building a house and moving into it; and then, by notifying the opposite party, if there is any dispute, he will attend at the office with a witness to prove that he has fulfilled the law. I filed my intention to become a citizen of the United States of America; if I had not done so I could not have held my land. I have entered one eighty of woodland, and on the 4th of July I entered one hundred and sixty of prairie. My land I have made safe now. I paid one hundred dollars for my prairie; one for my timber.

* * * * *

I feel thankful that I have got to a free country. A land of plenty and a free country where all are free men—one as good as another. I am well pleased with Iowa. It is the best land that I ever saw. It is far before Wisconsin or Illinois. I live a mile and a quarter north of Oskaloosa. Henry Blackburn lives one mile out of town. I am boarding with one Jonathan Dillon. Our farms join. Mr. Dillon is a fine man, and his wife too. They are Methodists. Both belong to the church. There has been a Methodist camp-meeting one mile and a half from us. It held four days. It was held in the woods. They bought five acres of land for that purpose. Members of the church build tents to live in during the meeting. People come from far and near to that meeting. They have great times in chanting. There were about 32 joined the church at that great time. I got in my harvest and had only seven acres wet. I beat most of the farmers in a wheat crop this year. Wheat was good in Mahaska and some other counties.

* * * * *

We have four stores, two blacksmiths, two tailors, one druggist, two doctors. It is sickly this season; a great deal of fever and ague. * * * Best regards to brother Eli. He wanted to know if it would do for him to leave England. I would advise him to come to America, and I will write him all he pleases to hear about it.

Your affectionate brother,
JOSEPH BAILEY.

OSKALOOSA, June the 3d, 1847.

Dear brother:

* * * * *

We have been blessed with reasonable crops. Wheat is worth 50 cents; Indian corn 15 to 20 cents; oats 18 to 20; potatoes from 37 to 50 cents per bushel; flour is worth two dollars per hundred; beef is worth four or five dollars per hundred; bacon from six to eight dollars per hundred; butter six cents per pound; eggs four to five cents per dozen; chickens from 8 to 12 cents apiece; I mean tame chickens, for we have thousands of wild prairie chickens, that devour a portion of our crops; they are as large as the tame chicken; I can drive up thousands of them in a gang. We have wild turkeys and pheasants, deer, bears, foxes, wild-cats, wolves, which catch our sheep, birds of various description, all of which I have full liberty to hunt. Sheep are worth \$1.50 per head; oxen from 30 to 50 dollars per yoke; cows are worth from \$10 to \$12 per head; two-year-olds are worth from 6 to 7 dollars; yearlings are worth \$4; calves are worth in the fall \$2; horses are worth from 40 to 60 dollars. Prairie breaking is worth 2 dollars per acre. Timber is worth from one dollar to \$1.50 per acre. I will give the prices of labor: carpenters are worth from \$1.50 to \$2 per day; common labor on a farm is worth from \$8 to \$10 per month.

* * * * *

The common crop of wheat per acre is from 18 to 22 bushels; Indian corn from 40 to 60

bushels. The raising of this grain is something new to you, of which I will give you the description: First the land must be well broken or plowed up; then it must be crossed both ways with a horse and plow about four feet apart, so as to leave it in rows both ways; the last time crossing the corn is dropped at the crossing, and then it must be ploughed two or three times at least. In sowing wheat we sow from one to one and one-half bushels, and sometimes it is too thick. The winters sometimes freeze out our wheat.

* * * * *

I will let you know that our land needs no draining. I intend to build on my land when I get able. Tea is worth one dollar per pound; sugar 12 cents; coffee 12 cents; tobacco from 12 to 50 cents; broadcloth from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per yard; blankets from \$3.00 to \$5.00; flannels 50 cents. I drink for a beverage cold water, and sometimes coffee. I will tell you how much team it takes to break prairie; it takes 4 yoke of good oxen and a steer and one cow, two men and a big plough. That is the way prairie is broken in this country. Crow for the people of Oscaloosa: 6 stores, 2 groceries, 2 taverns, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 cabinet maker, 8 house carpenters, 2 shoemakers, 4 tailors, 3 doctors, six lawyers, 1 meeting-house. The Methodists hold a camp meeting on the 11th of this month within two miles of me.

* * * * *

JOSEPH BAILEY.

TOWNSHIPS.

On the 7th of January, 1845, the Commissioners divided Mahaska county into fourteen townships, as follows:

1. White Oak township.

Ordered, That congressional townships number 74 and 75 north, 14 west, shall form one township, to be known by the name of White Oak township, and the place of holding election to be at the house of Mat. Kinsman.

2. Harrison township.

Ordered, That congressional township 74 north, 15 west, shall form one township, to be known by the name of Harrison, and the place of holding election at Samuel Tibbets'.

3. Spring Creek township.

Ordered, That congressional township 75 north, 15 west, shall form a township to be known by the name of Spring Creek township, and the place of holding election to be at the house of Edwin Mitchell.

4. Monroe township.

Ordered, That congressional township 75 north, 14 west, and that part of township 75 north, 15 west, that lies north of Skunk river, shall form a township to be known by the name of Monroe township, and the place of holding election to be at the house of M. P. Crowder.

5. Union township.

Ordered, That congressional townships 77 and 78 north, 14 and 15 west, and township 78 north, 13 west, shall form a township to be known by the name of Union township, and the place of holding election to be at the house of Nathan Brown.

6. Des Moines township.

Ordered, That congressional township 74 north, 16 west, shall form a township to be known by the name of Des Moines township, and the place of holding election to be at the house of John Stumbo.

Ordered, That the part of township 74 north, 17 west, which lies north of the Des Moines river, be attached to Des Moines township.

7. Oskaloosa township.

Ordered, That congressional township 75 north, 16 west, shall form a township to be known by the name, Oskaloosa township, and the place of holding election at Oskaloosa.

8. Madison township.

Ordered, That congressional townships 76, 77 and 78 north, and 16 west, and that part of township 76 north, 15 west, which lies south of Skunk river, shall form a township to be known by the name of Madison township, and the place of holding election to be at the house of George N. Duncan.

9. Jefferson township.

Ordered, That congressional townships 74 and 75 north, 17 west, the part of which lies south of the Des Moines river, shall form a township to be known by the name of Jefferson township.

10. Jackson township.

Ordered, That congressional townships 76, 77 and 78 north, 17 west, and that part of township 75 north, 17 west, which lies north of the Des Moines river, shall form a township to be known by the name of Jackson township, and the place of holding election shall be at the house of Benjamin T. Lonsberry.

11. Cedar township.

Ordered, That the surveyed congressional township which lies south of the Des Moines river shall form a township which shall be known by the name of Cedar township.

12. English River township.

Ordered, That the unsurveyed township which lies south of the Des Moines river shall be known by the name of English River township.

13. Lake township.

Ordered, That congressional townships 76 and 77 north, 18 west, and that part of 75 north and 18 west which lies north of the Des Moines river shall constitute a township to be known by the name of Lake township, the place of holding election to be at the house of Levi Bainbridge.

14. White Breast township.

Ordered, That all the unsurveyed part north of the Des Moines river shall constitute a township to be known by the name of White Breast township. Place of holding election to be at ——— Phillips'.

By comparing these descriptions with the county map it will be observed that the territory above described included a part of Monroe and Poweshiek counties. Subsequently, after the settlement and organization of these counties, Mahaska was divided into the present number of townships (15) corresponding for the most part with the congressional townships, save in the case of Oskaloosa township, which was combined with Spring Creek, and formed a single township, about twice the usual size.

Cedar, Richland, Prairie, Pleasant Grove, White Oak and Black Oak townships are so named on account of certain physical features. The source of the remaining names is obvious, most being in honor of different presidents of the United States.

The township lines were run in 1843, and the section lines during the years 1844 and 1845.

We make the following extracts from the commissioner's books:

July 9, 1845.

Ordered, That the clerk of the board of commissioners of Mahaska county, be authorized to negotiate a loan of two hundred dollars on the faith and credit of the town lot fund, for the purpose of entering the quarter section of land on which the seat of justice of said county is located, and to obtain the money on as good terms as he can, not to exceed twelve per cent per annum.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, } MAHASKA COUNTY. }		TREASURER'S REPORT.	<i>July 8, 1845.</i>
Whole amount of taxes for A. D. 1844.....			\$505.63
Collected.....			361.99
Leaving a balance unpaid of.....			\$143.64
Fines collected.....			15.00

WM. D. CANFIELD,
Treasurer of Mahaska Co.

Probably the treasurer of 1945, as he distributes his hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, among the various departments of bridge, school, road, insane, contingent, poor, and a half a score more funds of the machinery of county government, in that day will look back over a century upon this report as incredible, or sigh for the day when one-tenth of his present salary was sufficient to maintain the county, while the treasurer had plenty of time to run a boarding house for his amusement, instead of racking him brain over columns of figures as long as one side of the county.

The best paid man of his day, seemed to have been the prosecuting attorney, as witness the following entry:

Allowed, Edward Thomas the sum of one hundred dollars for services as prosecuting attorney during the year 1844, and half the year 1845.

August 5, 1845.

The loan of two hundred dollars, above mentioned, was negotiated by J. W. Cunningham, clerk, from William Wilson, to whom was given the note of the commissioners, Harmon Davis, A. S. Nichols and Jacob H. Majors, with interest at 12 per cent per annum until paid:

TERRITORY OF IOWA, { ss.
MAHASKA COUNTY. }

This day, August 11, 1845. O. P. Higgenbotham and Thomas Buxton, having each received the same number of votes for the office of county surveyor, appeared at the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners, and waived the necessity of having written notices served on them, and said tie was publicly decided by lot as the law directs, and Thomas Buxton was duly elected.

The territory west of Mahaska county under its jurisdiction, was probably greater than most persons now realize. The following entry shows the jurisdiction of the county commissioners to extend to the point where Des Moines city is now located.

Ordered, That John Scott be permitted to keep a ferry across the Des Moines river at the mouth of Raccoon river, near Ft. Des Moines, by the said Scott paying the sum of ten dollars into the county treasury, and the clerk be authorized to give the said Scott license for one year from this date, and the said John Scott is hereby authorized to receive the following rates of ferriage:

Two horses and wagon.....	37½ cts.
Four horses and wagon.....	.50 "
One man and horse.....	.18¾ "
Single horse.....	.10 "
Cattle, per head.....	.08 "
Sheep and hogs, per head.....	.05 "
Footman.....	.10 "

The following *intemperate* entries occur during the spring term of 1846:

Received, of Jno. W. Jones, fifty dollars for grocery license from April 8, 1846 to April 8, 1847.

Oskaloosa, April 12, 1846.

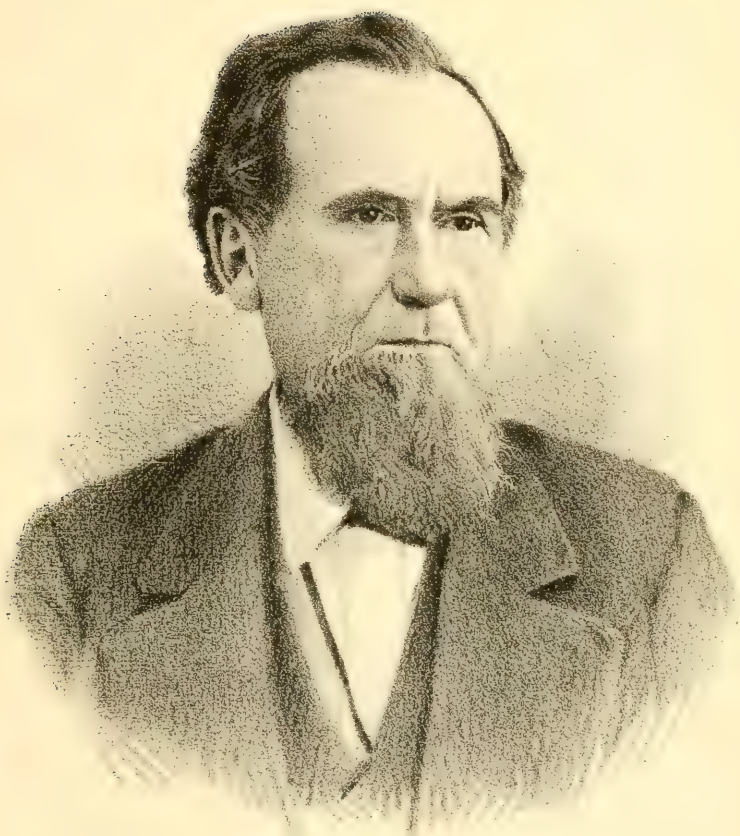
Received, of Whetstone & Metter, fifty dollars to keep a grocery in Oskaloosa for one year from the 11th day of March, 1846.

March 11, 1846:

HENRY TEMPLE,
Treasurer, Mahaska Co

Joseph Tally, was licensed to keep a ferry at a point called Tally's ford, being across the Des Moines river, on the same terms as that of Jno. Scott, above mentioned.

The assessment for county tax during 1846, was five mills on the dollar, and fifty cents on each poll. Territorial tax for the same year was three-



Yours Truly
Wm J. Smith

fourths of one mill. For school purposes a levy of five mills was made, this being the first mention of a school tax.

The assessed valuation of property in Mahaska county, for the year 1846, was \$85,871.00.

Whence:

County tax.....	\$429.35½
671 Polls at fifty cents on each poll.....	335.50
School tax.....	429.35½
Total.....	\$1194.21

March 5, 1847.

Ordered. By the board, that all that part of Union township, lying in the county of Poweshiek, be and is hereby stricken off from Union township, and that the whole of Poweshiek county shall constitute one election township, to be called Poweshiek township, and that the place of holding elections in said township shall be at the house of Mahlon Woodward.

At a session of the board April 12, 1847, the following was passed:

Ordered. By the board, that after this date there shall be no license granted for the retailing of ardent spirits within the limits of Mahaska county, the poll books having been opened and the votes counted by the clerk in the presence of the board, and a majority of sixty-five votes found to have been cast at the April election against a grocery license.

During the same term occurs the following entry:

It having appeared from the poll books of the election held on the 5th day of April that a tie vote existed between John H. Wyatt and Allen Gibson, for the office of justice of the peace in and for Union township, and between Alexander Job and Geo. N. Duncan for the same office in Madison township; therefore, after previous notice having been given each of them by me that I would decide by lot which of them should be entitled to a certificate of election, on the 21st day of April it was decided that Allen Gibson should receive a certificate for Union township and Geo. N. Duncan for Madison township.

Previous to the summer of 1845 a bounty of fifty cents each was paid on wolf scalps, and during the winter of 1844-5 we find that the county commissioners issued no less than sixty-two orders, in amounts from fifty cents to \$4.50, in payment for scalps. This was found a rather heavy drain upon a light treasury, and the bounty was abolished July 7, 1845.

For the year 1845 the amount of taxable property in the county was \$64,273. The county tax collected on this at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was \$321.36½. Territorial tax at $\frac{1}{2}$ mill on the dollar, \$32.13. Number of polls was six hundred and fifteen. The poll tax being fifty cents, the revenue from this source was \$307.50, making the entire county revenue for 1845 \$628.86½. The expenditures for the same year were \$857.46. The deficit was probably paid in county orders, which in the early times were worth from sixty to eighty cents on the dollar.

LAND SALES.

For all points in the southern half of Mahaska county the land office was at Fairfield, Iowa, and for the northern portion of the county the land agency was located at Iowa city. The first settlements were made in the southern end of the county, and the first land sales at Fairfield were held in July, 1846. Those who had entered claims were banded together for mutual protection. The sale of Spring Creek township took place July 4th. About forty different persons were in attendance from this township. For the most part these proceeded on foot, the entire distance being upward of

forty miles. Each settler was armed with a hickory club, and the endeavor was to appear as rustic as possible. One of the number, Mr. A. S. Nichols, was appointed as bidder, and the land was sold by eighty-acre lots. As soon as an individual's claim was put up he took his place beside Mr. Nichols, who immediately bid it off at \$1.25 per acre. There was no competition, and the sales went off very rapidly. After the auction each man stepped up and paid over the cash, when the whole party turned homeward. It was the general understanding that if any outsiders should bid over \$1.25 he would be made to understand the use of hickory clubs. No such bids were offered. The nearest approach to a difficulty was in the case of the claim of Thomas Stafford, one of the founders of the Quaker settlement, who had settled upon an abandoned claim about one or two miles east of Oskaloosa. Mr. Stafford, belonging to a society of strong peace principles, had kept aloof from the club men, and really had no claim to their protection. This, perhaps, emboldened the men who had abandoned the claim now improved by Stafford, for they appeared at Fairfield and made their boast that they would bid against the Quaker. The club men, however, appointed a committee to wait upon the intruders, and the matter was quietly settled before the time of sale, partly by reason of the political considerations and partly by the threatening front of the settlers. The number of acres sold in Spring Creek township on that day was 11,350.

CLUB LAW.

As has been already indicated, the early settlers in Mahaska county, as elsewhere, were banded together in clubs for mutual protection, and to prevent the encroachment of land speculators. These clubs existed in almost every community, and the claim rights of the settlers were regulated by what was called the claim law, that had its origin in Jefferson county, and was in a certain sense sanctioned by the legislature in 1839.

It must be remembered by the reader that some regulation for protection and justice, and for the settlement of disputes beyond the courts of justice, was necessary in those days, for courts were frequently fifty miles from the place of dispute, and difficult of access. That the modern Mahaskian may understand the by-laws under which their forefathers administered the claim law, we give the following sample document providing for the regulation of a settlers' club:

WHEREAS, It has become a custom in the Western States, as soon as the Indian title to public lands has been extinguished by the general government, for the citizens of the United States to settle on and improve said lands, and heretofore the improvement and claim of the settler to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres has been respected by both the citizens and laws of Iowa.

Resolved, That we will protect all citizens upon the public lands in the peaceable possession of their claims to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres for two years after the land sales, and longer if necessary.

Resolved, That if any person or persons shall enter the claim of any settler, that he or they shall immediately deed it back again to said settler, and wait three years without interest.

Resolved, That if he refuse to comply with the above requisitions, he shall be subject to such punishment as the settlers see fit to inflict.

Resolved, That we will remove any person or persons who may enter the claim of any settler and settle upon it, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, even if their removal should lead to bloodshed, being compelled to do so for our own common safety, that we may not be driven by ruthless speculators from our firesides and homes.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to settle all difficulties that may arise.

Resolved, That any settler who may have signed these by-laws, and refuses to render ser-

vice when called upon by the proper officers, and without reasonable excuse, shall be fined the sum of ten dollars, to be divided among those that may have rendered the service necessary.

In one case a speculator from Iowa City, probably to his sorrow, discovered the truthfulness of the third of the above resolutions. He had entered and purchased the claim of a settler in the eastern part of the county, and when remonstrated with showed no conciliating disposition. A committee of five was sent to Iowa City to interview the gentleman. He was brought to Mahaska county, stoutly declaring he would not deed the land to the settler. Moral suasion failed. The club met. The speculator was taken to the banks of the Skunk. His feet were tied and he was thrown into the water with a rope attached to his body. Of course he was helpless, and sank. In a few moments he was pulled out, but still was quite sure he would not make a deed. A second experience and he was equally certain. A third, a little longer, and yet he thought not, but being informed that the next time he would soak over night, he concluded to succumb. He made the deed and received the full price paid for his land, less the amount necessary to pay the time and expense of settling his case, and the whisky drank by the crowd during the time of his inquisition.

Frequently in the early history of the county the action of the club was necessary in the settlement of small disputes and the protection of claimants. The most celebrated case of claim settlements in the county is familiarly known as the

MAJORS CLAIM WAR.

This took place in Jackson township, now called Scott. The Majors family, consisting of several brothers, two sisters, and their widowed mother, emigrated to Scott township, in 1844—the different members of the family making claims, there became quite a community of the same name, afterward known as the Majors settlement.

Jacob H. Majors was the most prominent of the family, having been one of the county commissioners elected in 1845. He entered the lands for the entire family at the land sales, after which he also entered some claims belonging to John Gillaspy, Jacob Miller and Peter Parsons, in 1848. Though Majors claimed he did not know these were claims, he failed to make restitution, and, of course, the club held a meeting and passed a resolution denouncing his action and decided on a general coercive movement to force a settlement if Majors did not "give in" upon remonstrance. Majors was not easily persuaded, and upon a certain date appointed, the several neighboring clubs met at Majors' house. The crowd met in the morning to find that Majors had gone to Oskaloosa to attend a meeting of the county commissioners, and a messenger was sent desiring his presence for a peaceable settlement. Later a second messenger was sent, informing him that if he did not appear before sunrise next morning his property would be destroyed. But Majors was fearless and incorrigible and did not make his appearance as desired.

At night some of the crowd went home, but most of them camped upon the ground determined to have some sort of settlement, though probably not at that time very strongly in favor of the violent measures which followed.

In the morning some of Majors' out-buildings were set on fire, and some hogs killed and thrown in the well by the more impulsive of the mob, who were disposed to do something more tangible than the making of

threats. Majors hearing of the destruction of his property promised to deed the land in dispute to the claimants, and on this promise the mob dispersed.

But in a few days Majors' boldness led him to the rash resolution, not only to violate his promise, but to prosecute the leaders of the mob for whom he secured warrants of arrest. Peter Parsons was taken to Oskaloosa and reported to be in jail. The report was circulated that the sheriff of Mahaska county had warrants for the arrest of a number of others,

From the previous action of the settlers the reader will not be surprised to learn that the indignation against Majors was wide-spread and of such intensity that prudence kept Majors out of the way of the settlers as much as possible.

A rendezvous for the settlers was appointed at Durham's Ford, and on a certain Sunday morning they assembled there in large numbers. Here they remained until Monday morning, and large accessions to their ranks swelled their number to about five hundred. In military order, with arms, flag, and a band of military music, the army started for Oskaloosa, some on foot and some on horseback. The army reached the county seat about the time set for the trial of Parsons. The arms were stacked in wagons under guard, and the cavalry and infantry formed in the public square. Upon this rather formidable demonstration the trial of Parsons was indefinitely postponed and he was released, though he had not been confined in jail as had been reported among the settlers.

A meeting was called and the citizens of Oskaloosa invited to be present. I. C. Curtis was first spokesman in behalf of the settlers, and R. R. Harbour in behalf of the authorities. Various speeches from both sides were made occupying most of the afternoon. Majors was secreted during this time in a room on the west side of the square and was within hearing of the speakers. We believe it was Judge Seevers who finally proposed to the crowd that Majors should make a promise to deed back the land, in consideration of which they would disband and return to their homes. This was acquiesced in by the army, and Van Delashmutt, by Majors' request, went his security for the fulfillment of his promise. The crowd returned to their homes and Majors made the deeds.

Here the matter might have rested if Majors had been a man of any discretion. But the desire for revenge was strong, and nursing his wrongs only sent the iron deeper into his soul. Again, he filed informations against his persecutors, but by the aid of friendly informants, they had little difficulty in evading arrest, the sheriff too being on the side of the settlers. Majors was repeatedly advised not to appear against them, but without avail. His obstinacy angered the club men quite deeply.

About this time Majors was employed in a saw-mill belonging to Hallowell, and located near the mouth of Cedar creek. Here a committee of the club were sent after him with instructions to seize him and bring him to Knoxville.

Majors was here sawing his own lumber, and carried a gun with him whenever he left the mill, so that great caution was necessary in making the arrest without bloodshed. The men secreted themselves near by, and one of them, being a stranger to Majors, was sent as a decoy who was to engage his attention until the others could steal in and seize him. The ruse was successful, and while the stranger was making inquiry of Majors in regard to stray horses which he pretended to be hunting, and got be-

tween his victim and the gun, his comrades rushed upon Majors, carried him out of the mill, tied him upon a horse and set out for Knoxville. On their arrival another committee took charge of the prisoner. This committee had blacked faces and were prepared to conceal their identity. By this committee Majors was taken about a mile north of town where a coat of tar and feathers was in waiting. Here "the committee" stripped him of his clothing and applied a coat of tar and feathers to his naked body. Over this they drew his clothing and completed the job by adding another coating of the same, which is said to have added very much to the gentleman's aldermanic proportions. With repeated admonitions not to attempt any further prosecutions, Majors was suffered to return home, from which "dearest spot on earth," it is not necessary to state he was not in a suitable condition to make his appearance into the world for some days.

The incorrigible Majors afterward made further attempts at prosecution, but it was found that even with the courts it was no laughing matter to work against the power of the club. The court house was guarded at time of trial and witnesses and lawyers refused admittance or driven away. Majors succeeded finally in getting several indictments including one against a neighbor named Bush, who was arrested by the authorities and put under bonds to appear.

By arrangement of the club at the time of trial, Bush was not suffered to appear, but another member who greatly resembled Bush in appearance came into court as the prisoner, took his place in the criminal box and plead "not guilty." The suit proceeded, but when it came to proving the identity of the prisoner, the trick was discovered and public sympathy was such that the case was literally laughed out of court.

This joke seemed to have disgusted Majors, for he soon after abandoned the field to the enemy and moved into Missouri, where, a few years ago, he was still residing.

In connection with this incident we have a piece of unwritten history which is rather amusing. Shortly after the mob's first violent measures a meeting of citizens was held in Oskaloosa, presided over by Dr. D. S. Sampsel, in which resolutions were passed censuring the action of the mob—a sort of indignation meeting, in fact. W. T. Smith was chairman of the committee on resolutions. At the August election in 1848, just following the claim difficulty, the Democrats had a ticket in the field, among others composed of M. S. Smith for representative, Theodore Cox for commissioner, George O. Ritchey for sheriff, and W. T. Smith for prosecuting attorney. During the campaign inquiry began to be made among the Whigs for the resolutions passed at the above-mentioned indignation meeting, and framed by W. T. Smith, as chairman of committee. It was thought they would make a damaging campaign document among Scott township Democrats—an opinion which Wm. T. seemed to have shared, for he took care to stow the resolutions carefully away in the bottom of his trunk. Inquiry was made of the recent chairman for his committee resolutions, but he had "mislaidd them," and "would hunt them up in a few days." Several ardent Whigs endeavored to refresh Mr. Smith's memory as to the whereabouts of the missing resolutions, but they were nowhere to be found until after he had stepped into the district attorney's shoes, a good fortune for which he was largely indebted to the voters of Scott and Richland townships.

Moral: None so blind as those who will not see.

EARLY CLIMATE, ETC.

The first two winters following the beginning of the settlement of the county, being those of 1843-44 and 1844-45, were remarkably mild, and of course favored the rapid settlement of the country. The winter of 1848-49 is remembered by the old settlers as the winter of deep snow. The crops were good, and, so far as the agricultural yield was concerned, the first few years were quite prosperous. There was considerable sickness in some parts of the county during 1843 and 1844, being mostly billious fever or ague. Mrs. Geo. N. Duncan informs us that in one instance that she remembers in the summer of '44 she attended the burial of five men in as many consecutive days, whose death resulted from billious fever. This, however, was an exception, and probably sickness did not prevail in Mahaska county to any greater extent than is common in new countries, where rude accommodations are used, and surface water is all that the country affords for drinking purposes until wells are dug or cisterns built.

Wolves were quite numerous and bold when first the white settlers came on the prairies. Russell Peck shot seventeen of the beasts from his cabin door during the winter of '43-'44. The same season Dr. Boyer, who was somewhat of a huntsman, numbered ninety-three scalps as the lawful trophies of his prowess.

For some reason the size of the rivers has been very decidedly lessened since pioneer days. Formerly a saw-mill was run by water power on the Muchakinoek during four or five months of the year, where now, probably, the supply of water is insufficient for as many weeks. The Des Moines was once twice or three times the river it is at present. Boats ascended far beyond Mahaska, and for a considerable portion of the year. The winters, too, are quite perceptibly warmer than they were formerly—so materially has the advance of civilization changed the climate and physical features of the country.

AN EARLY HUNT.

In the fall of 1842, before the treaty of that year had yet been made with the Indians, a party of seven hunters came from Jefferson county up to the Narrows on a two weeks' hunt. Judge Comstock, with his two sons, A. J. and Samuel, and William Pilgrim were of this party. Most of their hunting was done between two streams now known in Oskaaloosa township as Spring creek and Painter creek. These names were given them by this hunting party—Spring creek, because the season of '42 had been very dry, and this stream was fed by several springs of more than ordinary strength; Painter creek, because the hunters heard what they supposed to be the cries of a panther on this stream. In blazing a route across the timber from the Narrows to Skunk river, about a mile this side of the river the blazing party sat down on a fallen linn tree to rest. The party, while sitting there, noticed bees centering in toward the top of the prostrate trunk, and, upon examining the log, found it to contain quite a colony of honey bees. These robbers in human shape took from a nine foot cavity about ten gallons of strained honey. In all, between the two creeks above mentioned, this party found thirty-six bee trees, and secured therefrom two barrels of fine, strained honey. They killed five deer and a number of fowl. Wolves were quite numerous, and shot without difficulty.

A bear and two cubs were killed in 1844, by Samuel and Elijah McMurray, on Painter creek, the only bears ever killed within the present limits of Mahaska, since its occupation by white men.

Judge Comstock and Wm. Pilgrim, during this hunt, prospected for a mill site, and decided upon the location of the present "Warren mill," northeast of Oskaloosa, as a suitable place for a mill, when the country should come into possession of the whites.

The following spring Judge Comstock and Matthew D. Springer set out from Fairfield with a surveyor's compass, and finding, as nearly as possible, the geographical center of the county, in May, 1843, laid out a town about three miles north of what is now Oskaloosa, hoping to secure the county seat on their claim. Of the failure of this location to secure the decision of the commissioners we have already made mention.

During this same month, May, 1843, Judge Comstock and Wm. Pilgrim, having associated in partnership with themselves a practical mill wright, Alex McCleery, they commenced building a mill upon the site chosen the previous fall. This was an odd structure—an open shed covered with clapboards, furnished shelter for the machinery. Everything was made on the ground save some bolts and nails. The gearing and wheels were all of wood, made for the most part, with plane, chisel and ax. The dam was made of brush anchored in the stream and covered by rock; then a layer of rock and another of brush. This was filled in above with dirt. The result was quite a substantial structure, and one which stood for years. In the dry season of the year, when the fish sought deep water, they would attempt to come down over the dam, and would frequently become entangled in the brush. Though this is a "fish story," we are assured that many fine specimens of the funny tribe were caught in this cage by hand. The mill was completed as a saw mill in Jan., 1844, having what was known as sash saw, which would rip twenty-five hundred feet of lumber in twenty-four hours, the mill being operated night and day. This lumber sold at that time for from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred.

A corn cracker was attached to the gearing of the mill—a pair of nigger head burrs, being brought from Cincinnati, capable of grinding about five bushels of corn per hour. A run of French burrs was put in the mill in the fall of 1845, when the proprietors were able to grind flour. To this mill men came from beyond Des Moines. A register was kept of applicants for grists, and each awaited his turn on the list of names. Men have been known to wait eight days for a single grist, so crowded was the work of the mill.

Judge Comstock died in the fall of 1848, and the mill was sold to John White, who, in 1850, sold to D. M. Colville. In 1860 it passed into the hands of Baker and Warren, who took down the old structure, and at a cost of \$15,000 built a fine new mill with three run of stone. Two years later N. Smedley bought this mill, which burned in 1864 with 5000 bushels of wheat. John H. Warren bought the site, and in 1868 built what is now known as "Glendale Mills." This mill is still conducted by Mr. Warren. His three run of stone does both custom and mercantile work.

A MAHASKA COUNTY ROMANCE.

During the winter of 1841-2 there appeared at Iowa City a stranger who

gave his name as Col. Wm. Johnson, and who was accompanied by a young woman whom he represented as his daughter, and whom he called Catharine, or, usually Kit. Both were of more than ordinary strength of character, and well educated. Johnson claimed to have been the hero of the Canadian revolt, which took place in 1838, and was the occasion of considerable diplomatic correspondence, and came so near causing war between Great Britain and the United States. The girl, he stated, was the "queen of a thousand isles," and authentic history so far corroborates his story as to mention the fact that on the St. Lawrence there was a certain young woman who gave aid and assistance to the patriots in this border trouble. Johnson succeeded in cutting quite a figure in Iowa City during the session of the legislature. He was honored by a seat on the floor of the house, and was toasted and banqueted by some of the law-makers of the then State Capital. In 1842 Johnson located at the geographical center of Buchanan county, where he proposed laying out a town, and expected by his fame and prowess to draw around him a band of followers, and secure the county seat. This excited the jealousy of the first settler of that region, Wm. Bennett, a notorious character, who had laid out a village where Quasqueton now stands, and where he hoped to enrich himself by securing the county seat of the new county. Bennett gathered a few congenial spirits about him, went over to Johnson's, loaded up his effects for him, then tied him to a tree and flogged him, though with what severity is unknown, as accounts differ. Johnson went to Marion where he lodged complaints against his persecutors, and the sheriff of Linn county rode up to Quasqueton to arrest Bennett. The latter awaited him at his cabin door, armed with his rifle and a pair of pistols. The sheriff modestly retired and went back for a posse. Bennett and his companions became convinced that they had better leave Quasqueton for a while. On their way to a place of escape they suffered terribly from intense cold. Some of the parties perished, and others were frozen so as to be mutilated for life. This of course aggravated Bennett still more and he and Johnson became deadly foes.

Soon after, Johnson, losing his popularity, left Buchanan county, got in with a gang of horse thieves, and fled to Mahaska county to escape the law, bringing with him the girl Kit, and another man and woman. Johnson seemed to have this girl entirely under his control, and in his fits of passion it is said threatened to kill her, in consequence of which she was in mortal fear of him. Johnson located on Middle Creek, about eight miles northeast of Oskaloosa, in a grove now owned by James K. Woods. He there built a shanty. In the spring of '43, a family by the name of Peck came to a point on Skunk river, about four miles from Oskaloosa, where Russell Peck with his son-in-law, Geo. N. Duncan, built a grist mill. Johnson and his daughter, so-called, lived for some time with the Pecks and Duncans. Several times, it is related, during the time he staid with them, strangers from the north came there and asked to stay over night. They were kindly treated, lodged and nothing charged them. This made Johnson very angry, the reason for which being, as was afterward learned, that these were of Johnson's enemies in Buchanan county, who for some reason did not get an opportunity to accomplish their purposes, *i. e.*, revenge on Johnson. During this time an attachment sprung up between Kit and Job Peck, son of Russell Peck, a young man of about 21 years. Johnson was greally enraged on discovering this, and removed to his own cabin above mentioned, taking the girl with him. Wm. D. Neeley was engaged to Peck's sister Sarah.

An elopement was planned. While Johnson was away one evening, about dusk, Kit was stolen away, and the two couples started in an easterly direction. The following day they reached the house of a relative of Peck's, about four miles from Fairfield, where they were married and lodged for the night. Upon his return home Johnson set out in search for them, came to the house where the fugitives were, near one o'clock at night, entered the house, and with drawn revolver dragged Kit from the bed, compelled her to dress herself and mount behind him and ride thus to his home.

The following evening about seven o'clock Johnson was shot dead, through a crevice in his cabin, while standing in front of the fire. Job Peck was arrested on charge of the murder, taken to Washington county and lodged in jail. His lawyers were J. C. Hall of Mt. Pleasant, and Colonel Tompson. These gentlemen learning that a warrant was out from the northern part of the state, for the arrest of "Kit," as being an accomplice of Johnson's, it was arranged that the girl should be secreted, until she could be provided for. This was done, and a young law student of Hall's, named Wamsley, was sent with a buggy to Mahaska county, to the girl's hiding place. This Wamsley, while fording the Skunk river, a short distance from Oskaloosa, met a man on horseback in the midst of the stream. The stranger stated to Wamsley that he was in search of a girl, giving her description, being the same one that Wamsley was after. The latter, to throw the officer off the track, told him that he had seen such a girl in a certain house in the direction in which he had come. The officer started in pursuit, and Wamsley proceeded about three miles and a half to "Kit's" hiding place. She was taken to Burlington, put on a steamboat and sent by Hall to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Job Peck was acquitted, having proved an *alibi*. Sometime after the murder, and during Peck's imprisonment, a stranger stopped at Duncan's and informed them that his name was Bennett; that he was one of the men who had stopped with them, and whom they had so kindly treated; that he and Johnson had been deadly foes. He told the Duncan's that they need not be alarmed in regard to Job's acquittal, as he (Bennett) knew Peck was not guilty, and gave the Duncan's to understand that he knew who was.

If we are correctly informed, and we have good authority, the most romantic part of this story is yet to come. During the time that he was imprisoned Peck knew nothing of his wife's whereabouts, nor was he informed by his lawyer until some months after his release. Finally her address was given him and he set out for Pittsburgh. There he found her living with people of the highest respectability, in most elegant style. Peck himself stated to our informant that the house was furnished with a grandeur that he had not dreamed of; that his wife was a fine musician; that she had played for him on a piano in that house, and that he had these evidences of her accomplishments which he had not before conjectured. She was ready to come away with him, did come, and for several years lived near Oskaloosa with him. Parties now living remember her well; say that she was a woman of fine education, of refinement and unblemished character, wrote a beautiful letter, and gave every evidence of a good "bringing up." No one believes—she herself denies—that Johnson was her father; but who she was, or who Johnson was, possibly her husband, certainly her husband's family never knew. She lived happily with Peck in California, until the latter's death. She has a noble family, and is again married to a devoted husband. Her portrait of late years has nothing of the romantic

in it, but every lineament marks her intelligence and happiness. To-day this "Queen of a Thousand Isles" is queen of a happy household in a far western home.

Since writing the above we have been cited to an article in Scribner's Monthly for April, 1878, entitled "Among the Thousand Islands." From this article we make the following extracts.

"Of late years perhaps no event caused such a stir of excitement in this region as the so-called Patriot war in 1838, a revolt of certain Canadians dissatisfied with the government of Sir Francis Bond Head, then Governor-general of Canada, which was joined by a number of American agitators, ever ripe for any disturbance.

* * * * *

"It was a wild, insane affair altogether, and after some time consumed in petty threats of attack, finally reached a climax in the burning of the Canadian steamer 'Sir Robert Peel,' one of the finest vessels upon the St. Lawrence. The most prominent actor in this affair was Bill Johnson—a name familiar to every one around this region—whose career forms a series of romantic adventures, deeds and escapes, followed by his final capture, which would fill a novel. Indeed, we understand that a novel has been written by a Canadian Frenchman on this theme, though we have not had the good fortune to find any one who has read it.

* * * * *

"Johnson was originally a British subject, but turned renegade, serving as a spy in the war of 1812, in which capacity he is said to have robbed the mails to gain intelligence. He hated his native country with all the bitterness which a renegade alone is capable of feeling. He was one of the earliest agitators upon the American side of the border, and was the one who instigated the destruction of the 'Peel.' A reward was offered by the governments of each country for his apprehension, so he was compelled to take to the islands for safety. Here he continued for several months, though with numbers of hair-breadth escapes, in which he was assisted by his daughter, who seems to have been a noble girl. Many stories are told of remarkable acts performed by him, of his choking up the inlet of the Lake of the Isle with rocks, so as to prevent vessels of any size entering that sheet of water; of his having a skiff in which he could outspeed any ordinary sailing craft, and which he carried bodily across necks of land when his enemies were in pursuit of him, and of his hiding in all manner of out-of-the-way spots, once especially in the Devil's Oven, previously described, to which his daughter, who alone was in his confidence, disguised as a boy, carried provisions. He was finally captured and sent to Albany, where after suffering a slight penalty for his offense, he was subsequently released, although he was always very careful to keep out of the clutch of the indignant Canadians."

AN OLD IOWAN.

We have met older residents in Mahaska county, but do not remember seeing anyone who has a longer Iowa record than William B. Street, Esq., of Oskaloosa. His father was Gen. J. M. Street, so well known as the humane and christian Indian agent among the Winnebagos. Gen. Street read law with Henry Clay, was appointed Indian agent by Adams, and re-appointed by Jackson and Van Buren. He established the Winnebago

Mission among one of the most unpromising tribes of the Mississippi valley, and through the early seed sown they are now in northern Nebraska, perhaps the most civilized of the native race of the country.

Gen. Street died in 1840. William B. came to Iowa in 1834, being a youth of fourteen or fifteen summers, and was constantly among the Indians till 1843, part of the time near what is now known as Agency City. He is perhaps as thoroughly posted in Indian customs, history and language as any man in the state, and has been already mentioned in connection with the early history of Mahaska county. He can give the scalp raising whoop of the Sacs to perfection, and can even yet, at almost seventy years of age, be sometimes induced to give the Indian war dance, for the benefit of his particular friends. He possesses a number of Indian antiques, and is a *very* entertaining talker on Indian matters. He settled in Oskaloosa in 1844, built the first frame store building within the city limits, being located on the west side of the square. He was engaged in merchandising until 1857, went into banking, met with some reverses, and has since been engaged in railroading on various roads.

At present (1878) he is enjoying the leisure merited by a life of toil and usefulness, and we wish him the continued blessing of a green and happy old age.

MAHASKA IN 1850-1852.

At this time Mahaska had grown to be quite a county, and Oskaloosa bore the appearance of a thrifty town. Upward of 45,000 bushels of wheat had been harvested in 1849, and the county was in a prosperous condition. July, 1850, the *Herald* had been started as a weekly county newspaper, and though, in comparison with its present size and appearance, it was an insignificant sheet, yet it no doubt was one of the best papers in Iowa at that day. Little attention was given to local matters for some years by the newspaper men, as then political and national affairs were considered more properly as the province of the editor.

In 1851 we find upward of one thousand votes cast in the county, electing a Whig judge and Democratic sheriff. At the Presidential election of 1852 the vote of the county stood: Scott, 599, Pierce, 541—a Whig majority of 58.

The assessed valuation of property in Mahaska in 1850 was \$754,170. The population of Oskaloosa two years later is estimated at one thousand persons. There were at this time probably a score of saw-mills within the limits of the county, and the work of improvement was going rapidly forward. In both town and country houses were springing up, bridges and fences were built, and the work of sowing and reaping was on the increase. The virgin soil of the prairies and the untouched alluvium of the bottom-lands yielded a ready reward to the plowman's labor, and produced with a richness and abundance which later tillage cannot rival.

Even at this day great difficulty attended the carrying of the mails and necessary supplies at certain seasons of the year. Though Oskaloosa had an eastern and western mail daily, yet letters from St. Louis not unfrequently occupied ten days in transit. As an illustration of the business and intelligence of Oskaloosa we give the following items:

Letters received at the post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852..	13,958.
Letters mailed during same time.....	15,762.
Subscribers to newspapers and periodicals.....	429.

Printing paper was also very scarce at this period, and the *Herald* was at times delayed as long as three weeks awaiting a supply, which was then usually obtained from St. Louis.

We give the annexed market reports, which will prove interesting by comparison. The reader will be struck by noticing the similarity in prices between that of 1851 and the present time, July, 1878. These reports are taken from the files of the *Herald* of the different dates named:

OSKALOOSA PRICE-CURRENT.

	NOV., 1851.	MAY, 1857.	JAN'Y, 1865.	JULY, 1878.
Flour $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bbl. -	\$5.40@6.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 10.25	\$ 6.00@7.50
Wheat $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bu. -	60@75	1.25	1.35@1.50	80@90
Oats $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bu. - -	16@20	75	40	17@18
Corn $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bu. -	20@25	1.00	60@70	25@30
Potatoes $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bu. -	45@50	1.00@1.70	1.50@2.00	15@20
Butter $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ lb -	10@12	20@25	35@40	7
Eggs $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ doz. -	5	8@10	30@35	5
Hay $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ ton -	4.00@5.00	15.00@20.00	13.00@15.00	
Sugar $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ lb - -	9@11		28@40	
Coffee $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ lb -	12@15		40@55	
Salt $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bu. - -	90@1.00		1.65	

FOURTH OF JULY.

The 4th of July, 1852, came on Sunday, and the Saturday preceding was the date of a considerable celebration in Oskaloosa. About 2,500 persons were present. The Declaration of Independence was read by M. T. Williams. The laying of the corner-stone of the normal school building was a part of the ceremonies of the day, and in the hearts of the people were mingled the memories of the past and the anticipations of times to come. The orators of the day were Wm. Loughridge and W. H. Seevers. After dinner were numerous toasts and responses, among which we note the following temperate sentiment by S. S. Stewart:

May the toper's bottles speedily be broken,
 And the cause of temperance thrive;
 May the old maids soon get husbands,
 And the old bachelors wives.

FLOOD OF '51.

The year 1851 is known in Mahaska county as the year of the flood. The rainfall throughout Iowa in that spring was unprecedented, and the smaller rivers of the State attained a high water mark which has not since been reached. The overthrow culminated May 29th, and is thus described in the *Herald* of the 30th:

"One of the heaviest rains we were ever privileged to witness occurred on Wednesday of last week. The rain literally fell in torrents for over an hour, causing the face of the whole country to present the appearance of one vast lake of rushing waters. Much damage has been done in consequence by the floating away of fences, bridges, etc. It is said that scarcely a bridge or foot-log remains over a stream in the whole county.

"The usually staid and sober Des Moines has been taking a regular 'swell,' literally tearing down and carrying off everything that happened to come in its current. Not satisfied with keeping in its own channel, it has made free to invade every man's premises in the vicinity, in many cases literally driving away families domiciled in the neighborhood. It has left its 'mark' on the land near the shore so that the settlers may hereafter know how much is *claimed* by it. It is in many places from two to four miles wide. A number of dwellings were carried entirely away. This calamity will be doubly hard on the sufferers, as it has not only destroyed the present crops, but has taken away the old crop that was in store for the present season.

"The Skunk, too, not having the fear of men before its eyes, has been *spreading* itself in every direction, taking along with it every obstacle that could not withstand a perfect rush of sweeping waters. Judging from appearances one would suppose it determined to declare itself navigable (without any act of legislature) by removing, without the aid of civil law, everything calculated to hinder small crafts from taking an uninterrupted voyage to the Father of Waters.

"On Saturday, a man named Sandert De Yong, a native of Holland, was drowned near Union Mills. He and a number of others were engaged in replacing the flooring of the bridge when he slipped through and perished in the waters without the bystanders being able to assist him.

"A young man was drowned in the Des Moines near Ft. Des Moines on Friday, and two small boys near Red Rock a few days since."

During this season flour or meal was very difficult to obtain, even in Oskaloosa. A pair of burrs or corn crackers were brought upon the front carriage of a wagon from Agency City, and attached to the gearing of the saw-mill, which stood on the present site of Proudfit's mill, and here was meal and hominy made for the settlement in the midst of this western sea of mud and water.

RELIGIOUS.

You raised these hallowed walls; the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild.—*Pope.*

In this day of missionary and benevolent spirit, the Gospel in the West rather precedes than follows the settlement of the country. But in the earlier days of frontier life the progress toward public worship was of necessity slow. Yet the devotional spirit of those who had left godly homes opened up here and there an organized body of worshippers, many months before they had a regular building for their services. It is claimed that the first religious organization in Mahaska county was in the Six Mile Prairie settlement, where, in the winter of 1844, a Methodist class was organized and Mr. Chestnut chosen as class-leader.

In Oskaloosa religious services were frequently held in the frame court house mentioned elsewhere in this work. Even as late as August, 1851, we find the following advertisement:

The court house will be open for public worship at all times, but the different religious denominations must arrange the time of holding their meetings among themselves.

Many of the old settlers will remember quite a lively theological discussion which was held in the court house in the winter of '51, which lasted

for several days, and which would be best described by giving the published terms of debate.

The undersigned agree to debate the following proposition, to-wit: In the economy of man's salvation as revealed in the scriptures, is baptism a condition of pardon?

On the first day Mr. Chatterton affirms that it is, and gives his arguments in favor of his position and Mr. Teas replies, each party occupying thirty minutes alternately. On the second day Mr. Teas affirms that it is not, and gives his arguments in favor of his position, and Mr. Chatterton replies, each party occupying thirty minutes alternately.

Said debate to be at the court house in Oskaloosa, to commence on Friday, the 31st day of January, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The discussion to be conducted under the supervision of Wm. T. Smith, Esq., as chairman, assisted by Esquires M. T. Williams and A. M. Cassidy, and be governed by parliamentary rules and usages. No new matter to be introduced into the closing speech by either party.

Agreed to by us, January 17th, 1851.

A. CHATTERTON,
G. W. TEAS.

Mr. Smith informs us this debate was long and excited considerable interest. The committee appointed were simply to moderate the discussion and preserve order, and the committee made no report upon the merits of either argument. Another discussion of a similar nature took place between Mr. Chatterton and Mr. I. M. Westfall, in October of this same year.

INCIDENTS.

During the early days in Mahaska it was customary for the young lawyers of Oskaloosa, and others, to go out into the country and enlighten the "bushwhackers" upon the subject of politics, and kindred themes. On one of these occasions the accomplished clerk of the district court, with a party of friends, went down to hold a neighborhood meeting on Six Mile Prairie, in a settler's cabin of the regulation type, having a huge sod chimney outside. The settler whose domicile this was, with a characteristic desire for intimacy with his domestics, had his chicken roost at the end of the house, the roost being a pole laid from the sod chimney to the eaves. When the speaking had fairly begun, and a young orator from the capital of the county was pouring forth the eloquence of his soul, a lively concert was started outside. Dame "Ke-tah-cut" and her entire chorus struck out, entirely drowning the metropolitan speaker, who yielded the floor with bad grace, and claimed *fowl* play—which claim was not disputed by the amused spectators.

In the midst of a mud embargo, in the days when the frontiersman of the western border went eighty miles to mill, Van Delashmutt and E. A. Boyer found themselves without flour. To go to Bonaparte to mill was impossible. About a week after the barrel of meal had wasted, they heard of a rustic, several miles up the Des Moines, who had manufactured a hand-mill, so they sent a few bushels of wheat up there to be ground, but the grist arrived just in time to find the mill broken. Their case was getting unpleasant. However, on the following day Dr. Boyer saw a steamboat ascending the Des Moines, carrying a cargo of flour to soldiers. He hailed her, but to no purpose. Manning a large canoe with a couple of his men he was soon alongside, and demanded two barrels of flour, saying he was ready to pay for it. The captain refused, said it was government property and he could not sell it. Boyer told him it made no difference; his family was starving, and he proposed to have the flour or sink the boat. The cap-

tain was not hard to persuade, and lowered two barrels of flour into the craft, for which he was fifteen dollars richer, and the government probably none the wiser. Boyer got his cargo to land, and rolled it up behind his cabin and covered it with some boards. Presently Van came up to canvass the discouraging situation with his friendly neighbor, who took him around the house and showed him a sight which probably suggested to Van's mind the story of Elijah and the ravens, if he had ever read it, for it seemed a profound mystery where Boyer could have obtained 400 weight of flour in the midst of that wilderness. The pirate explained, and Van got one barrel of the flour.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI R. R. LOAN.

Sometime about 1850 a great air-line railroad route was projected through Iowa from the Mississippi to the Missouri river. A company named the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company undertook the project, and began work at Muscatine. The route was proposed through Mahaska county. One hundred thousand dollars of county bonds in subscription were voted to the company during Judge Crookham's administration, but were not issued.

Shortly after Judge Rhinehart was elected county judge, in answer to petition of more than one-fourth the voters of Mahaska county, under act of the legislature of January 25, 1855, he submitted to the people the question of whether, in addition to the subscription of \$100,000 already subscribed, he should, in the name of the county, subscribe \$150,000 more, in bonds payable in twenty years, at ten per cent, payable semi-annually, and to be issued at the rate of ten per cent per month. The subscription was voted March, 1856, by a majority of 961. The judge refused to deliver the bonds without security on the part of the company that the road should be built. This security was not given, and the bonds were not delivered. Judge Rhinehart made a second proclamation in March, 1859, declaring that an opportunity would be given to the citizens to decide on the matter of rescinding the loan. The result showed 848 ballots for rescinding and 1,610 against. Bonds to the amount of \$200,000 were delivered to John A. Dix, president, on the understanding that the road was to be completed to Oskaloosa before September, 1860 (it was then finished to Washington); that the company would expend a sum not less than \$15,000 in Mahaska county during the summer of 1859; that the county should pay the interest on \$100,000 of the bonds until the road was completed to Oskaloosa, etc. The company gave its bond for the execution of the contract, and its certificate of stock to the amount of the subscription. Some parts of this agreement not being complied with the sale of the bonds was soon enjoined, and thus the only loan ever made by the county to any corporation was annulled.

The bonds remained in the possession of the company until 1870, when measures were taken to secure them by the county. In June of that year the Board of Supervisors authorized its chairman to take steps for the recovery of the bonds, at an expense not to exceed \$500. This amount was paid the railroad company for their expense in printing the bonds, etc., and at the September meeting Wm. G. Briggs, chairman, reported possession of the documents, and also of a receipt of the company in acknowledg-

ment of certificate of stock. Mr. Briggs and the auditor were appointed a committee to burn the bonds, which they did.

COUNTY FINANCES.

The financial management of Mahaska county has always been an economical one. Opposed to running the county in debt, its financiers have never permitted useless extravagance, and in the opinion of many have ignored the best interests of the county by a too conservative management. The county taxes have been light in comparison with other counties of the State, and they have been judiciously expended. In the early days county orders were sometimes considerably below par, selling at from sixty to seventy cents on the dollar; but this was years ago, and the present high standard of county warrants brings contract bids down to a cash basis, and secures for the county full work for orders drawn. No money has ever been paid out of the county treasury for any railroads through the territory of the county, nor has any considerable amount ever been spent for public buildings. The first court house and jail were built from proceeds of sale of Oskaloosa town lots. A rather badly mixed financial transaction is related in regard to the commissioners of the early day. After the building of the court house there remained a considerable surplus of the lot fund, and the regular treasury was empty. The commissioners, understanding that the lot fund was not available for other purposes, borrowed, in the name of the commissioners of Mahaska county, the sum of \$3,000 from the commissioners of Mahaska county, and gave as security the official pledge of the commissioners of said county. This surplus from sale of lots was afterward invested in a new county jail.

The present year found a mortgage on the county poor farm of \$7,000 and a certain amount of accumulated interest. The law does not permit a sufficient levy to cancel this debt immediately, and in consequence it was decided by the supervisors that the same should be funded. Accordingly bonds to the amount of \$8,000 have been issued, bearing the date July 1, 1878, payable in three, four and five years, or earlier at the option of the county, drawing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually. These will probably be redeemed within two years from date of issue.

The outstanding county warrants July 1, 1878, were near \$14,000, of which \$8,600 belonged to bridge fund, and are not due till April 1, 1879. Thus it will be seen the county indebtedness is the merest trifle, and this exhibit should force upon its citizens the duty of building at an early day a court house which will be a glory to Mahaska county and an ornament to the county seat.

From the auditor's books we make the following quotations of the tax lists for 1877:

No. of polls in county.....	5,758
Acres of land (taxed).....	359,931
Assessed valuation of land.....	\$4,079,293
Assessed valuation of lots.....	738,631
Assessed valuation or personal property.....	1,775,985
Exempted from taxation.....	28,139
Total value (less exemption).....	6,565,770
Consolidated tax for the county.....	150,485.50



W. H. Seevers

State tax.....	\$13,131.75	
County tax.....	19,697.82	
School tax.....	6,565.95	
Bridge tax.....	19,697.78	
Poor tax.....	6,565.93	
Insane tax.....	6,565.93	
School house.....	11,153.07	
School district.....	36,105.54	-
Contingent.....	15,882.66	
Judgment tax.....	3,283.11	
City tax.....	12,967.15	
Poll tax.....	2,879.00	
Irregular school tax.....	638.00	
Road tax.....	3,471.30	
Total tax.....		\$158,604.99.

The assessment for 1878 is as follows:

358,703 acres of land valued at.....	\$3,772,177	
Town lots.....	738,631	
Railroads.....	309,367	
Personal property.....	1,593,300	
Total valuation.....		\$6,413,475.

BRIDGES.

Few counties have been called upon for larger expenditure for bridges than Mahaska, and in this respect the response of the people has been liberal. Crossed as the county is by three large streams and a number of smaller ones, the expense of building and maintaining bridges for the convenience of the public has been considerable. In most cases substantial iron bridges have been constructed, and there are now in the county about thirty iron structures, both arch and truss, costing amounts varying from \$900 to \$5,000. These do not include the handsome iron bridge built across the Des Moines river at Wilson's Ferry, a point near the Des Moines and Jefferson township lines. This was built in 1877 by Messrs. McKay & Nelson, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., at an expense of \$25,200. It is a heavy iron truss bridge, with substantial stone abutments and piers. It consists of four spans of 162½ feet each, or 650 feet in all. This bridge has brought in direct and convenient communication the southwestern part of the county with the county seat and surrounding country—an advantage and improvement worth twice the money expended. As above stated the outstanding warrants on this bridge are \$8,600, due April 1, 1879, the money for payment of which is now ready in the treasury.

POOR HOUSE.

Asylums for the poor, the disabled and the orphans, are distinctively christian institutions. It has been frequently remarked, that among heathen nations, Rome, Greece and Macedon, no state institutions were ever established for the use of the destitute. Mahaska county has performed its duty of public benevolence in providing an excellent poor farm for its paupers; and not only so, but this institution by its last report has been shown to be self-sustaining, thus solving in a practical way a problem which has puzzled continental economists for centuries.

The question, "Shall Mahaska county have a poor farm?" was probably submitted to the people for the first time in April, 1864. The question was negatived. The matter was again agitated in a meeting of the board of supervisors November, 1866, but without action.

A popular vote was again taken in 1867, which, being favorable, resulted in the purchase of 80 acres on sec. 30, tp 75 north, 15 west, being about three miles southeast of the city of Oskaloosa, and known as the Stanley farm. This was secured at a cost of \$4,000, being improved by a good, frame dwelling house; this was fitted up for the occupancy of the county poor. The first board of directors having in charge the poor farm was elected by the board of supervisors in January, 1868, and was composed of M. Kinsman, W. S. Edgar and C. Houtz. Allen Williamson was chosen first steward, being the lowest bidder of fourteen applicants for the position. Mr. Williamson proved a very efficient steward, and retained his office until 1871. The report of the directors for 1868 showed the expenses, including price of the farm, to be \$7,983.40. Proceeds from farm products, \$132.43. Omitting amounts paid for permanent fixtures, the amount paid for keeping the poor at farm was \$972.05. The average number of paupers cared for was 5 1-7 persons.

January, 1869, lots nos. 27, 28, 33 and 34 were purchased in Forest Cemetery as burial ground for paupers.

The directors for 1869 were W. S. Edgar, M. Kinsman and C. Houtz. For 1870 the same were continued. In 1871 a single individual, John Jeffries, was appointed director. He resigned June, 1872, and C. Houtz was appointed to fill vacancy. Mr. N. P. Weaver was steward from 1871 till 1873, when T. W. Hyde was appointed, who gave good account of his stewardship until the farm was sold in 1876.

Late Sabbath evening, Dec. 12, 1875, after all the paupers had retired, it was discovered by the steward that the house was on fire, having, it is supposed, caught from a spark on the roof. Eleven paupers were asleep in the building, all of whom were roused only in time to escape with their lives, and in a few minutes an insurance policy for \$1,200 was all that the supervisors had to show for the first county poor house.

Here was a quandary. The paupers were to be taken care of, and the county needed a poor house, but this could not be built without submitting the question to a vote of the people, with doubtful result. Another county in Iowa was in the same predicament. So a special act of the Sixteenth General Assembly was secured, by which the board was authorized to provide a new poor house, without submitting the question to the people. After a prolonged discussion of matters, it was decided to buy a new farm. Accordingly on March 8, 1876, the board bought from A. M. Coonrod a farm of 320 acres, being south $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 24, in Scott township. On this farm was a large brick house, which is now used as a county poor house. The price paid was \$16,000—\$1,000 and the old poor farm at a valuation of \$4,000 on date of purchase, 4,000 in August, 1876, and the remainder secured by mortgage, \$7,000. As the law does not allow a levy sufficient to liquidate this it was deemed best to fund the debt, and bonds to the amount of \$8,000 have been issued, as already mentioned more particularly under the head of county finances. The payment of these bonds will probably be anticipated, and two or three years hence the poor farm will be substantially without expense to the county. T. H. Lucas is the present steward who has had charge ever since the new farm was bought. The num-

ber of paupers averages at present about twenty-five, a number of whom are aged, infirm and unable to work.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

We regret to be compelled to give this list to the public in an incomplete form. We were unable to find any record of elections prior to 1857, and the list given previous to that was picked up by piecemeal and doubtless contains inaccuracies which were unavoidable as we were sometimes obliged to rely upon the unaided memory of old settlers.

The financial affairs of the county were first managed by a board of commissioners, viz:

April to August, 1844—A. S. Nichols, Wilson Stanley, Robert Curry.

August, 1844, to August, 1845—A. S. Nichols, Harmon Davis, Simeon Drowillard.

August, 1845, to August, 1846—A. S. Nichols, Simeon Drowillard, Jacob H. Majors.

August, 1846, to August, 1847—A. S. Nichols, Harmon Davis, Jacob H. Majors.

August, 1847, to August, 1848—Jacob H. Majors, Harmon Davis, Nathan Brown.

August, 1848, to August, 1849—Harmon Davis, Theo. Cox, Nat. Brown.

August, 1849, to August, 1850—Nathan Brown, Theo. Cox, M. W. Wellman.

August, 1850, to August, 1851—Nathan Brown, Thos. Ross, Sylvester Phelps.

This was the last board of commissioners and by act of the legislature the county affairs were managed by a county judge.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Judge John A. L. Crookham, August, 1851, to August, 1855; Jas. Rhinehart, August, 1855, to January, 1864; Samuel Thompson, January, 1864, to January, 1870, when the office was abolished. The management of county affairs, however, was virtually taken out of the hands of the county judge, in 1861, being given into the hands of sixteen supervisors, by Art. 11, Chap. 22, Revised Code of Iowa, enumerated below, and the judge's office was confined to probate business.

SUPERVISORS.

Sixteen were first elected, of whom one-half were for two years, and the remainder for one year, divided by lot.

1861.

Thos. Paul, Wm. G. Briggs, E. Munsell, P. G. Butler, Thomas Jones, P. Loughridge, Orange Hollister, E. H. Bobbitt, Thos. Connor, A. N. Atwood, Wm. Ankeney, S. A. Aiken, Thos. B. Campbell, L. Osborne, J. J. Kinker, J. N. Dixon.

1862.

E. Munsell, P. Loughridge, E. H. Bobbitt, Thos. Connor, A. N. Atwood, Wm. Ankeny, J. J. Klinker, J. N. Dixon, G. B. McFall, P. G. Butter, Wm. G. Briggs, Thos. Jones, S. A. Aiken, Lauren Osborne, John Hiatt, Orange Hollister.

CORONERS.

No early records preserved except 1844.

Britain Edwards, April to August, 1844.

James E. Alexander, August, 1851, to August, 1853.

Alonzo Moore, August, 1853, to August, 1855.

———, August, 1855, to August, 1857.

A. T. Young, August, 1857, to January, 1860.

Joseph Kelly, 1860–1861.

W. C. Cummings, 1862–1863.

Robert Miller, 1864–1865.

———, 1866–1867.

G. W. Norton, 1868–1869.

David Needham, 1869–1873.

D. M. Gunn, 1874–1875.

J. M. Byers, 1876—present incumbent.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

David Stump, April, 1844–1846.

Silas Sawyer, 1846–1848.

I. N. Seevers, 1848–1853.

Samuel Bresslar, August, 1853, to August, 1855.

A. T. Wright, August, 1855, to August, 1857.

Samuel Thompson, 1857–1864.

N. Caven, 1864–1873.

Samuel Thompson, 1874; present incumbent, 1878.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

Van B. Delashmutt, 1857–1859.

S. H. Berry, 1860–1861 (never qualified).

E. E. Herbert, 1862–1863 (never qualified).

(By appointment) Samuel Thompson, 1861, 1862, 1863.

Nat. Caven, 1864–1873 (office abolished.)

ASSESSORS.

Mahaska county had one county assessor, Isaac J. Faucett, 1857–1858, when the office was abolished.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

A. M. Cassiday, 1851–1855.

PROBATE JUDGES.

John White, 1844–1849.

Jno. Bond, 1849–1851.

The probate business then passed into the hands of the county judge. (See above.)

DELEGATES.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844, Van B. Delashmutt, S. B. Shelleday.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846, Stephen B. Shelleday.

Third Constitutional Convention, 1857, James A. Young.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Council Delegate—	Enoch Ross.	House Delegate—	S. B. Shelleday, 1845.
“	“	“	“
“	“	“	“
“	“	“	1846.

1863.

G. B. McFall, P. G. Butler, Wm. G. Briggs, Thos. Jones, S. A. Aiken, Lauren Osborne, Jno. Hiatt, Orange Hollister, D. H. Hybarger, P. Loughridge, E. H. Bobbitt, Thos. T. Tinsley, A. N. Atwood, W. Ankeny, S. W. Lewis, Martin Hawk.

1864.

D. H. Hybarger, P. Loughridge, E. H. Bobbitt, Thos. T. Tinsley, A. N. Atwood, W. R. Ankeny, S. W. Lewis, Martin Hawk, Solomon Shaw, R. A. Haller, P. G. Butler, R. V. Clark, James Rhinehart, Terry Mays, Cyrus H. Tolbert, R. F. Burden.

1865.

Solomon Shaw, R. H. Haller, P. G. Butler, R. V. Clark, James Rhinehart, Terry Mays, Cyrus H. Talbert, R. F. Burden, P. Loughridge, A. Agnew, W. C. Rhinehart, J. A. Stewart, Wm. H. Darland, Andrew Ruby, Wm. R. Ankeny, Jehu Hiatt, J. H. Fry.

1866.

P. Loughridge, A. Agnew, W. C. Rhinehart, J. A. Stewart, Wm. H. Darland, Andrew Ruby, Wm. R. Ankeny, Jehu Hiatt, J. H. Fry, J. Y. Simpson, Aaron Oldham, P. G. Butler, J. F. Hildreth, C. P. Searle, R. F. Burden, Hardin Tice.

1867.

Jehu Hiatt, J. Y. Simpson, Aaron Oldham, P. G. Butler, J. F. Hildreth, C. P. Searle, Robert F. Burden, Hardin Tice, Stephen Lewis, Mahlon Stanton, Andrew Ruby, Geo. Lay, James S. Chew, Martin Hawk, James Odem, M. Kinsman, Samuel Harlan.

1868.

Mahlon Stanton, Andrew Ruby, Geo. Lay, James S. Chew, Martin Hawk, James Odem, M. Kinsman, Samuel Harlan, Robert Wharton, Samuel Gilmore, Wm. G. Briggs, D. M. Gunn, W. J. Jackson, R. F. Burden, Geo. Hill.

1869.

Robert Wharton, Samuel Gilmore, Wm. G. Briggs, D. M. Gunn, W. J. Jackson, R. F. Burden, Geo. Hill, J. A. Harrold, Mahlon Stanton, C. J.

Jackson, E. H. McCann, Wm. Stewart, Wm. Freeman, S. G. Gary, J. S. Chew, Elwood Fisher.

1870.

J. A. Harrold, Mahlon Stanton, C. J. Jackson, E. H. McCann, Wm. Stewart, Wm. Freeman, S. G. Gary, J. S. Chew, Elwood Fisher, John Warner, Nelson Cone, Chas. Stoddard, James Hiatt, Wm. G. Briggs, W. J. Jackson, D. A. Hurst.

1871.

In 1870 the law was again changed, and the county affairs placed in the hands of three commissioners. The first board took their seats in January, 1871.

Jno. R. Barnes, 1871-187 ?

James K. Woods, 1871-1874, inclusive.

Jehu Hiatt, 1871-187 ?

L. P. Shriver, 1873-1875, inclusive.

W. F. Schee, 1874-1876.

Wm. Stewart, 1875-1877.

Samuel Knowlton, 1876-1878.

Samuel Gilmore, 1877—term expires 1879.

E. W. Myrick, 1878—term expires 1880.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The first auditor under the laws of Iowa took his office in January, 1869.

Samuel Thompson, county judge—ex-officio auditor for 1869.

James Ruan, 1870-1873.

Geo. A. Ross, 1874—present incumbent.

COUNTY TREASURERS AND RECORDERS.

These two offices were included under one person until 1865, except in first election.

Wm. D. Canfield, treasurer, April till August, 1844.

Wm. Pilgrim, recorder, April till August, 1844.

TREASURERS AND RECORDERS.

Wm. Pilgrim, August, 1844, to August, 1846.

Richard Parker, 1846-1847.

Geo. W. Baer, August, 1847, to August, 1849.

H. Blackburn, August, 1849, to August, 1855.

Wesley Moreland, August, 1855, to August, 1857.

John H. Shoemaker, August, 1857, to January, 1860.

John N. Kinsman, January, 1860, to January, 1862.

James A. Young, January, 1862, to January, 1864.

At this date the offices were divided:

RECORDERS.

John Larmer, 1865-1872.

W. R. Cowan, 1873—present incumbent (1878).

TREASURERS.

James A. Young, 1865-1871.
 Henry R. Kendig, 1872-1877.
 John R. Barnes, 1877—present incumbent (1878).

CLERKS OF COURT

M. T. Williams, April, 1844, to August, 1854.
 Wm. S. Edgar, August, 1854, to January, 1863.
 Richard Dumont, 1863-1866.
 Capt. C. P. Searle, 1867-1874.
 David R. Moore, 1875—present incumbent (1878).

SHERIFFS.

Wm. Edmundson, 1844, to August, —.
 — Kinsman August, 1851, to August, 1853.
 D. J. Swearingen, August, 1853, to August, 1855.
 J. K. Kennedy, elected August, 1855—served several months.
 Wm. Edmundson, elected to fill vacancy, 1856-1859.
 Jas. H. Macon, 1860-1862.
 J. F. Allumbaugh, 1862-1863.
 J. W. Hinesley, 1864-1873.
 Jas. E. Hetherington, 1874-1877.
 Marquis Barr, 1878—present incumbent (1878).

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Office established April, 1858.)

J. M. Loughridge, 1858-1865.
 J. F. Everett, 1866-1869.
 Geo. T. Carpenter, 1870-1871.
 E. Baker, 1872-1873.
 Jasper Hull, 1874-1875.
 J. W. Johnson, 1876-1877.
 J. C. Williams, 1878—present incumbent.

STATE SENATORS FROM THIS DISTRICT.

R. R. Harbour, 1847-1850.
 Jos. Lowe, 1850-1851,
 Jno R. Needham, 1852-1855.
 Wm. Loughridge, 1856-1859.
 H. H. Williams, 1860-1863.
 J. A. L. Crookham, 1864-1867.
 Jno. R. Needham, 1868-1869.
 Jno. N. Dixon, 1870-1871.
 Jas. A. Young, 1872—resigned 1873.
 T. R. Gilmore, 1874—present incumbent; term expires 1879.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jno. W. Smith, 1846-1848 (died). Wm. Edmundson was elected to fill vacancy, 1847-48.
 Wm. Jacobs, 1848-1849.

Wm. Jacobs, R. R. Harbour, 1850-1851 (including Keokuk and Poweshiek counties).

Wm. R. Ross, 1852-1853.

Samuel Coffin and M. T. Williams, 1854-1855.

R. M. Wilson and Jno. H. Fry, 1856-1857.

A. M. Cassiday and W. H. Seevers, 1858-1859.

Mahlon Stanton and Thos. Barnes, 1860-1861.

M. T. Williams and Samuel G. Castor, 1862-1863.

J. N. H. Campbell and Ephiram Munsell, 1864-1865.

T. N. Barnes and S. G. Gary, 1866-1867.

Chas. Stanley and Thos. Ballinger, 1868-1869.

Jno. F. Lacey and M. E. Cutts, 1870-1871.

L. F. Ellsworth and W. L. McAllister, 1872-1873.

Thos. C. Beach and Nelson Cone, 1874-1875.

Wm. H. Seevers and Hardin Tice, 1876-1877.

H. W. Gleason and Jno. R. Nichol, 1878-1879.

ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

STEPHEN B. SHELLEDAY.

Among those of the "illustrious dead" of Mahaska county we can scarcely sketch a more prominent career than that connected with the name of Stephen B. Shelleday. He came to the state in 1843, spent the first winter in Henry county, and the next year moved to Mahaska.

With Van B. Delashmutt, he represented Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties in the first constitutional convention, which convened at Iowa City, October 7, 1844. He was elected from these counties to the House of Representatives of the Seventh Territorial Assembly, met May 5, 1845, at Iowa City, and was re-elected to the Eighth Assembly, May 4, 1866. He served as a delegate from Mahaska county to the second constitutional convention, at the same place. In 1849, during President Taylor's administration, he was appointed U. S. Marshal for Iowa, which position he held for several years. He moved to Jasper county in 1849, and later served two terms in the Legislature, and was the first Speaker of the House after the capital was removed to Des Moines.

During the war he served about two years in the graybeard regiment, being promoted from the ranks to first lieutenant, Company C. He was found dead in the field on his farm in Jasper county, December 17, 1870, of heart disease, being nearly seventy years of age.

HENRY C. LEIGHTON.

Occasionally we find a man who has been the pride of a community in his youth, a brother and friend to his neighbors in manhood, and venerated as a father in his old age, who, when in the fullness of years and honor has wrapped the "drapery of his couch about him, and lain down to pleasant dreams," an entire section of country sincerely mourns his loss, and experiences, in common with his kinsmen, the feeling of genuine affliction. But rare, very rare, is the case in which one so young as the subject of this sketch is so universally mourned as was Henry C. Leighton, who died January 31, 1878, at the age of thirty-five. We realize that the com-

munity which so honored him in his life and remembered him in death, will appreciate a sketch of his life in the History of Mahaska county.

Henry C. Leighton was born in Mt. Sterling, Ill., November 21, 1842, his parents removing to Oskaloosa in 1847. With only the common school education which has furnished equipment for some of the greatest journalists of the country, he entered the Oskaloosa *Herald* office at seventeen years of age, in which he worked as a typo. In August, 1862, when not yet twenty years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company D., of the gallant Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and soon took his place among those who manifested their love for the Union by facing the enemy's guns. Immediately after his enlistment he was appointed second corporal, and from there through the office of second to that of first lieutenant. As adjutant of his regiment he mustered out August 7, 1865, just three years after date of his enlistment.

Upon his return from the army he re-entered the *Herald* office as one of its proprietors, and from that time till the day of his death his devotion to his profession was most constant and untiring. He sacrificed to his paper, probably his life. Chivalrous in editorial debate, enterprising in management, first in every moral reform, his journalistic career made him the idol of his friends, the admired of his rivals and opponents.

In 1870 he was chosen chairman of the Republican Central committee of Mahaska county, and subsequently served two years as chairman of the State Central committee, and for his management received the encomiums of the press throughout the state. He was post-master at Oskaloosa at the time of his death.

As secretary of Triluminar Lodge in Oskaloosa, from 1872 to 1874; as Senior Warden from 1874 till 1876; from 1876 to 1877 as its Master, he grew in high esteem among his fellow Masons. He was Eminent Commander of De Payen's Commandery from 1874 to 1876.

His death at the date above mentioned was sudden and unexpected. The *Herald* issued just one week previously, January 24, was in part the work of his hands, and a copy of the same was fixed in their cold clasp under the coffin lid. Inside was a paper on which was written the following stanza:

The good alone are truly great,
To him will virtue yield the prize,
Who seeks to better man's estate,
And renders earth a paradise.

A meeting of citizens, another of fellow-soldiers, his brother Sir Knights, and members of Lodge, hastened to assemble upon his death to do honor to his memory, and express sympathy to his family. The press of the entire state contained expressions of mourning and regret. But the testimony of esteem which surrounded his bier was the most tender and touching of all. No such a concourse ever before attended a Mahaska citizen to his grave. The secretary and auditor of state, and the lieutenant-governor, his fellow-editors from Keokuk, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Pella, Marshalltown, Knoxville, Albia, Eddyville, Montezuma, New Sharon and elsewhere, testified their mourning by their presence on the Monday, February 4, appointed for his funeral. Two hundred Sir Knights and four hundred Master Masons from various parts of the state assisted in the ceremony at the open grave, including the recitation of the Lord's Prayer by the entire assembly, a service never to be forgotten by those present.

Thus did Iowa bury one of her representative men, and Iowa journalism lost one of its brightest ornaments.

BENJAMIN ROOP.

Every early settler of Mahaska will recognize this name as one of the county's earliest and most enterprising citizens. Mr. Roop came to Oskaloosa from Ohio in 1845, a poor man, but was in the prime of life. He was one of those individuals who seem to have been made business men. He was in various enterprises until about 1850, when he engaged in building the Steam Flouring Mill now occupied in West Oskaloosa by Messrs. Seibel & Co. This establishment, however, was owned by the firm Roop, Harbour & Co., and was completed in 1852, at a cost of about \$20,000. To the mill was attached a distillery, and to this source of revenue Mr. Roop was indebted for much of the money so generously spent for the benefit of those around him. About 1856 he built the building now used as the National House, for his residence, and occupied it about ten years. Shortly after the building of his mill, the problem of fuel to furnish its power engaged his attention. He employed a man named Dascom to prospect for coal in the vicinity of the present town of Beacon, and there was first discovered by this agency a suitable vein for mining purposes. In 1861 he established a large grocery and liquor house in Colorado, and inaugurated the business of freighting produce across the Rocky Mountains. Once or twice per year trains of twelve to fifteen large wagons were started from Oskaloosa across the Plains. Every enterprise undertaken by Mr. Roop seemed to succeed by magic, until he engaged in building the Eureka Mills at Beacon. Built in 1865, when everything was at a high figure, furnished with the most splendid machinery, its distillery attachment interfered with by the government, the genius of Mr. Roop failed to save his business from financial disaster. With broken fortunes he removed in 1871 to Springfield, Missouri, and engaged in milling operations there, and with a reasonable degree of success. Death, however, soon overtook him, and January 25, 1872, he fell a sudden victim to apoplexy, at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. Roop was one of the most public spirited men Mahaska county ever had, and to his liberality and business capacities many laborers have been indebted for good living and comfortable homes. The poor man never applied to Mr. Roop in vain, and he enjoyed one of the surest evidences of nobility of disposition, the esteem and affection of his employes.

JOHN R. NEEDHAM.

This gentleman was a representative Mahaska citizen. Not brilliant and scintillating, seldom or never surprising his friends by any pyrotechnic display, he was one of those men who, like the silent forces of nature, did his life work without sound of trumpets, holding ever the calm and even tenor of his way, continually bringing to mind the truthful saying, "still waters flow deep." Mr. Needham lived a life among the early generation of Mahaska county, such as only *true men* can live, that of an unshaken friend, an uncompromising enemy of evil, an enterprising citizen and a christian gentleman.

He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 18, 1824. He entered public service quite young. His father being sheriff of the county while

he was yet a minor, his son John was appointed deputy. While serving in this capacity, he entered a law office as student, in Cambridge, Ohio, where he was admitted to practice.

Emigrating to Mahaska county in 1849, soon after his arrival he taught a three month's school in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. July 2d of the following summer he commenced the publication of the *Herald*, under the firm of Needham & McNeely. He continued his interest in the paper until 1865, with such change of partners as we have noticed in the history of the *Herald*.

Mr. Needham was an original Whig, and was the first Whig senator ever elected from Mahaska county. His election occurred in August, 1852. Soon after his settlement in the county he engaged in the practice of law, and when he devoted his time to his profession enjoyed a good practice. In October, 1861, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the state of Iowa, and took his seat in January, 1862, discharging the duties of his office with credit to himself, and honor to the state. At the close of the legislative session was passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby tender to Lieut. Governor Needham, their thanks for the able, dignified, courteous and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of presiding officer during this session.

He was elected senator a second time, October, 1867, which office he held at the time of his decease. He was universally respected and lamented by his fellow senators, and the eulogies pronounced upon the occasion of his death are testimonials which few men earn. We will allow one of his fellow legislators who knew him well, speak through these pages of his virtue of mind and heart.

Senator Dixon said: "After an acquaintance of twelve years, I can truly say it has been my fortune to know few such men. Affable and easy in his address, mild and unassuming in his manners, conscientious in everything he did and said, with a heart as tender as that of a child, to know him was but to love and respect. Honesty was his policy; but policy was not his honesty. To those of you who knew him, there is nothing strange about it, that he occupied so high a place in the affections and confidence of the people of his county and state. His constituents never had any fears about their interests while entrusted to his care.

"Senator Needham was a moral hero. He overcame evil with good. The pathway of his life he strewed with those jewels that do most adorn the human heart; he was God's noblest work—an honest man. Nothing I could say would add to the luster of his fame, or the endearment of his memory. His monuments are planted deeply in the hearts of those who knew him."

As an illustration of his ability and fairness as a parliamentarian, it might be stated that he was the only president of the Iowa Senate whose decision was never reversed.

As president of the Oskaloosa school board during several years, as mayor of the city in 1860 and 1861, as trustee during three years of the Iowa Insane Asylum, he discharged lesser public duties with a care, a kindness, and enterprise in keeping with his character and good name.

But, not alone in political life did Gov. Needham receive the suffrages of his fellow citizens, and the encomiums of his friends. To him belonged the two rarely united qualities, of good statesmanship and a practical chris-

tianity. He was an earnest worker in the M. E. Church, of which he was both officer and member, and in the Sunday school. As president for a time of the County S. S. Association, and as superintendent of the Sabbath school of his own church he was recognized as among the foremost of those engaged in the christian education of the youth.

Mr. Needham was an invalid for some fifteen years previous to his death, a fact which made his public services the more praiseworthy and remarkable. His disease was pulmonary consumption, from which his death occurred July 9, 1868.

His widow, Evaline Houtz Needham, who had been the partner of his life since September 29, 1852, still survives him and lives in Oskaloosa, esteemed not alone on account of her own graces, but also in memory of him whose death she has not mourned alone.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL A. RICE.

From the work on "Iowa Colonels and Regiments," by Captian A. A. Stuart, we draw the following sketch:

"Samuel A. Rice, who received his death wound at the battle of Jenkins Ferry is the most distinguished officer our gallant state has lost in the war of the rebellion. Sprung from the great middle class, without name or wealth, he had, at the age of thirty-five, attained such distinction as to make his death a national calamity.

"General Rice was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, January 27, 1828, but passed his boyhood in Belmont county, Ohio, where his parents removed when he was quite young. The death of his father when he was a lad, deprived him of the privileges of more than a common school education in his youth, and placed upon his shoulders, at an early age, the partial support of a family. Accordingly he engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as the most remunerative employment, and as flat boatman he made one or more trips to New Orleans."

Subsequently the enterprise of young Rice secured for him a college education. Defraying his own expenses he graduated at Union College, New York, in the literary department of the institution, and attended law school one year in the University.

Immediately removing to Iowa he first settled at Fairfield, where he practiced law and occasionally assisted in the editorial room of the Whig paper, at that point. In the fall of 1851 he removed to Oskaloosa.

His first public office in Mahaska county was that of prosecuting attorney, which office he filled with such ability as to pave the way to higher civil attainments. He was accordingly nominated and elected attorney-general of the State in 1856 when but twenty-eight years of age. Re-elected in 1858, the beginning of the war found him in just possession of the term, "one of the best lawyers of the state." He assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Mahaska county, and was foremost in advocating the Republican principles.

Gen. Rice was commissioned Colonel of the 33d Regiment of Iowa Infantry, on the 10th day of August, 1862, and late in November left with his regiment for St. Louis. Of the work of that regiment, and the command of Col. Rice, we have occasion to speak more fully in the History of the 33d. He was commissioned brigadier-general August, 1863, a distinction which he earned by his gallant conduct in the battle of Helena.

The early part of the battle of Jenkins' Ferry was a most trying one to our troops. Capt. Comstock was quite severely wounded in the midst of the engagement, and tells us that as Gen. Rice rode over the field, he dismounted and shook hands with the wounded men, and with tears in his eyes expressed both his sympathy and his fears that the day would be lost.

It was in the enemy's last and unsuccessful charge that Gen. Rice received the wound which resulted in his death. Riding down his left wing he was shot by a musket ball through the right foot, the ball passing under the instep just in front of the ankle and driving the buckle of the spur before it.

He left Little Rock for his home in Iowa on the 18th day of May. For a considerable time after reaching his home, he supposed he was convalescing, but the virus of his wound had permeated his whole system, poisoning the vital fluids and putting his case beyond the reach of human aid. He died July 6, 1864.

The night before the general's death, Judge Loughridge, of Oskaloosa, his warm and tried friend, watched by his bedside. His pain seemed to be intense, making the night drag heavily, and as he turned restlessly in his bed, the judge inquired: "General, how do you feel now? Are you willing to die?" Looking up, and his eyes brightening, he replied: "I am ready. 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.'"

Of the many eulogies called forth by his death, we can give but two or three.

Captain Stuart says: "My admiration of the character of this noble man, I am unable to express. Few as able and deserving as he have been sacrificed to the Moloch of Slavery." An army companion: "But above all, and over all, stands the name of one, whom Iowa will be proud to own, General Samuel A. Rice. I have never seen his equal, either on the field or in the camp."

"The general was kind-hearted and unassuming. He was scarcely without a smile upon his face, and no one could be embarrassed in his presence. Few promised him the success he met in the service. He was as successful with the sword as he had been in his civil profession. He was a noble exemplar of our Free State Chivalry."

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools of our county are sharing with the newsboys' bundle the title of "universities of the poor," and not only so, but they are in a large proportion the final educators of the rich. A close observation of the working of the public schools shows that if the induction of facts be complete it could be demonstrated that, *in fact*, the public schools turn out more better fitted for business and for usefulness than most of our colleges. The freedom and liberty of our public schools affords less room for the growth of effeminacy and pedantry; it educates the youth among the people, and not among a caste or class, and since the man or woman is called upon to do with a nation in which *we, the people*, are the only factor, the education which the common schools afford, especially where they are of the superior standard reached in Mahaska county do, fit their recipients for a sphere of usefulness nearer the public heart, that can be attained by private schools or academies.

Mahaska county educational affairs are in a flourishing condition. The

contrast between the *settlers* school and the present accommodations has been marked. The puncheon floor and desks, and doorless aperture for entrance, have given place to more finished edifices, in some cases elegant ones, possibly not more thoroughly ventilated, but more comfortably so. Mahaska county teachers believe in interchange of thought, and in community of effort. In few counties have institutes been so well attended and normals so well sustained. The profession of teaching has been made a study, and when other counties have reached the standard of Mahaska, it will cease to be a disputed point as to whether teaching is craft or profession. The superintendent's examination grade is of such a standard that *all* applicants do not attain it. It will be noticed that 170 were refused during the past year, a showing which is creditable to the standing of those who have been successful.

The first teachers' institute was held in December, 1856, and a teachers' association was formed. This was before the office of county superintendent was created. The meeting was held in the Normal School Building, with Henry Thorndike as president, and Charles Ball as secretary. The lecturers appointed for next meeting were Geo. W. Drake, W. L. Johnson, and Henry Thorndike.

The first normal under the Iowa law was held in Oskaloosa in 1873, and has been continued from year to year since that time. The lecturer last year was Mr. H. H. Seerley, superintendent of the Oskaloosa schools, and he also conducted the Normal of 1878. The number in attendance at last Normal was 271. Mr. J. C. Williams is the present county superintendent, and is endeavoring to secure a somewhat uniform course of study throughout the schools of the county.

The Iowa State Teacher's Association was in session at Oskaloosa, August, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1865. The lecturers were O. Faville, State Superintendent, Prof. W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota, Prof. W. O. Hickey, of Davenport, Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois. The association was not so complete a success as some later meetings have been, but yet was a time of profit to those in attendance.

A teachers' county library has recently been established in the office of the county superintendent. Three branch libraries are established at Fremont, Peoria, and New Sharon, where associations are formed, an initiation fee of \$1.00 and annual dues of 50 cents, constituting a membership. Each branch is entitled to have on hand from the central library, one-half more books than members enrolled, and these books thus held in the branch are exchanged for a fresh supply from the superintendent's office. This library has only been in existence a short time, and is as yet an infant.

There are about 330 volumes in its possession, and something over 200 members.

There are three towns in the county which have a system of Graded Schools: Oskaloosa, New Sharon, and Beacon. These will be more fully described under the sketches of towns.

The following Normal Institutes have been held in Mahaska county since the passage of the state law giving assistance to the same:

YEAR.	PLACE OF HOLDING.	CONDUCTOR.	TEACHERS ATTENDING.
1874.	Oskaloosa.	Prof. J. W. Woody.	141.
1875.	"	Prof. S. P. Lucy.	138.
1876.	"	Prof. Eldridge.	175.
1877.	"	Prof. H. H. Seerley.	271.
1878.	"	" " " "	240.

It should be noticed with pleasure by the citizens of the county that the attendance upon these Normals is quite large, and that the teachers are taking a decided interest in their work, determined to give their schools the benefit of all that can be attained by co-operation. That the teachers *have* led their patrons in this county in some cases is shown in a rather ludicrous manner by the following documents, which do not belong to the present decade, however:

A teacher was dismissed by the board after three days' trial in a certain district in this county, and four reasons were given in writing as the cause of dissatisfaction.

1. Doing away with oral spelling, and substituting therefor spelling on slates.

2. Requiring all the smaller children to have slates and pencils, and having them draw lines, letters, pictures, etc.

3. Would not teach the names of the twenty-six letters *at first* to the children.

4. Taking up too much time with the recitations, and asking too many questions on the lessons.

Verily, here is a modern Galileo and the inquisition. However, they gave the young man a good recommendation, and before a progressive school committee he could present no more creditable credentials than the above.

Not many years ago, in Union township, a school-master, finding he had about five different series of text books, and thinking the parents would not object to having old books exchanged for new ones, he requested a meeting of the patrons of the school, for the purpose of deciding what kind of books should be adopted. He received the following note from one fond "parient":

"Mister huffmier, I well inform you that we hav hairred you two teach the skool, and if you Can't teach My Childrin in the books that they bring, send them home and you goe two hell, where all of linken purps ow't two be, and I will inform you that you are hairred two teach the skol, and you git the pay for hit, and I wont you two make your own fires and I want them that haint got noe books two stay at home and let my child's books alone.

You sed that the superintender would be a round to exZamen your skool and you want them two have books all alike I don't Cair a damn for him and you nother that damnable pairty has tride two ruin our Country in Chertz and in poletekel a fares.

I must Cloes.

from J.——— M———r."

From the last report of the county superintendent (1877) we quote as follows:

"*The People and the Schools.*—In America the people are the makers and builders of laws and institutions. Whatever the thoughts and consciences of society dictate, that is our life and condition as a people. The schools are pleasant, efficient and progressive, if the people make them so, not otherwise. Anything which can be done by educators to awaken closer sympathy and a deeper interest in the public mind, should be done. We must have for the schools devoted labor and a liberal purse.

"*Course of Study.*—The weakness of country schools is their lack of system. To overcome this evil the teachers of this county voted, at the

institute of 1876, that the county superintendent should write a course of study for the country schools, and that they would do what they could to introduce and use it. The course has been printed, and put into the hands of school boards and teachers. Its suggestions have been adopted by some, and by others carefully considered. By this the question of classifying country schools has been brought forward, and is favorably received. If the educators of the state will discuss the matter and try it, a much-needed reform will be commenced.

“Normal Institutes and Normal Schools.”—Every institute held in Mahaska shows the wisdom of the law. The attendance this year was two hundred and seventy-one. Among this number were one hundred persons without any experience in teaching, while more than fifty of them held first-class certificates, from a careful examination. While young persons learn the theory, older teachers understand their profession better. Our colleges at Oskaloosa have organized normal departments, and are furnishing good training for teachers. We need more normal schools in Iowa.

“Educational Association, Library, etc.”—In the latter part of 1876 an educational association was formed among the teachers of the county for general improvement, and the discussion of educational topics. Two meetings are held annually for the county at large, beside local meetings in the townships. This is the best means yet discovered for rousing the people. This association also planned a library to circulate among the members. It now contains almost three hundred books, is kept at the county superintendent's office, and does great good among the teachers. Recently branch libraries have been formed, to reach every part of the county.

“For more than three years the teachers have kept a department in some of the county papers. In this school questions have been freely discussed. Experience teaches that the library and educational column should be supported in every county in the state.”

Of those who have received State certificates we note three Mahaska county teachers, Miss Amanda E. Rodgers and Laura Hanson, graduates of the normal department of the State University in 1871, and Prof. H. H. Seerley, graduate of same in 1873.

Some idea of the present condition of the schools may be gained from the following table:

1877.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MAHASKA COUNTY.

Number of districts in township.....	8
“ “ independent districts.....	75
“ “ sub-districts.....	63
“ “ ungraded schools.....	133
“ “ graded “.....	11
Average number of months taught in 1877.....	7.80
Number of male teachers employed.....	111
“ “ female “.....	191
Average compensation of males per month.....	\$35.97
“ “ “ females “.....	30.67
Number of pupils between ages of five and twenty-one.....	9,792
“ “ “ enrolled in public schools.....	7,589
Average attendance.....	4,468
“ cost of tuition per month.....	\$1.26



Henry C. Lighton

Number of school houses	139
Value of same	\$200,405.00
Number of professional certificates issued	none
“ “ 1st grade “ “ males	40
“ “ “ “ “ females	46
“ “ 2d “ “ “ males	95
“ “ “ “ “ females	100
“ “ applicants examined	451
“ “ certificates issued	281
Average age of applicants, males	25
“ “ “ “ females	22
Number of schools visited by superintendent	100
Compensation of superintendent, 1877	\$939.00
Private schools in county	4
Pupils attending	245

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.

Paid for school houses and sites	\$19,534.78
“ “ library and apparatus	145.31
“ on bonds and interest	6,902.31
On hand	5,847.61

CONTINGENT FUND.

Paid for rent, fuel, repairs, etc.	\$19,402.23
On hand	4,097.33

TEACHERS' FUND.

Paid teachers	\$43,910.37
On hand	19,037.65
Total expenditures in the three funds for 1877	\$89,895.00
“ amounts on hand “ “ “ “	28,982.59

Of the permanent school fund belonging to the State of Iowa \$35,000 is in the hands of the auditor of Mahaska county, whose duty it is to keep it loaned out on good security and report interest to the State auditor.

The following is an official list of the

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MAHASKA COUNTY, 1877.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Terms taught.	Institutes attended.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Terms taught.	Institutes attended.
Jasper Hull	Oskaloosa...	40	10	Theophilus White ...	Oskaloosa...	1	1
Alice Simmons	“	3	3	Mary E. Root ...	“	1	1
J. W. Sargent	“	7	12	Hattie Vicroy	“		
Nannie Russell	“	5		Anna Bovell	“	7	4
Becca E. Fisher	“	14	9	Clara Clyde Lacey ...	“	11	6
Mary Pike	“	2		Lottie H. Gay	“	1	
Emma Wood	“	11	2	Susie J. Jones	“		
May E. Eastman	“	9	2	Ida M. Perry	“	2	2
Laura Morrow	“	3	3	O. H. Brainerd	“	3	
Nora Kemble	“	10	6	Retta Hambleton	“		3
Ervilla Harris	“	2	1	Lyda Hartman	“		2
A. M. Davenport	“	6	2	Emma Waynick	“	15	5

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MAHASKA COUNTY, 1877—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Terms taught.	Institutes attended.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Terms taught.	Institutes attended.
Ella H. Kimball.....	Oskaloosa....	1	2	C. S. Hull.....	Oskaloosa....	1	3
Alice M. Little.....	"	1	1	W. J. Brewster.....	"	2	2
Mollie J. Stanley.....	"	2	1	Lida Collins.....	"	31	13
Sarah E. Lindley.....	"	4	2	Carrie M. Hawkins...	"	14	6
Anna Hawkins.....	"	1	2	G. S. Slagle.....	"	4	3
Jennie McNeilan.....	"	2	1	Sallie Cox.....	"	10	5
H. H. Seerley.....	"	15	4	Josie Baker.....	"	15	8
L. B. Hanson.....	"	8	12	Jennie Corse.....	"	23	12
Mary Baughman.....	"	1	1	O. W. Wade.....	"	23	5
Jennie Berry.....	"	1	1	Lida J. Pickerell.....	"	30	15
Solomon Hull.....	"	6	3	J. S. Outland.....	"	6	3
Flora Beaman.....	"			Lou J. Hawkins.....	"	23	12
Helen M. Hull.....	"			Alta L. Orvis.....	Beacon.....	44	15
Clara Byers.....	"	2		Stella V. Orvis.....	"	18	10
Minta Byers.....	"	3	5	Nellie E. Jones.....	"	4	1
Mary Bovell.....	"	3	1	Laura Carpenter.....	"	3	2
Anna McLansborough	"	1		Lizzie Jones.....	"	4	1
Wm. A. Clymer.....	"			C. F. Ketner.....	"	4	2
M. W. Beach.....	"	1		J. W. Godfrey.....	"	2	2
Wilford Hull.....	"	8	3	W. A. Loughridge....	"	7	3
Charles Stanley.....	"	20	8	Susie E. Jones.....	"		
T. C. Craven.....	"	6	3	Flora Currie.....	"	1	
Geo. H. Stone.....	"	1	1	Sarah G. Cope.....	New Sharon.	11	5
Angie Hughes.....	"	25	12	J. M. Hiatt.....	"	16	12
M. L. Hull.....	"	1	1	Levi M. Hartley.....	"	2	1
Maggie Weltner.....	"	13	10	Lottie Kibbe.....	"	8	3
B. H. McGrew.....	"	3	2	Lucy J. Carson.....	"	16	6
Ben V. Garwood.....	"	2	3	Eliza B. Styles.....	"		
S. E. Pugh.....	"	23	17	Alice Kirk.....	"		
T. Corwin Young.....	"	5	3	Lizzie Adamson.....	"		
Maggie V. Sciple.....	"	2	1	Lizzie Johnson.....	"		
M. D. Hayes.....	"	6	5	Mattie J. Michner....	"	4	1
Albert Stringfellow	"	5	6	Belle Smith.....	"	3	1
Rebecca Johnson.....	"	18	6	A. J. Wales.....	"	34	8
Z. W. Thomas.....	"	1	2	E. P. Michner.....	"	3	1
Alpheus Hunt.....	"	5	3	J. S. Dean.....	"	4	2
Geo. Hull.....	"	3	1	Wm. Dorr.....	"	2	
Jeptha Hunt.....	"	2	6	Robert Styles.....	"	41	10
T. B. White.....	"	9	16	R. E. Busby.....	"	4	3
Rebecca Bailey.....	"	8	3	C. E. Hilson.....	"		
J. T. Davenport.....	"	1		Carrie R. Styles.....	"	10	7
J. D. Yocum.....	"	*20	12	Hattie Lippart.....	Indianapolis.	11	9
Sadie M. Wright.....	"	7	3	F. D. Reid.....	"	6	3
Kate A. Wright.....	"	16	5	Blanch Reid.....	"	3	2
R. Anna Morris.....	"	15	7	Lizzie Johnson.....	"	2	2
T. C. Hambleton.....	"	28	10	Sylvia Hensley.....	"	3	2
H. T. Pickerell.....	"	8	4	Abija Harris.....	"		1
M. P. Gilchrist.....	"	32	16	D. A. Baker.....	"	7	6
W. D. Richardson.....	"	5	4	Annie Miller.....	Agricola....		
C. A. Sawin.....	"	50	9	G. T. Darland.....	"		1
Clara M. Gadd.....	"	1	2	T. H. Bradbury.....	"	12	6
Alice Collins.....	"	13	6	S. J. Jack.....	"	10	8
Ameha Ehlers.....	"	2	2	Frank McCabe.....	Leighton....	2	1
Ella Hollister.....	"	9	4	A. C. Ross.....	"	16	12
Lizzie McDonough.....	"	1	2	Geo. Fansher.....	"	2	1
H. H. Gay.....	"	7	4	W. H. Price.....	"	1	1
Clemmie Perdue.....	"	1	2	Ella Lamer.....	"		1
Alice Sellers.....	"	1	1	Ella Robertson.....	"	3	2
P. L. Kendig.....	"	25	10	Mollie Male.....	Eddyville....		2
G. H. Zane.....	"	3	2	S. A. Williams.....	"	16	7
E. O. Davis.....	"	4	2	Ina M. Miller.....	"	3	2

* Years instead of terms.

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MAHASKA COUNTY, 1877—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Terms taught.	Institutes attended.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.	Terms taught.	Institutes attended.
L. K. McElroy	Eddyville....	3	1	Luella Whited	Albia.....		
Mary H. Gibson.....	"	3	1	Lizzie Moore	"	1	
F. E. Garwood.....	"	3	1	Luella Humphreys...	Fairfield ...	5	3
A. B. Thomas.....	"	1	1	J. K. Vorhees.....	Pella.....	2	1
Clara Dashiell.....	"	2		W. W. Koek.....	"		
Clara Hodler.....	"	1	1	A. C. Bell.....	"	2	1
Terzie Stephenson ...	Cedar	7	8	F. E. Craven.....	"	18	2
Alice Davis.....	"	1	2	Dora Brown.....	Tracy... ..	2	1
Mary Mershon.....	"	3	2	Lena McCormick ...	"	2	1
Mary McFall.....	Fremont....	17	8	Sadie Carpenter....	Ferry.....	4	2
J. W. Slater.....	"	9	12	Geo. Hinton.....	Lovilla.....	1	3
Nettie Baitsell.....	"	8	5	W. A. Wray.....	"	20	1
M. W. Byram.....	"	41	8	Clara L. Gilmore....	Knoxville...		3
C. G. Byram.....	"	18	4	Alice Glenn.....	"	2	
James L. Byram.....	"	5	2	S. M. Brewster.....	Bloomfield ..	6	4
J. A. Baitsell.....	"	6	5	W. J. Brewster.....	"	2	2
Emma Baitsell	"	15	9	Mattie Miller.....	Montezuma ..	9	4
Emma Z. McAuley....	Peoria	12	5	Mamie Carter	Mt. Pleasant		
Cleo McAuley.....	"	7	3	Belle Stevenson.....	Keota.....	2	2
Iva J. Koontz.....	"	1	1	Sarah J. Hellings....	Lacey.....		1
Geo. W. Hamilton....	Rose Hill ...	9	2	Mattie Woods.....	"	9	10
Dora Fuller.....	"	12	6	Jacob A. Garner.....	Grandville ..		
C. C. Wroughton.....	"			H. B. Fortney.....	"	7	
Ella Myers.....	"	33	6	J. L. Billings.....	"	30	10
Adella Athearn	Union Mills.		2	H. A. VanWie.....	Hopewell....	1	1
Jos. E. Smith.....	"	6	2	Alice Lord.....	"	2	1
Belle Kisor.....	"	3	2	Emma Tanner.....	"	6	7
W. H. Ogborn.....	"	2	1	Albert Richardson...	Springfield..		
M. S. Grace.....	MauchChunk	33	12	J. C. Burkes.....	Flint.....	1	1
Daniel Zumwalt	"	5	4	J. E. King.....	Coal Creek..	1	1
Reed Brown.....	"			Hannah Edmundson..	"	7	9
E. T. Lakin.....	Muchakinoc'	19	8	Hannah Warrington..	"		1

Total number of teachers, 210.

To those within her own boundaries, and to others from abroad wishing to pursue their studies beyond the curriculum of the public schools, Mahaska county offers two excellent institutions, Oskaloosa College and Penn College, both of which receive full notice elsewhere.

THE PRESS.

No more infallible index to the state of society or the thrift of a community can be found than the press it supports. Decide the question as you may, whether the press is the power behind the throne, or simply the mirror of public thought, the newspaper does not thrive in a virgin soil, but prospers only in a cultivated garden. There are no less than ten monthly and weekly publications in Mahaska county, and of these and their predecessors we take pleasure in mentioning at length.

The first newspaper established in the county was the *Herald*, which issued its first sheet in July, 1850. It was then but a little more than one-half its present size, and was called for a time the *Iowa Herald*, and afterward changed to the *Oskaloosa Herald*, which name it still retains. The first proprietors were John R. Needham and Hugh McNeely, and it was run as a Whig paper until the Republican party was organized, since which

time it has been a strong supporter of the principles of that party. The place of its original publication was in an old frame building on the southeast corner of the square, which was in marked contrast with the present complete and comfortable quarters of the journal. Type, presses, and general appearance of the paper have kept growth with the rapid development of the country, changing a small folio in pica and primer type, to a large, ten column journal in nonpareil, brier and primer. A year or two after the paper was started McNeely sold out to John W. Murphy, and the office was moved to the west side of the square, in the second story of Street's block. Murphy sold to James H. Knox; he to James Brown; the latter, about the close of 1857, to Charles Beardsley—during all of which time John R. Needham continued as a partner.

At the outbreak of the war a daily was issued for some weeks. There was no telegraph station nearer than Eddyville, where a courier was sent to await the arrival of the train with the Burlington *Hawkeye*, this being the great newspaper of Iowa in that day. The courier secured a copy, mounted, and rode like a Jehu to the *Herald* office, where the principal items were almost ready for the press of the Oskaloosa daily before the stage-coach, the usual mail carrier, arrived. Four times during the war, we are informed, every employe in the office of this loyal paper enlisted, leaving the proprietors to find new recruits, whom they might apprentice for the service of Uncle Sam. In the spring of 1865 Needham and Beardsley sold to a company in which C. W. Fisher was one of the principal stockholders, and C. W. Fisher and W. E. Shepherd were editors. Shortly afterward, John W. Murphy again bought an interest. November 16, 1865, Mr. Murphy sold to H. C. Leighton and W. H. Needham. In January, 1867, W. A. Hunter bought the interest of Colonel Fisher, and in March, 1870, sold out his share of property to his partners, and the firm became Leighton and Needham. August 2, 1877, W. H. Needham was bought out by Geo. R. Lee and Wm. M. Leighton, who, with the remaining partner, formed the firm of Leighton, Lee and Leighton. Henry C. Leighton, of whom we make mention elsewhere, was universally lamented in his death, which occurred January 31, 1878. Charles Leighton has been appointed administrator of the estate of Henry C. Leighton, and the firm continues under the old name, with Charles as business manager, and Geo. R. Lee, editor-in-chief. Both men are practical printers, have served their days as typos and journeymen. Mr. Lee was, in his day at the types, one of the most rapid workmen in the state. Wm. Leighton is manager of the job office, and is recognized as second to none of his rivals in that department.

The *Herald* is the largest weekly issued from a country press in Iowa, and is now printed in its own building, 20x120 feet on Main street, and is most complete in facilities for newspaper printing and job work. This paper lives near the hearts of its patrons, and among its two thousand subscribers it has many warm, personal friends, who do not forget to manifest their friendship in a tangible manner. This mutual good feeling has been the occasion of the growth in the *Herald* office of one of the finest cabinets of specimens in the state. In 1872 the *Herald* requested Mahaska county coal men to bring in specimens of their coal, that they might have on exhibition in the office the coal products of this banner coal county. The response was hearty and prompt. Specimens of other kinds came in, and without design began the *Herald* cabinet. This now contains probably 15,000 specimens in geology, war relics, entymology, coins, shells, natural

history, agriculture, archæology, etc. These have been the result, for the most part, of voluntary contribution, the only considerable purchase made by the *Herald* office being a private collection of O. P. Hays, Natural Science professor in Oskaloosa college, some years ago. The cabinet contains about 1,500 rare coins, gold, silver, and copper, a medal in memory of the battle of Culloden, most of the one cent pieces for each year since 1793, and many curious specimens from other lands. Numerous old books and newspapers have found their way into this collection, among which is a copy of the Boston *News Letter*, the first newspaper published in America, and an old book, from the title page of which we read:

DE REBUS GESTIS
ALEXANDER MAGNI,

TYPIS.
JOHANNIS BAPTISTAE FONTANAE,
TAURINI MCCXXVI.

John Fontana was one of the first printers, and this book was probably issued in the latter part of the fifteenth century, the date being, perhaps, that of the composition of the work. The cabinet also contains a fragment of the great Iowa meteor of a few years ago, secured at an expense of about fifty dollars. But general mention of individual specimens is impossible. The problem now with the *Herald* is, how to find room for their specimens. A fine walnut case, covering the whole side of the office from floor to ceiling, contains the most valuable contributions upon one hundred and sixty feet of shelving, but accommodations are yet lacking for a satisfactory display of many of their relics. Undoubtedly they will be provided for, as the *Herald* men are, and justly so, quite proud of their free museum.

Most of the time since 1854, Oskaloosa, or Mahaska county, more properly speaking, has supported a Democratic paper. The first sheet of this party was the *Oskaloosa Times*, being the second paper in the county, and established January, 1854, by Messrs. Cameron & Ingersoll. The junior partner was the well-known L. D. Ingersoll, or familiarly "Link," the famous Washington correspondent for various metropolitan papers, and who, in later days as a radical Republican, probably looks back with regret upon the time when he enlivened Central Iowa by Democratic leaders and Jacksonian paragraphs. After a time the paper changed hands, and was ably conducted by R. R. Harbour and David Coomes. Samuel Bressler next bought Coomes' interest. A. A. Wheelock subsequently bought out Mr. Harbour, and the firm in 1857 was Bressler and Wheelock. Bressler's share in the concern soon passed into the hands of Richard Wellslager, then post-master. From him Mr. Wheelock purchased entire control of the paper, who ran it until 1864, when the veteran troops were here on a furlough, and they, not appreciating the bitter criticisms of the editor upon the Union cause, etc., pitched the concern into the street, from which violence it never recovered. We shall have occasion elsewhere to make further mention of this occurrence.

The next Democratic paper was the *Watchman*, edited by Rev. Ira C. Mitchell, owned by a stock company. Its race was soon run, having suffered from starvation for some weeks before its demise. In 1865 Samuel B. Evans

so far exhumed the *Watchman* as to issue one number of the paper, when he abandoned the enterprise Geo. W. Seevers and Russel Higgins, both men of prominence, made use of the materials of the old *Watchman* office to start a Democratic paper called the *Reveille*, early in 1865, but issued only one or two numbers. Thus in several instances men of some means and experience had attempted the re-establishment of a Democratic paper and failed. Hence, all the more credit to the next attempt, made by a young man from the plow and grain field—Mr. Porte C. Welch. Without capital, with little encouragement, in ill health, this persevering genius seemed to make a paper out of nothing, save his own talents and energy. The paper first established by Mr. Welch was the *Democratic Conservator*, Aug. 2, 1866. In 1869 this paper took active steps in advocacy of the organization of a new party, and the name was changed to that of the *Progressive Conservator*. This paper continued with more or less success until June 29, 1871, when the last number was issued. During 1867, in this office, was published "*Proud Mahaska*," a monthly advertising sheet. During 1870 was issued the *Battle Field*, a liberal monthly paper, devoted to the discussion of all questions, and to which contributors were invited of all kinds. Mr. Welch also published a paper at Sigourney called the *Iowa Phoenix*, commencing September, 1870, and continuing until June, 1871.

Almost immediately following the suspension of the *Conservator*, Mr. Welch started in the same office *The Iowa Reform Leader*, the first number being issued July 13, 1871. This paper in its prospectus and on its title page set forth as its object "the organization of a new party in Iowa," and such was its avowed object so long as it was published. It was in 1872 identified with the Greeley movement, though stubbornly contending that that was not the kind of a reform movement that was calculated to succeed. In 1873 was identified with, but not in complete harmony, the anti-monopoly party. In February, 1874, a branch office of the *Leader* was established at Albia in Monroe county. April 2d, of this year, Mr. Welch sold the lead and cast iron of the *Leader* office to M. G. Carleton, retaining, however, to himself the name *Reform Leader*. During the same month he established the *Malcom Magnet* at Malcom, Poweshiek county, which he conducted for a short time, and in the fall of 1874 removed his office back to Oskaloosa, and December 3, 1874, resumed publication of the *Reform Leader*, which he continued until July 12, 1877, when it suspended. The paper in 1876 supported Cooper for the presidency.

M. G. Carleton, having purchased Welch's material, issued the first number of the *Oskaloosa Standard*, April 9, 1874. Shortly afterward he sold a half interest to Dr. D. H. Hare, and in 1875 Carleton sold his interest to Nelson D. Porter. Soon after Dr. Hare sold his interest to L. H. Boydston. The style of the firm is now N. D. Porter & Co. Counting from the issue of the *Conservator*, the *Standard* is now publishing volume thirteen. The *Standard* is an independent Democratic paper, issued in large folio sheets, and is well conducted. The present circulation is one thousand copies.

Temperance Gem.—This was a paper issued monthly during 1867, first conducted by the I. O. G. T., and in the latter part of the year by F. M. Call and H. C. Leighton.

Under the caption of "*the press*" is properly recorded the work of the Central Book Concern. This extensive establishment had its rise from a private publishing firm, formed in 1870, Messrs. Call & Bristol. These gentlemen published a weekly religious paper, and also some books. This

firm was succeeded in 1873, by a joint stock company, composed of some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen, mostly members of the denomination known as the Christian Church. These stockholders lived in various parts of Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota. While the Book Concern is not under control of the church, nor is there any organic connection between the church and the publishing company, yet the Central Book Concern is generally regarded as the authorized literary depot and publishing house of the denomination in the West. Here are published the various newspapers and magazines of the church, the theological works of its divines, and the supplies of its Sabbath Schools.

The Concern was incorporated in 1873, and the present capital stock is \$30,000. Printing is done by steam, and five presses are kept in almost constant use, affording employment to about twenty-five persons. The Concern have the only book press in this part of the state. Some idea of the business of the establishment may be had from the knowledge that these presses have spread ink over about \$17,000 worth of paper during the past year, and the postage paid on mailed publications for the same time, was \$1019.82. Quite a number of books have been issued by the Concern, including some models of neatness in typography and binding. An enumeration of these works would be tedious. It is sufficient to know that the stereotype plates in possession of the Concern were secured at a cost for stereotyping alone of \$8,500, and the illustrations of various publications at an expense of \$2,000. During the summer of 1878, 15,000 copies of a single Sabbath School singing book, published by the Book Concern, have been sold. Another work of a similar kind has had editions to the number of 25,000. The present officers are G. H. Laughlin, president, M. P. Collins, secretary, though the Concern is practically owned by F. M. Call, J. B. Johnson and G. T. Carpenter. The sale was made to these gentlemen of the Concern, about a year ago, though some of the old stockholders still retain their interest.

The publications of the Book Concern includes the following:

The Evangelist, a religious paper of the Christian denomination, first issued in Oskaloosa in 1865, as a monthly magazine, and edited by G. T. and W. J. Carpenter. A sale of the paper was afterward made to Allen Hickey, who removed it for a short time to Adel, then back to Oskaloosa, changed it to a semi-monthly folio, in 1869, and one year later it was sold to Call, Bristol & Co., with B. W. Johnson as editor, who published it as a weekly. Soon after it passed into the hands of the Book Concern. In 1875 it was consolidated with the *Record*, a paper published in Bedford, Indiana, the oldest in the church. The name given the consolidated sheet is *Record and Evangelist*, which is now published in a weekly quarto, 31x44 inches, and has a circulation of 6000 copies. The editors are B. W. Johnson, G. T. Carpenter, and J. M. Mathes.

The Christian Monitor was purchased by the Central Book Concern in August, 1877, and is a ladies' monthly magazine, which had been published in Indianapolis, Ind., for fifteen years. It is an octavo of 48 pages and has a circulation of 2500 copies per month. It is edited by Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin.

The Little Christian is an illustrated paper for the Sunday school, and is issued in weekly, semi-weekly, and monthly editions, being in fact three different papers. It has a circulation of 12,000 copies and is edited by B. W. Johnson. Its publication began in January, 1876.

Cotemporary with the publication of the *Little Christian*, was begun a monthly magazine known as the *Christian Sunday School Teacher*, by B. W. Johnson, a magazine devoted, as its name indicates, to Sunday school instruction and interests. This is a monthly publication of 32 octavo pages.

Lesson Leaves is a small sheet issued monthly for the use of Sabbath school scholars to aid in studying the international series of lessons. Its circulation is 20,000 copies, edited by B. W. Johnson.

It is the purpose of the management to establish two more monthlies at the beginning of 1879, for the infant classes of Sunday schools.

In addition to its own publications, the company does the press work for the *Temperance Reformer*, a paper established in the interest of Temperance, by C. H. Browning, in June, 1878. This is a monthly quarto and disposes of an issue of 2000 copies.

They also do the press work for the *Inter-State Normal Monthly*, published at Moulton, Iowa, and for *Common School Teacher*, at Bedford, Indiana. Thus far has the fame of the Book Concern extended as a prompt and reliable publishing house.

In 1867 at Oskaloosa was started a paper called the *Central Iowa Citizen*, published by M. G. Carleton and R. P. Bacon. It was Republican in its politics, and during the time of its existence it shared with the *Herald* the readers of that party. After continuing about two years it passed into the hands of Samuel L. and Joseph R. C. Hunter, who continued its publication about two months. On account of limited patronage, they were compelled, December 7, 1869, to display the following head lines: "Good-bye! Suspended! Fizzled! Busted! Petered! Collapsed! The running out process kinder gin eout! Gone up the spout generally! Grand Finale."

Thus facetiously the *Central Iowa Citizen* took its place among the illustrious dead of western journalism—starved to death.

New Sharon Star. The publication of this excellent country paper was commenced by H. J. Vail, January 22, 1873, at New Sharon. Two years previous, Mr. Vail had "started in" at the printer's case to learn the business, and his success in newspaper publishing and editing shows that he not only served a faithful apprenticeship at the types, but knows how to push a pencil for the satisfaction and encouragement of his patrons.

The *Star* began its career as a seven column folio, and when an infant of six weeks' existence, was enlarged to eight columns. December 8, 1875, it became a six column quarto, which is its present size. Its circulation varies from 700 to 1,000 copies, being very considerably larger in the winter, when its former subscribers have more time to read. It has ever been republican in politics, but violently opposes the present administration, neither appreciating Mr. Hayes, nor his policy.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

The following is the first "carrier's address" ever issued in Mahaska county, and was written by Geo. W. Seevers, of Oskaloosa. It made its appearance January 1, 1851, and was addressed to the patrons of the *Herald*:

All hail! and good morning! kind patrons I'm here,
To wish you a healthy and happy New Year.
Once more has the annual circuit been driven,
And all are another year closer to Heaven;

Rejoice and be happy, and hail with a cheer
 The glorious birth of the welcome New Year.
 It is a glad morning; so hail it with joy,
 And hand out your DIMES to the CARRIER BOY.

I've served you, kind patrons, in days that are gone,
 And hope, if I live, to keep serving you on.
 I've brought you the news from the east and the west,
 And the north and the south; whatever was best,
 And newest, and rarest, was brought you by me,
 And poetry written by Uncle Boozee,
 And other great bards in the muses' employ;
 So open your hearts to the CARRIER BOY.

"Mysterious rappings" are heard, it is said;
 The living are learning to talk with the dead;
 The east is enchanted with Jenny Lind's voice;
 The "Fugitive Slave Law" is raising a noise;
 And great California is fooling mankind,
 And making them seek what but few of them find,
 And news of all this you shall have, to enjoy;
 So fork out your DIMES to the CARRIER BOY.

The "Herald" does all that it can for your town,
 And by it your village is gaining renown;
 The world is beginning to think its location
 Is "right in the center of all creation";
 And this right impression is more or less made
 By facts in the "Herald" correctly portrayed;
 And bearing the "Herald" shall be my employ;
 So spare a few DIMES for the CARRIER BOY.

A railroad to run from the east to the west,
 Through fair Oskaloosa is no longer a jest;
 Besides, that the capital ought to come here,
 Still plainer and plainer begins to appear;
 And surely this state of affairs, more or less,
 Is caused by the aid of your own County Press;
 So while such a state of affairs you enjoy,
 Pray, be not unkind to the CARRIER BOY.

Ye lawyers so witty, ye sages so wise,
 Ye preachers well fed on fat chickens and pies;
 Ye doctors who kindly relieve us from pain,
 Or fix us, at least, so we cease to complain;
 Ye store-keepers, tailors and carpenters too,
 Be manly and give the poor "devil his due";
 And you, ye sweet lassies, so lovely and coy,
 Remember what's due to the CARRIER BOY.

But this I will say, ye enchanting young misses,
 Your debt's easy paid, for I'll take it in KISSES;
 So crack away freely, and be not afraid,
 But only remember, if thus it is paid,
 To keep it untold, or you'll raise a great evil,
 For people would plague you 'bout kissing the devil,
 And thus would they grieve you and sorely annoy,
 For harmlessly kissing the CARRIER BOY.

And now, in conclusion, kind patrons and friends,
 My prayer for all of you humbly ascends.
 May Heaven grant all of you virtue and health,
 And Plutus consign you a part of his wealth,
 And the muses and graces and fates be your friends,
 'Till a long, happy life in sweet Paradise ends.
 So now worthy patrons I wish you much joy,
 And return you the thanks of the

CARRIER BOY.

TEMPERANCE.

The question of temperance has been pretty thoroughly ventilated in all the days of Mahaska county. To discover the different phases of the temperance cause in all the times since the day in which men were indicted for selling fire-water to the Indians, would be almost an impossibility. From the commissioners' books, we find that in May, 1844, the cost of a grocery license was \$25 per year. Why a grocery should be compelled to pay license, and what groceries have to do with the cause of temperance, will not be a question to those who lived in pioneer times in Iowa. Shortly after this the Washingtonian temperance movement *struck* Mahaska County. A temperance society was organized at Oskaloosa; its meetings were held in the court house; its silver tongued speakers were the judge on the bench and the pleaders at the bar; it was quite a judicial affair, and from the record, at the July term of court, 1845, we make the following curious extract.

"On motion of William W. Chapman, Esq., ordered that the following proceedings of the temperance meeting of Oskaloosa be spread upon the records of this court, to-wit:

"At a meeting of Oskaloosa Washingtonian Temperance Society held at Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, and Territory of Iowa, on Thursday evening, July 24, A. D., 1845. Present, M. T. PETERS, *President*.

"The meeting was ably addressed by the Hon. Joseph Williams, Judge of the District Court, by Messrs. Wright, Ives and May, Esqs. The following pledge was submitted for signatures, and the following names thereto subscribed, to-wit:

"We, the undersigned, pledge our sacred honor each to the other, to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage:

Mrs. Lee,	O. Wright,	Daniel Altman,	Joseph Williams,
Mrs. Baer,	S. Gandy,	Henry Blockburn,	Abalom Myers,
Mrs. Garrison,	S. Kinsman,	Moses Knowles,	Thomas Black,
Miss Cameron,	S. Knight,	M. S. Morris,	R. M. McPherson,
Miss Wellman,	I. Rupert,	John Miller,	Matthew D. Springer,
Miss Cameron,	Knight,	Wesley H. Freel,	James M. Dixon,
Mrs. Ash,	Martin Lyon,	A. B. Miller,	Harry Horton,
Mrs. Sheperd,	George G. Wright,	Parrish Ellis,	R. M. Billips,
Miss D. Garrison,	Adam Tool,	Andrew Gossage,	Andrew Storts,
George W. Baer,	Samuel McFall,	James Spurlock,	Samuel Morgan,
Levi Bainbridge,	Green T. Clark,	S. W. Babbot,	Lewis Murphy,
Mrs. Long,	Allen Lowe,	Thomas McMurry,	C. S. Stedman,
Miss Murphy,	M. T. Williams,	John R. Sparks,	John D. Crane,
N. Mosier,	Matthew Edmundson,	Andrew Ham,	A. W. Blair,
M. S. Garrison,	Charles Currier,	Wellington Nossman,	Enos Myers,
C. Mosier,	John Vance,	Randolph Harber,	G. S. Lathrop,
Mosier,	E. Muncell,	C. G. Owen,	W. D. Canfield,
Wellman,	A. G. Phillips,	J. N. Edgar,	Noah Whitlash,
Nichols,	J. B. Hamilton,	Isaac Miller,	H. B. Owen,
E. C. Owen,	Lewis Pitts,	F. S. Cleaves,	Jacob H. Majors,
S. A. Roop,	Edward Long,	Joseph Gossage,	William Williams,
Eliza Owen,	H. W. Chapman,	George Gossage,	Andrew Stephenson,
R. I. Baer,	George May,	Johnathan Garrison,	Henry Humphrey,
M. C. Roop,	R. S. Lowry,	J. S. Fredricks,	Joseph Dronellard,
Jane Wilkins,	A. C. Shorpe,	William Edgar,	John M. Cameron,
Wilson,	George Gillaspay,	William Drummer,	J. W. Bailey,
C. Frederick,	T. A. Springer,	Joseph B. Royale,	Charles Blackburn,
Cameron,	Jasper Koons,	William Windsor,	Miss A. Wright,
A. E. Wright,	John Montgomery,	H. D. Ives,	Mrs. E. J. Jolly.
Sarah Jones,	Leonard Fowler,	James Edgar,	

On motion of W. W. Chapman, Esq:

Resolved, By the unanimous vote of the meeting, that as a testimony of the respect due to the Hon. Joseph Williams, judge of the second judicial district of the territory of Iowa, for his eminent and distinguished services in the temperance cause, and as a memorial of the unprecedented revival of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and,

together with the pledge and names, be placed upon the minutes of the district court of said county of Mahaska.

W. H. SEEVERS, *Secretary*.

M. T. PETER, *President*.

Probably, as a result of this movement, the question of license or no license was submitted to the people in April, 1847, and was decided, no license, by a majority of sixty-five votes. This expression of opinion, however, does not seem to have been followed, or, if so, the decision was soon set aside in some manner; for in 1848 we find the county commissioners issuing grocery licenses at \$33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per annum, or proportion thereof for shorter time.

In Oskaloosa city prohibition was voted in May, 1868, and a prohibition ordinance framed, but it soon afterward became of no effect. In the spring of 1874 was the women's crusade. Quite an organization was effected in Oskaloosa, and shortly after the beginning of the excitement a band of sixty women sometimes collected, holding prayer meetings in the saloons, etc. This method of work did not accomplish a great deal among the saloon keepers, who were not thus easily induced to leave their profitable business. On February 17, 1874, a Women's Temperance band was formed, with a membership of two hundred. In June a Mahaska county temperance organization was formed, and a mass convention was held in Oskaloosa. In the latter town a second prohibition ordinance was framed, which has been pretty generally enforced since its passage. Murphy was here and lectured in 1875, and though he awakened considerable interest during the time of his stay, the temperance cause did not thrive after his departure—at least the movement he attempted to inaugurate did not attain to any great proportions. However, the blue ribbon movement which he started in the East during the latter part of 1876, reached Oskaloosa about fifteen months later. In February, 1878, the well-known temperance lecturer and organizer, Jno. W. Drew, made his appearance in Oskaloosa, and held meetings every night for one week. Part of the time he was assisted by Fred. Getchell, of Des Moines, who has taken great interest in the temperance reform of Iowa. On the Saturday evening closing Mr. Drew's stay was organized the Mahaska County Temperance Reform club, with all signers of the pledge as members. The officers elected were Wm. H. Needham, president; M. T. Williams, W. S. Kenworthy and T. J. Haywood, vice-presidents; M. H. Waring, secretary; Jno. M. Huber, treasurer. The secretary, Mr. Waring, has since resigned, and Jno. M. Huber elected to fill vacancy. The success of this movement in Oskaloosa, as elsewhere, has been remarkable. Within twenty-four hours after the pledge book was opened there were six hundred names attached—at the close of the week, or upon the organization of the society, there were three thousand and seventy persons in and about Oskaloosa who had signed the following

REFORM CLUB PLEDGE:

"We, the enrolled members of the Mahaska County Temperance Reform club, do solemnly promise, with the divine help, and in the presence of these witnesses, that we will never make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and that we will in all proper ways discourage the manufacture, sale and use of the same."

At this writing, six months after the inauguration of the movement, there have been very few cases of violation of the pledge, and among those who were hard drinkers before, we might say, none have backslidden. The club holds meetings in Oskaloosa every Tuesday evening, for the transaction of business and the hearing of a lecture from some home or foreign speaker. Members of the club have been sent out through the county to organize associations in the different communities, and thirteen subordinate clubs

have been established; at Leighton, Fairview Church, Beacon, East Center S. H., West Center S. H., Union, Mills, Coffin's S. H., Rose Hill, Indianapolis, Wing's S. H., Peoria and Bellefontaine. There is an independent club at New Sharon. The total membership in the county in August, 1878, is six thousand and thirty. Will the readers of this sketch, in ten years from now have occasion to look back on this movement with a sneer, and justly pronounce it a failure, in that it has not accomplished its purpose—a permanent moral reform? Will a few months bring about a reaction, and an indifference to this vice, which stalks in tremendous and alarming proportions from one end of our land to another, from city to hamlet, and from hamlet to country home; or, will the moral forces of this people *continue* in united phalanx, determined to slay the monster under their feet? These are questions which the philanthropist must face, and they are hard questions to answer satisfactorily in this world of sin and death, where evil seems permanent and good almost transitory, where the tendency is downward, and abstinence a victory.

POLITICAL.

In recording the political history of the county it will be our endeavor to avoid giving any partisan coloring to the facts related, which coloring might arise from prejudices of the historian himself, or those parties from whom he drew his information.

As is well known, in the early history of the county there were but two parties in the field, the Democratic and the Whig. Mahaska county usually gave a Whig majority, and did so in the Presidential elections of 1844 and 1848. However, in local politics, attention was given to the *qualities* of men rather than to their politics, and in almost every county election for a number of years the result was divided between the different parties. The Democrats had treasurer and recorder for some five or six terms, besides some other county offices. As is related elsewhere, in 1851 a Whig majority was voted for judge and a Democratic majority for sheriff.

About 1852 we have the first intimation of a new factor in politics. At this time most of the trading by Oskaloosa merchants was through St. Louis. Some of these men who were at the metropolis buying goods became connected with a Know Nothing lodge there, and came back home to organize a similar movement among their neighbors. A lodge was formed in Oskaloosa, and in town developed considerable strength, having in secret conclave over one hundred voters, which was a very considerable portion of the voting population of Oskaloosa in 1852. The movement did not extend to any great distance throughout the county, nor were the farmers in any considerable number drawn into sympathy with the Know Nothing, or as it was afterward called, the American party. The movement hung along on the "ragged edge" for two or three years, and a short time after its failure it was almost impossible to find a man in the county who was free to acknowledge his Know Nothing proclivities. Those who had been in sympathy with the American party divided into Old Line Whigs and the New Republicans. Of the rise of this latter party we shall have occasion to speak next.

The first intimation of a local Republican movement was in the *Herald* of April 18, 1856. In this paper appeared the following *call*:

The citizens of Mahaska county opposed to the political principles of the present administration, and to the introduction of slavery into territory now free, are requested to meet in

mass convention in Union Hall, Oskaloosa, the 3d day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of affecting a more thorough organization of the Republican party, of appointing a central committee and electing delegates to attend the ensuing congressional convention, and for such other business as may come before the convention.

This was signed by quite a number of citizens, but when the appointed day and hour came only nine persons assembled in the hall, though a number were on the sidewalk below, but did not wish to place themselves on record as members of the convention; their faith was weak. Those present have been since quite prominently engaged in the movements of the party which they then adopted, and were the following named gentlemen: S. A. Rice, Wm. H. Seevers, J. A. Young, Jos. Kelly, Jno. R. Needham, Jas. H. Knox, Butler Dunbar, Oliver Smith and Harvey Cruzen. If we are correctly informed there are but four of this number now living, and three of them in Mahaska county.

Of this convention Oliver Smith, Sr., was appointed president, and J. H. Knox, secretary. The committee on resolutions, Jno. R. Needham, J. A. Young and Harvey Cruzen, reported the following:

United by a common purpose to maintain Right against Wrong, and believing in the ability of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare:

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in the equality of civil privileges and the free exercise of religious belief and worship.

2. That Freedom is National, Slavery Local, and that involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, should not exist in any territory of the United States.

3. That while we regard the "peculiar institution" as productive of evil—as antagonistic to Republicanism—a disgrace to humanity and a curse to the world, we do *not* deem that Congress should interfere with it in States where it already exists, but *we do demand* that our National Legislature should prevent its extension into territory now free.

4. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the Liberties of the People, the Sovereignties of the States, and the Perpetuity of the American Union.

5. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the refusal of the Slave Power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, makes the National domain the battle-ground between Freedom and Slavery; and while true Republicans stand on a National basis, and endeavor to cultivate a National spirit, they will shrink from no necessary conflict, and shirk no responsibility on this issue.

6. That we ask no conformity of opinion, and no unity of belief, in minor matters State or National, but we cordially invite men of all political parties who sanction these principles to unite with us in the present contest.

A central committee was appointed, consisting of Jno. R. Needham, Judge Seevers, A. E. Dunsmore, Z. T. Fisher, J. A. Young and Dr. J. H. Fry. It will be noticed that some members of this committee had not been present at the convention, but all acquiesced in the action of the meeting, and the work of organizing was rapid. During the ten days preceeding the Presidential election sixteen township meetings were appointed by this committee, and the resulting vote in Mahaska county was: Fremont, 1,224; Buchanan, 940; Fillmore, 268. The Republican party maintained its ascendancy until 1873.

The "New Party" reform movement in Mahaska county took its rise among the first, if not the first counties in the Union. This movement was inaugurated in 1869, its leading spirit being Porte C. Welch, at that time the editor of the *Conservator*, at Oskaloosa. Welch was dissatisfied with the action of the State Democratic Convention of that year, and advocated the formation of a new party in Iowa. The division continued with indifferent success until 1871, when it culminated in what was known as the "Reform Movement." "The proceedings of the County Mass Convention of May, 1871, were headed 'Anti-Monopoly,' and the first 'Anti-Monop'

platform in Iowa was written, for the most part, by R. R. Harbour." June 24, 1871, a county ticket was placed in nomination. A resolution was adopted favoring the call of a State Reform Convention at an early day, for the purpose of forming a State Reform Party. In July Welch changed the name of this paper, which was the Reform party organ, to that of the "*Iowa Reform Leader*," whose purpose was announced, "the organization of a new party in Iowa," advocating no special financial policy at that time but the "burial of old leaders, the adoption of free trade," and economic management of public affairs. Of the county ticket, the Reform party succeeded only in electing one candidate, Prof. E. Baker for county superintendent. In 1872 this local movement merged into the Liberal or Greeley movement, and the victory of the Republican party was overwhelming, being 1,281 majority in the county.

In the fall of 1872 one ——— Wilkinson came into Mahaska county and commenced organizing Granges of the order "Patrons of Husbandry." At the beginning of this work it was stoutly denied that the Grange would be a political organization, but it was soon perceived that the movement would be fruitless without some political tendency. Finally, in 1873, the several granges proceeded to select candidates to a county convention, and to place in nomination a county ticket. When the convention assembled the movement was without any newspaper organ, and the only paper in the county that was hopefully in sympathy with them, was the *Reform Leader*. The editor, Mr. Welch, who had been announced, as is claimed for a strategic purpose, as candidate for the legislature, withdrew his name after this convention, and gave the support of his paper to the Anti-Monopoly (grange) ticket.

The Reform party followed with their support, and the result was the election of Anti-Monop candidates as follows: The two members of legislature (lower house), county auditor, county supervisor, superintendent of schools and county surveyor, the republicans electing by small majorities their candidates for treasurer, sheriff, the latter by a majority of thirteen votes. This was the first campaign in which Mahaska republicans were defeated since the organization of the party.

To a *real* or *imaginary* attempt by democratic politicians made in 1874, to "capture" the anti-monopoly movement, is attributed by the friends of that party the defeat they suffered in that campaign. The republicans elected their entire ticket. This caused divisions in the grange, and consequent apathy toward grange politics, which ceased to be a factor in Mahaska county political affairs in 1875.

For a number of years previous, there was a large element which regarded the financial questions as *the* issue on which a new party should be organized and in 1875 important steps were taken in that direction. A thorough organization was effected in 1876, and now known as the "National Greenback Labor Party." In the campaign of 1877 the party polled from nine to eleven hundred votes on the straight greenback ticket, and through a combination with the democratic element, they elected county treasurer, auditor, and superintendent of schools. In the spring of 1878 the greenback element and workingmen combined in Oskaloosa, and elected their city ticket.

In the campaign of 1878 there was a combination of the Democrats with the Greenback Labor Party, on County, Judicial, Congressional and State tickets, which caused a dissatisfaction in the latter party, and resulted in the success of the Republicans.

STATISTICS.

The following are the votes cast for presidency in Mahaska since 1852:

1852. Pierce, 541; Scott, 599; Hale, 45.
 1856. Buchanan, 940; Freemont, 1,224; Fillmore, 268.
 1860. Lincoln, 1,640; Douglas, 1,332.
 1864. Lincoln, 1,836; McClellan, 954.
 1868. Grant, 2,646; Seymour, 1,511.
 1872. Grant, 2,532; Greeley, 1,176; O'Connor, 75.
 1876. Hayes, 3,218; Tilden, 1,701; Cooper, 338.

In 1876 the following is an abstract of the official vote:

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	No. Votes.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	No. Votes.
<i>Presidential Electors at large.</i>		<i>Judge Supreme Court.</i>	
JOHN VAN VALKENBURG.....	3218	WILLIAM H. SEEVERS.....	3209
WILLIAM P. HEPBURN.....	3218	<i>Walter I. Hayes</i>	1644
<i>Daniel F. Miller</i>	1701	<i>Supreme Judge—Vacancy 1879.</i>	
<i>John P. Irish</i>	1686	JAMES H. ROTHROCK.....	3215
Porte C. Welch.....	328	<i>William Graham</i>	1697
A. M. Dawley.....	338	<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
<i>District Electors, 6th District.</i>		CARL W. VON COELLN.....	3214
W. O. CROSBY.....	3216	<i>J. A. Nash</i>	332
<i>T. B. Perry</i>	1690	<i>Representative in Congress.</i>	
J. W. Murphy.....	340	E. S. SAMPSON.....	3167
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>H. B. Hendershott</i>	1838
JOSIAH T. YOUNG.....	3217	James Mathews.....	4
<i>John H. Stubeurauch</i>	1703	D. M. Conley.....	169
A. Macready.....	338	H. H. Trimble.....	1
<i>Auditor of State.</i>		<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	
BUREN R. SHERMAN.....	3219	L. C. BLANCHARD.....	3224
<i>William Groneweg</i>	1698	<i>D. P. Stubbs</i>	1730
Leonard Brown.....	332	<i>Representative.</i>	
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>		JOHN DODDS.....	3168
GEORGE W. BEMIS.....	3219	<i>Dr. J. A. Lucy</i>	1711
<i>Wesley Jones</i>	1698	<i>Clerk of Court.</i>	
George C. Fry.....	332	D. R. MOORE.....	3210
<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>		<i>Geo. L. Shinnick</i>	1985
DAVID SECOR.....	3217	<i>Recorder.</i>	
<i>N. C. Ridenour</i>	1697	WILLIAM R. COWAN.....	3199
Geo. M. Walker.....	332	<i>John A. Proudfit</i>	2013
<i>Attorney General.</i>		<i>Board of Supervisors.</i>	
JOHN F. MCJUNKIN.....	3218	SAMUEL GILMORE.....	3202
<i>J. C. Cook</i>	1701	<i>G. B. McFall</i>	2010
<i>Supreme Judge—Cole Vacancy.</i>			
WILLIAM H. SEEVERS.....	2876		
<i>Walter I. Hayes</i>	1600		

Republicans in SMALL CAPITALS; Democrats in *Italics*; Greenbackers in Roman type.
 Republican majority 1522; Republican gain over vote on Governor in 1875, 906.

OFFICIAL VOTE

OF MAHASKA COUNTY AT GENERAL ELECTION HELD OCTOBER 9, 1877.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	Cedar.	Harrison.	Des Moines.	Jefferson.	Scott.	Oakaloosa.	White Oak.	Monroe.	Adams.	Madison.	Black Oak.	Richland.	Prairie.	Union.	P. Grove.	Total.	Majorities.
Governor.																	
JOHN H. GEAR.....	101	109	61	45	73	555	91	95	100	78	70	86	194	99	66	2327	737
John P. Irish.....	89	38	16	55	33	290	96	88	54	18	34	100	65	42	68	1086	
D. P. Stubbs.....	12	43	154	55	83	339	18	20	30	36	74	75	30	32	10	1011	
*Elias Jessup.....	17	31	4	21	5	361	2	8	6	31	5	7	82	13	3	596	
Lieut. Governor.																	
FRANK T. CAMPBELL.....	111	134	61	53	76	880	92	104	104	102	76	97	263	115	70	2338	1255
W. C. James.....	90	37	16	64	30	299	96	88	50	19	35	100	64	27	68	1083	
A. Macready.....	18	50	158	59	87	379	21	18	36	41	72	75	39	45	10	1108	
Judge Sup. Court.																	
JAMES G. DAY.....	110	134	61	53	76	873	92	104	104	102	76	97	268	116	70	2336	1251
H. E. J. Boardman.....	90	37	16	64	30	302	96	90	50	19	35	100	64	24	68	1085	
John Porter.....	19	50	158	59	87	383	21	16	36	42	72	75	40	45	10	1114	
Sup. Public Instruc'n.																	
CARL VON COELLN.....	109	132	60	53	77	822	92	103	103	102	77	95	262	116	70	2273	1185
G. H. Cullison.....	90	37	16	64	30	303	96	91	50	19	35	100	64	25	68	1088	
S. T. Ballard.....	20	52	158	59	86	394	21	16	36	41	71	75	39	46	10	1124	
Representatives.																	
H. W. GLEASON.....	102	124	65	53	71	688	88	95	89	75	71	93	256	112	69	2051	498
J. R. NICHOL.....	101	111	51	51	79	733	90	102	84	90	76	95	211	106	70	2050	497
B. V. SeEVERS.....	106	73	31	69	40	580	100	97	68	35	38	107	91	50	68	1553	
Mahlon Stanton.....	58	76	156	67	91	618	31	33	69	85	71	83	97	57	16	1508	
G. W. Hower.....	9	33	153	66	77	307	17	10	24	34	102	86	17	25	23	983	
Auditor.																	
D. H. LESUER.....	101	114	68	52	63	729	82	100	99	84	70	99	265	103	70	2099	
†Geo. A. Ross.....	117	106	167	117	128	815	127	110	91	79	112	172	108	84	78	2411	312
Treasurer.																	
J. H. FRY.....	98	116	61	38	63	745	87	100	106	87	68	96	256	131	66	2145	
†John R. Barnes.....	118	100	174	138	129	798	118	107	84	74	113	173	113	52	74	2365	247
Sheriff.																	
MARQUIS BARR.....	99	114	51	45	75	756	82	104	121	114	62	95	276	128	59	2181	833
T. J. Shipley.....	108	71	36	80	18	520	87	88	45	16	6	102	66	26	79	1348	
I. N. Leidy.....	9	35	145	50	98	270	4	15	21	34	115	75	29	42	9	951	
Supt. Com. Schools.																	
J. W. JOHNSON.....	57	114	60	52	64	877	90	95	102	90	76	97	263	118	67	2222	
†J. C. Williams.....	155	101	175	123	127	674	117	109	85	72	106	175	109	67	78	2273	51
Member of Board.																	
E. W. MYRICK.....	110	132	65	49	71	860	92	104	105	100	76	96	266	114	70	2310	1173
A. L. Shangle.....	92	31	11	64	30	286	95	90	49	20	34	103	75	29	67	1076	
W. J. McFall.....	18	50	159	60	93	411	20	15	36	42	73	73	32	44	11	1137	
Coroner.																	
J. M. BYERS.....	110	124	61	53	75	832	90	105	104	102	76	96	268	115	70	2281	1050
J. P. Gruwell.....	91	36	16	64	30	271	93	50	19	34	99	63	25	68	959		
David Evans.....	19	52	158	55	88	418	23	102	36	42	72	70	40	46	10	1231	
Surveyor.																	
A. F. TRACY.....	103	112	65	51	78	819	88	107	89	40	75	89	234	108	69	1812	
†Samuel Thompson.....	117	101	170	124	116	732	120	101	96	123	107	172	137	77	79	2237	245
Court House Vote.																	
For bonds and tax.....	8	5	61	E	12	760	49	12	13	10	23	13	19	4		989	
Against bonds and tax.....	202	189	123	157	167	527	153	173	153	99	147	228	255	161	132	2876	1887

Republicans in SMALL CAPITALS, Greenbackers in *Italics*. Democrats in Roman type.

*Prohibition ticket.

+On both Democratic and Greenback tickets.

Scattering votes were cast as follows: H. W. Maxwell for Governor, 1 vote in Richland; E. Baker for Supt. Public Instruction, 1 vote in Adams; Fred Nelson for Lieut. Governor, 6 votes in Prairie; E. B. Kephart for Supt. Public Instruction, 6 votes in Prairie and 8 in Oskaloosa; N. R. Hook for Representative, 2 votes in White Oak; A. L. Shangle for Auditor, 1 vote in Richland; H. R. Kendig for Treasurer, 1 vote in Pleasant Grove; J. W. Johnson for Coroner, 8 votes in Oskaloosa; S. T. Ballard for Supt. Common Schools, 1 vote in Cedar.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

As early as 1858 the subject of a north and south line through Central Iowa was agitated, and the project was canvassed by Hon. J. B. Grinnell and others. At this early day the wealth of coal deposits in this section was recognized, as well as the demand for fuel among the railroads about to be built in Minnesota and Northern Iowa. But the rebellion breaking



John T. Lacey

out, this project slumbered along with hundreds of other northern enterprises. In 1864 a Quaker named David Morgan (who had come from Tennessee to New Sharon), with a limited number following, formed an incorporation with headquarters at Oskaloosa, under the name of Iowa Central Railroad Company. This company was organized at New Sharon, January 5, 1865, with the following officers: David Morgan, president; A. C. Williams, vice-president; Z. T. Fisher, secretary; Wm. T. Smith, treasurer. Directors: David Morgan, H. P. Pickerell, W. T. Smith, W. H. Seevers, Daniel Anderson, A. C. Williams, Peter Melendy, Z. T. Fisher and Reuben Mickel. After a few meetings Mr. Fisher resigned his secretaryship, and Judge Thompson, of Oskaloosa, was elected to that office, which he filled for a long time. During the year 1865 a railroad convention of several counties was called in Oskaloosa to consider the mutual interests of the different delegations. The question was discussed by delegates from Monroe, Tama, Black Hawk, Appanoose and Poweshiek counties, and it was generally resolved to be the interest of this section to lend its aid to the Iowa Central Company, already formed. Thus encouraged, President Morgan threw the first spadeful of dirt near Cedar Falls, and at the same time let twenty miles of grading. This grading has never been occupied by the company, as the location of the road was afterward changed to pass through Marshall county on account of the indifferent aid of the Black Hawk and Tama county citizens. At the January meeting of 1866 Wm. T. Smith was elected president, and to his enterprise and push the citizens of Mahaska county are largely indebted for the Iowa Central road. This gentleman held meetings in various school houses, churches and court houses, in company with others, through the various counties, and private subscriptions were secured to a surprising amount. Mahaska county contributed upward of \$130,000 in local subscriptions. June, 1866, grading was commenced at the State line, and with one foot in Iowa and the other in Missouri, he threw the first shovelful of dirt on the southern part of the road. Under Mr. Smith's administration a large amount of grading was done, and the road began to attract considerable attention. At the end of two years Mr. Smith was succeeded by Jno. White, who resigned in two or three weeks, leaving vice-president Melendy in charge of the road. From this time on until the election of Judge Seevers, the project was at a stand-still. With Judge Seevers' election the enterprise revived, but all efforts to get responsible parties to iron and run the road were without avail. Finally a consolidation was effected, through President Gilman, with the Iowa River R. R. Co., under the name of Central Railroad of Iowa. The work of the road was then pushed forward with all possible speed, and on February 4, 1871, the road was completed from Albia (about thirty miles north of the State line) to Mason City, Iowa. This is the present extent of the road (July, 1878). The last spike was driven February 4, 1871, near the bridge across North Skunk river, and the ceremony is thus described by the Oskaloosa *Herald*:

The last rail was down and a polished spike, represented as that famous last spike, of which all have read and all longed to hear, was driven. At 5:15 o'clock President Gilman took the sledge to which was attached the telegraph wire, and handed it to F. W. H. Sheffield, president of the construction company, who struck the spike a fine lick and surrendered the sledge to Judge Seevers, who swung it around, to the great risk of all bystanders, hit the nail a lively whack that would have done credit to any Irishman on the line, and then tried to play "shenanigan" and get another lick at it, but after several ineffectual attempts to hit it, gave up to Hon. G. M. Woodbury. He was followed by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, who spotted it after a trial or two, and then President Gilman took the hammer and drove home the

spike amid cheers, shouts, screeches of five locomotives, music, etc. The spike was driven about thirty feet this side of the county line.

Though the Central Railroad has done a good business, it has shared a disastrous financial state in common with most new western roads, and is now in the hands of a receiver. The first receiver appointed was D. N. Pickering, about 1875; succeeded by J. B. Grinnell, and more recently by H. L. Morrill, appointed during the present year (1878). Mr. Morrill now manages the road pending an appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court, after the decision of which the probabilities are that the road will be secured in the interest of the bondholders.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC.

The terminus of this branch was for a considerable time at Sigourney. In the summer of 1875 Superintendent Riddle proposed to the citizens of Oskaloosa that the company would build the road to that place immediately if the citizens would furnish the right of way and raise the sum of \$20,000. This was done by local subscription, and the trains were running to Oskaloosa in February, 1876. The road extends across the county through townships range 75 north, and is now completed to Knoxville.

KEOKUK AND DES MOINES.

This road was built through the southwestern part of Mahaska county, up the valley of the Muchakinoek, during the summer of 1864. It had been completed from Keokuk as far as Eddyville for some years previous, and was in that day known as the Keokuk, Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad Company. This was changed to that of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, and several years since, to that of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company.

This road has a station at Beacon, two and one-half miles southwest of Oskaloosa, and for several years this was the only railroad station near the county seat, a fact which has long been a source of regret, not only to the friends of the road, but likewise to the citizens of Oskaloosa. It will be remembered that it was, and has been, a question of a good deal of interest why the road was not built through Oskaloosa, and we will endeavor to answer the same.

During the legislature of 1863-4 Geo. W. McCrary, of Keokuk, was chairman of the railroad committee in the Senate, and B. S. Merriam, of the same place, was chairman of the railroad committee in the House. The building of the Des Moines road was largely in the interest of Keokuk, and as that was the only road pressing legislative aid during that session, the influence of the Gate City was very considerable. While the road was under the name of the K., D. M. & M. R. R., the men who furnished the capital and really owned the road, were Gilman & Son, of New York City. As has been already mentioned, the road was completed to Eddyville previous to 1864. At this session of the legislature it was the desire of the company to secure such legislation as would secure them such a title to certain lands, granted them by the state, that they might raise capital by mortgaging the same, and continue the building of the road. These lands were certain alternate sections along the Des Moines river which had been

granted by Congress to the Des Moines River Improvement Company, but in the failure of which company were transferred to the K. D. M. & M. R. R., on condition of their assuming certain claims of the improvement company. These lands were within ten miles of the Des Moines river, for the most part, though certain indemnity lands were also granted to the company in some of the northern counties of the State. The grade being easy up the Des Moines, and their lands being located there, it was to the interest of the company, or rather to Gilman & Son, to build along the high water mark of the river. Messrs. Reid & Kilbourne, of Keokuk, were the western managers and builders of the road. They acted, however, under instructions from Gilman & Son. While the proposed bill was being shaped in the room of the Senate committee, a very decided opposition was developed by the Mahaska county delegation, and others, who wished the road to pass through Oskaloosa. Mahaska county was represented by Judge Crookham, and Poweshiek and Iowa counties by M. E. Cutts, who gave his influence in favor of Oskaloosa. These gentlemen, while they favored the grant, and wanted to see the road built, determined to fight the bill in order to force the road through Oskaloosa and away from the Des Moines. A correspondence with Gilman & Son gained the consent of those gentlemen to build the road up Muchakinock creek to the present town of Beacon, and then back to the Des Moines river, making about a mile greater distance, this to be done with the understanding that Oskaloosa, or the Keokuk men who favored the Oskaloosa route on account of its additional trade, would pay the additional cost, being about \$13,000. McCrary introduced his bill providing the road should be built up the valley of the Des Moines, with the private understanding that the friends of Oskaloosa would introduce an amendment in accordance with Gilman & Son's proposition. An amendment was introduced through the agency of Judge Crookham, and presented by senator Clarkson providing that the road should pass within *one-half mile* of the square in Oskaloosa. After considerable wrangling the bill passed the Senate on a vote of 33 to 9. It went down to the House. The chairman of the House committee put it in his pocket and refused to report it to that body, he being on the other side of the question. The objection urged by Gilman against the Oskaloosa route was that they would be troubled by the prairie snows, some of the Iowa roads having expended great amounts of money in clearing their tracks the previous winter. The main reason, however, was to enhance the value of his own lands along the river. The railroad men declared that if the Oskaloosa amendment was insisted upon, they would build forty miles of road up the river bank during the next summer, without legislation, and leave Oskaloosa out in the cold altogether. At this stage a lobby of Oskaloosa citizens was summoned to the capital. The case was laid before them, and it was finally decided to agree to a bill providing that the road should be built up the valley of the Muchakinock to the point on that stream nearest Oskaloosa, where a station should be located, and from there it was expected the road would turn back to the Des Moines.

In 1860 a company was organized in Oskaloosa under the name of Mahaska County Railroad Company, for the purpose of building a road from Eddyville to Oskaloosa, and the road was graded, partly bridged and ties furnished.

In 1864 the K., D. M. R. R. built upon this grade to Beacon, and have

since occupied it, while the Mahaska county company are still whistling for their pay. An offer of some thousands of dollars bonus from Pella relieved Mr. Gilman of his alarm in respect to prairie snows, and instead of passing from Beacon back to the Des Moines river the road does not again enter the valley until it reaches Des Moines city.

June 13, 1864, the road was leased to Messrs. Reid, Leighton, Perry, & Kilbourne, of Keokuk, who conducted it as lessees for a number of years. In 1874 the road between Keokuk and Des Moines was bought in the interest of the first mortgage bondholders for \$1,175,000, and called the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad Company. During the present year a lease of the road has been perfected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, which will run it as a branch.

It is hoped that the crossing of the two branches of this company near Oskaloosa, may be of very material benefit to the town, which it will be if the company decide to locate shops here, which there are strong reasons for their doing.

MAHASKA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mahaska is pre-eminently an agricultural county, and great interest is taken in everything that belongs to the society which encourages the farmer in his work, brings him in contact with his neighbor, gratifies his pride, affords him opportunity to display the fruits of his industry and to study the successes and experiments of others.

The first meeting, having in view the formation of a county society, was an assemblage of farmers in the court house in answer to a call in the *Oskaloosa Herald*, meeting on the 15th of March, 1852. Of this meeting P. Loughridge was chosen president, and T. F. Seevers, secretary. The matter was pretty thoroughly discussed, and it was the sense of the meeting that it would be for the best interest of Mahaska county agriculturists to unite into a permanent organization. For this purpose a committee of five were appointed to draft a constitution. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen: E. W. Eastman, Andrew Williams, Jno. S. Walker, T. F. Seevers and A. M. Galer.

At an adjourned meeting held at the same place on March 27th, the committee reported a constitution for the "Mahaska County Agricultural Society," and articles of incorporation which were adopted. Of this organization the first officers as elected at this meeting were: President, P. Loughridge; Vice Presidents, John Bond and C. N. Smith; Secretary, Thos. F. Seevers; and Treasurer, Andrew Williams. The society adjourned until June 12th, when a meeting was held at which it was decided to hold a fair at Oskaloosa on the 23d day of October, 1852. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, P. Loughridge; Vice Presidents, C. N. Smith and T. Cox; Secretary, Thos. F. Seevers; Treasurer, M. T. Williams. Board of Managers was composed of E. W. Eastman, Alfred Seevers, W. Lawrence, H. Dobyns, J. F. Moore, and Dr. Nichol. In a short time a premium list was advertised which would not compare very favorably with one of 1878, but which offered premiums to the amount of \$140, for various agricultural exhibits. The fair was held as appointed, and was located, we are informed, in the public square. Some of the more delicate articles were exhibited in the court house, and the stock was tied along a rail fence in Mark's lots, about the locality of G. H. Baugh's present res-

idence. At this time the fair received no assistance from the State. The first county fair, under the law, was probably held in 1856, and in consequence the fair for 1878 is called the 23d annual exhibition, being in fact, however, the twenty-seventh.

Twice has Oskaloosa had the state fair, being in 1858 and 1859. It will be remembered that at that time there was not a railroad in Mahaska county and the facilities for reaching Oskaloosa from different points in the state was not what it now is. The year preceeding the fair of 1858 had been a disastrous one. Crops had not succeeded very well and the country was only convalescing from the financial sick-bed of 1857. The fair was held on the Mahaska county fair grounds, then consisting of about twenty acres, and including a part of the present society grounds. There was a good attendance and a very general interest manifested. The previous season of almost continual rain had deprived exhibitors the expected pleasure of making a display which should excel previous years. The receipts were \$2,843 and the premiums paid were \$1,612. It is interesting to compare these figures with those of the state and county fairs of 1876, as showing the wonderful agricultural growth of the country and the growing interest in agricultural exhibits.

In the state fair of 1876 the receipts were \$13,657; premiums paid were \$9,020, being about 500 per cent in advance of eighteen years previous. Mahaska county fair receipts for the centennial year were \$4,300, and amount of premiums paid \$3,000, or nearly double that of the state fair in 1858. In the latter not a single entry of thoroughbred cattle was made from Mahaska county. There are now some hundreds of short horns owned by Mahaska county farmers, and quite a number of them thoroughbreds. Among those who have interested themselves in raising the grade of cattle on Mahaska prairies might be mentioned E. H. McCann, A. Lewis, and James Bridges, in Monroe township; H. H. Prine, W. T. Smith, S. L. Pomeroy, and Chas. Hutchinson, in Oskaloosa township; W. A. Bryan and James McIntosh, of Prairie township; and N. Cone, of Jefferson. Each of these gentlemen has a fine herd of cattle, and through their enterprise a finer line of stock is being distributed throughout the county. Attention is mostly given to short horns, though some Jerseys and Devons are to be found. Messrs. Smith and Prine had a cattle sale on the fair grounds in 1877, which was largely attended.

The agricultural society abandoned the old articles of incorporation in 1873. On December 30th, of that year, was incorporated what was called the Mahaska Agricultural Association, but this society met with financial reverses, and a new organization, a joint stock company, was organized and incorporated February 9th, 1874, under the name and title of Mahaska County Agricultural Society. This is the present organization and has a capital stock paid up of \$10,000, with privilege of increasing to \$40,000. The society is now on a good financial basis and out of debt. Moreover, the articles of incorporation provide that no indebtedness shall be incurred beyond \$5,000, which insures its secure footing financially, if the provision is not violated. The first officers of the present incorporation were James W. McMullen, President; Henry H. Prine, Vice President; Samuel Ingles, Treasurer; John H. Green, Secretary.

The grounds of the society are located upon a gentle eminence on the northwest portion of the Oskaloosa plat, and contain about thirty acres. They are enclosed by a substantial board fence, and are easy of access from

the city. They contain an excellent half mile track, well drained and wide enough for six sulkys abreast. The society is able to offer facilities for speed trials second to no county in the west. The Fine Art Hall is in the shape of a Greek cross, and is ample in accommodation for any probable exhibit for years to come. The amphitheater will comfortably seat two thousand persons. For the fair of 1878 the society offers nearly \$4,000 in premiums, and approaches the state fair in its speed list, \$1,700 being offered for the coming fair. It is no exaggeration to say that Mahaska county holds a fair second to no county in the State, save that of Scott, where larger premiums are offered, and larger receipts are realized.

HOG RAISING.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the department of hog raising for a number of years. At an earlier day, among fancy breeders, the preference was given to Chester Whites, but more recently the Poland China and Berkshire have almost entirely taken their place. Most of the hogs raised in Mahaska county are shipped to Chicago, the facilities for shipping in that direction being excellent over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. We take pleasure in mentioning some of those farmers who have given their special attention and energy to the raising of fine hogs:

A. Lewis, of Pleasant Grove, and E. H. McCann and James Bridges, of Monroe, are engaged in the raising of Berkshires. In Oskaloosa township A. J. Lytle, S. R. Pettit & Sons, and S. L. Pomeroy, have manifested their preference for Poland Chinas. The fine Berkshires in the same township, by M. K. Prine & Sons, have taken premiums at the State and St. Louis fairs. Wiley Wray is a breeder of Berkshires, C. N. Smith of Chester Whites, and W. T. Smith of Essex. In Jefferson township Moore Brothers breed Poland Chinas and cultivate artichokes in large quantities as a feed, claiming that such a diet is a cholera preventive.

HORTICULTURAL.

Whatever rank Mahaska county may have taken in fruit raising has been well earned. The lessons of her horticulturists have been taken in the school of bitter experience. Attention was given to fruit growing with the first settlement of the country. Bushels of peach and apple seeds were brought from the east and planted; hundreds of trees were shipped by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The favorites of a dozen states from Maine or New York to North Carolina, were brought to the far West, to which it was hoped they might acclimatize. About 1848, Robert SeEVERS sent to his brothers near Oskaloosa nineteen hundred young apple trees, which were set out and started in a flourishing condition. Some of the more hardy of these trees are still bearing. Many fruit trees began to bear about 1854 and 1855. During both of these years a large crop of peaches was gathered, as these and the winter preceeding had not been severe. But the winter of 1855-6 was intensely cold, and then followed a dry summer. The result was most heartily discouraging. Scarcely a peach tree survived the winter in Mahaska county. The favorite apples, Rhode Island, Greening, Bell Flower, Newton Pippin, Baldwin—in short the cream of eastern

varieties—were nearly all killed. But in the language of John N. Dixon, in one of his reports, “there were a few men like Wellington at Waterloo, that did not know when they were defeated, or were too obstinate to acknowledge it. These men went to work to select varieties wherever they could be found, from the wreck of our orchards that had survived those terrible winters, and from these selections and other varieties since added, as experience has justified, we have to-day as valuable a list of choice apples as any state in the Union.”

Through toil and sacrifice other obstacles were overcome. The gopher grubbed the young trees. The county supervisors allowed a bounty of two dollars per dozen for gopher scalps, and in six months claims for 20,000 scalps were allowed, and bounty paid to the amount of \$3,333.33 $\frac{1}{3}$. Isaac Jackson killed 5,207 gophers in a single season. Still the orchard men had no peace; the borer bored, the mice and rabbits girdled the young trees; the crumpler preyed upon the leaves, and likewise the canker worm, codling moth, the caterpillar, etc., and we presume the conflict will continue until the “varmints” give up, for it is evident the fruit growers do not intend to.

Though most of the eastern favorites have been abandoned by Mahaska county pomologists, yet a fine fruit list remains. Of apples there are many choice varieties; one hundred and ten kinds were exhibited in 1876 at the Centennial, and one hundred and seventy-five varieties at the State Horticultural meeting from Mahaska alone, in January, 1877. Neither of these lists included the summer varieties. The staple early apples include, among others, Early Harvest, Red June, Yellow June, Red Astrachan and Duchess of Oldenburg. Fall varieties as fine as anywhere in the world, Pound Royal, Lowell, Porter, Dyre, Famense, Early Winter, Rambo, Perry Russet, Grimes' Golden Pippin, White Winter Pearmain. Later: Johnathan, Westfield, Seek-no-further, Ben. Davis, Genitan, Willow Twig and Virginia Greening. Dwarf pears in Mahaska county may be considered for the most part as a failure, though standard pears do very well. Peaches can be raised in this latitude after a moderate winter, and especially on oak ridges on thin land where the trees do not develop too rapidly, and are reasonably sheltered. But, on the prairies, every few years most of the trees are killed by a severe winter, and the work of planting and nursing has to be resumed. Small fruits are raised in abundance, and of various kinds; they grow wild in great plenty. Grapes seem to be a natural product, and the yield is prolific.

Mahaska county is privileged to boast of some of the largest orchards in the West. Several of these are deserving of mention:

John N. Dixon, in Oskaloosa township, has an apple orchard of 10,000 trees. In the same township Thomas C. Beach has 3,000 bearing trees, M. K. Prine 2,000, and George Avey 1,500. In Harrison Township Samuel Low has 1,500 trees, and in Pleasant Grove is the orchard of Albert Lewis, containing 1,200 trees. These find a ready shipment north and west, some of them having been sent across the Rocky Mountains to Virginia City, Nevada. In one school district in Oskaloosa township are 21,000 apple trees, most of them bearing. Possibly this statement is not true of any other district in the West.

A County Horticultural Society was organized in the office of Joseph Kelly, January 15, 1869. The first officers elected were D. A. Coleson, President; Amos Kemble, Vice President; W. A. Hunter, Secretary;

James Ruan, Corresponding Secretary; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Kemper. This association continued for some years, but the Agricultural Society having given a good deal of attention to fruit growing, it gradually absorbed the interest of those connected with the Horticultural Society, and a few years ago the funds in the treasury of the latter were passed over to the agricultural interest, and they have since really, though not formally, united in one association.

The meeting of the State Horticultural Society was appointed for Oskaloosa, January 16, 1877. Iowa had taken the ribbon at the world's fair in the previous fall, and considerable interest was manifested in this, the first subsequent meeting. Mahaska citizens determined to make as good a showing as possible. Several citizens spent no little time in going over the county to select the finest and greatest variety of apples, and the reward they received amply re-paid them for their time and trouble. The state meeting was held in the court room. Apples from various counties were tastefully displayed upon different tables. The meeting began on Tuesday, the 16th, and continued three days. At this meeting from the report of E. H. Calkins, chairman of committee on awards, we make the following extract:

"For best collection of fruits grown in any one county we award the first premium to Mahaska county. The exhibit of fruit by Mahaska county deserves more than a passing notice for its intrinsic value as to varieties, its extent in numbers, the superior quality of its specimens, and the fact that several of the truly valuable varieties originated within its borders. Many of the specimens are immense in size, forcibly reminding us of the fabled story we read in our boyhood days of a certain ambitious frog who one day saw a noble ox grazing near the little puddle in which he reigned, conceived he might possibly 'attain to the dimensions of the ox and commenced to swell' accordingly; only these apples stopped a little short of the disastrous consequences which overtook the frog. Prominent among this collection we find a pyramid of Jonathans, by Thos. C. Beach, grown near Oskaloosa, perfect in form, beautiful in symmetry, and blushing the deepest scarlet. We fully endorse the remarks made last night, that if the title to the term, 'Proud Mahaska,' was not rightfully acquired, it should justly be bestowed from this time forward. And we should like to hint to our friend Dixon that if such scenes as he has delineated on canvas and placed in this room are of ordinary occurrence in his vicinity, he and his friends should direct their best efforts in the future to teach such persons that they labor under a sad mistake."

This last allusion was to a caricature designed by Jno. N. Dixon and executed by B. V. SeEVERS, of a cadaverous looking Hoosier emigrant who has headed his equipage toward the rising sun, and who is represented as giving utterance to the discouraging sentiment, "Gwine back to Injeanny; my brats must have apples and you can't raise them in Iowa."

To M. K. Prine was awarded the premium for the best peck of apples for profit, being of the Ben Davis variety. During the session of the society was read a report on "Orchard Culture and Management," by John N. Dixon, who was elected vice-president of the association. Also an essay was read by Amos Kemble, on "Small Fruits and their Culture," and another paper on "How to Utilize Fruits and Vegetables."

As the first premium county in the banner fruit state of the world, Ma-

haska can hope to do no better than to maintain her present rank; and her prospect in fruit raising is a brilliant one.

In this connection it is but proper to notice the extensive Canning and Pickling Works of A. Kemble & Co., at Oskaloosa. These gentlemen had been gardening for some years, and the growth, or rather the start of their canning enterprise was the result of accident. In the year 1873 the Downing House, instead of canning its own tomatoes as had been the custom heretofore, made a contract with Kemble & Co. to put up five hundred cans of this vegetable. This was done without other apparatus than a common wash boiler on a cooking stove. The following year Mr. Kemble resolved to can tomatoes for the trade, and the casual remark of a friend led him to undertake also the canning of corn. In a temporary shed Kemble & Co. put up 1,500 cans of tomatoes, and the same amount of green corn. The tomato canning was quite successful, though the corn was a partial failure. Nothing daunted, preparations were made in 1875, and 7,000 cans of corn and tomatoes were sealed for the market and success crowned the effort.

In 1877 the firm put up no less than 25,000 cans of these vegetables, and the trade of 1878 will probably exceed this. Kemble & Co's establishment is a simple frame building and divided into several apartments. In one of these the cans are made by men employed for that purpose. The cans are prepared to be soldered and a small hole about the size of a pin head is punched in the center of the can lid. In another apartment the vegetables are prepared and put into the cans cold and soldered up, as also is the small aperture at the top. Then the cans are taken into another apartment, where they are placed in large pans of water and cooked by steam. The process is a delicate one and has been perfected only by much patience and long experiment. The air being confined in the can, if cooked too long without relief, would explode. By the use of thermometers and time pieces the little aperture in the lid is re-opened for a moment and the air allowed to escape, when it is again sealed. This process retains the flavor of the fruit which would be lost to a great degree if cooked in an open vessel. After sufficient cooking the cans are labeled and are ready for the market.

Kemble & Co. have facilities for putting up 2,500 cans per day. They ship their goods mostly to surrounding points in this state. This is the only considerable canning establishment in Iowa, except one started in Marshalltown during the present season. Kemble & Co. have never given much attention to fruit canning.

This same firm have also been engaged for some time in putting up cucumber pickles. These are pickled in tanks holding from 50 to 100 barrels and are kept in brine until the season for marketing, when they are barreled in vinegar. Thus have been put up 130 to 140 barrels of pickles annually for a number of years past.

Just north of the canning establishment is Kemble & Co's green house, the only one heated by steam in the State of Iowa. Here the business of flower gardening has been carried on quite extensively for three years, and here under 5,000 feet of glass about 15,000 potted plants were in stock for the spring trade of 1878. The steam heating apparatus will produce a temperature of 90 degrees the coldest winter days, but the temperature is usually kept at from 50 to 70 degrees, which lower temperature makes the plants more hardy.

MAHASKA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in the office of the county superintendent, June 14, 1872. At the first meeting the physicians present were Dr. Smith, of Granville, Dr. Page, of New Sharon, Dr. Chamberlain, of Beacon, Dr. Gruwell, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Coolidge, Dr. McMillen and Dr. Hurst, of Oskaloosa.

Of this meeting Dr. J. F. Smith was president, and Dr. Hurst, secretary.

A meeting for permanent organization was held on the 18th of July, when officers were elected for one year, as follows: D. A. Hurst, president; W. L. Chamberlain, secretary; J. P. Gruwell, vice-president, and F. W. Coolidge, treasurer; Drs. Huntsman, Page and Chamberlain, censors.

A constitution and by-laws were then adopted.

The society has held its meetings semi-annually, and of late years in the office of Dr. Hurst, in Oskaloosa. The purpose of the society is purely professional, and for mutual improvement. Diagnoses of remarkable cases are read and discussed.

At the last meeting, held July 9, 1878, F. W. Coolidge was elected president, Wm. Butler, vice-president, J. C. Barringer, secretary.

The following is the roll of members, August, 1878: F. W. Coolidge, D. A. Hurst, H. R. Page, H. C. Huntsman, W. E. Chamberlain, J. P. Gruwell, Lucian Smith, Wm. Butler, W. L. Chamberlain, W. L. McAllister, S. E. Rhinehart, D. H. Hare, W. M. Bonnet, R. S. Dean, Grover Hillis, J. F. Smith, J. C. Barringer.

MAHASKA COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This branch of the American Bible Society was *probably* established in 1845. The official records have been mislaid, of all business and meetings previous to 1855.

The contributions to the Bible cause for the year previous to the meeting of 1855 were twenty-two dollars. The society reached its maximum contributions in 1868, when the revenue from gifts was three hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

The last meeting of the society was held September 30, 1877, at which time the officers elected were Chas. Hutchinson, president; Dr. D. A. Hurst, vice-president; Wm. H. Shaw, secretary; Henry Howard, treasurer.

The society has not accomplished much in the way of active service since 1876. The contributions last year were about fifty dollars. The county depository is at the store of R. Whitaker, and is quite depleted—the new regulation of the parent society being to send out no more books without cash in advance—and the local society is not now prepared to purchase very heavily on those terms.

The county has not been canvassed by a Bible agent for several years.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The first Sabbath-school convention in Mahaska county was held in 1863. This was a sort of called or impromptu meeting, and no regular association was formed.

The second convention was held in Oskaloosa, beginning October 31,

1866. Three years had elapsed since the previous meeting, and in numbering the conventions we believe the convention of 1866 is usually called the first.

The president of this convention was John R. Needham; secretary, Dr. J. F. Erving; and treasurer, Henry Howard. The convention continued in session three days, and a very profitable time seems to have been spent.

The speakers from abroad were B. W. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, Rev. J. M. Strong, of the American Sunday School Union, and Dwight L. Moody, then an enthusiastic young man from Chicago, a warm friend of the Sunday-school work. Perhaps little did those present at the convention of 1866 think that this was a man who had power to stir both sides of the Atlantic by the simple eloquence and earnestness of his speaking. Not only angels but great men are frequently entertained unawares.

At this convention the following report was presented:

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.	Books in Library.
First M. E., Oskaloosa.....	340	33	500
Second M. E., Oskaloosa.....	60	12	150
First Presbyterian.....	110	13	250
United Presbyterian.....	82	13	250
Congregational.....	110	14	250
First Baptist.....	128	13	300
Christian.....	144	15	500
Cumberland Presbyterian.....	64	11	300
Friends, City.....	82	8	80
Friends, Oskaloosa.....	65	6	400
Six Mile.....	86	8	125
Farmersville.....	41	8	200
Given.....	79	7	200
Union.....	35	6	146
Madison Township.....	55	4	
Spring Creek Friends.....	65	4	150
Pleasant Dale.....	40	6	124
Enterprise.....	90	9	50

In June, 1872, the state Sabbath-school convention was held in Oskaloosa, at which about one hundred and fifty delegates were present from abroad, and a very pleasant and profitable time was spent by those in attendance.

We believe that county conventions have been held every year since 1866, and usually in Oskaloosa, which, though moderately well attended and interesting, have experienced nothing of peculiar interest to the historian. Of the Sabbath-schools of the county we have occasion to speak more particularly in connection with the various churches under whose care they may be organized.

MASONRY.

For the following history of Masonry in Mahaska county we are indebted to Henry R. Kendig, Esq., of Oskaloosa:

The written history concerning the introduction of the mystic order in Mahaska county, may never reveal the fact as to when, where, or upon whom the peculiar ritualism of the order was first conferred.

Who knows, but that among the noted chiefs of the once powerful and intellectual Sac and Fox tribe, the ancestors of a "Keokuk" or "Black-Hawk" may have bowed before a rude altar, "on a high hill or in a low dale" of Mahaska county's beautiful prairies, bedecked with grasses, serving as the "checkered pavement" and tessellated with flowers native to the land, as the "middle chamber," while the "clouded canopy of Heaven" most spaciouly and speciously served as the "santum sanctorum," and the morning, evening, and the brightest of the southern stars, served as the lesser, while the handwriting of Almighty God, as revealed to them in Nature, the greater lights of their boundless "Holy of Holies."

Of this, however, as already indicated, we know not, and never will, and it is more to note the introduction of Masonry into Mahaska county by the present inhabitants who people her borders and interior, than to theorize upon the probabilities of centuries ago, that we write.

Among the pioneers of every frontier ever settled by the Anglo-Saxon, there were to be found those who were regularly instructed in mind, and cherished in their hearts a love of the mysteries and principles of the ancient and time-honored institution. Mahaska county was not by any means an exception to this rule, for among the very first of all comers, when wagons, tents, and rude log-huts hastily constructed, marked the early settler's hearth and home, came James Seevers, from Winchester, Virginia, (the father of Hon. W. H. Seevers, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Iowa), who was chosen the first Worshipful Master of the first Lodge organized in Mahaska county, as will hereafter appear. This gentleman has survived the hardships and toils of the early settler, and yet lives at the advanced age of eighty-six years, an esteemed citizen of Oskaloosa, a zealous votary of Masonry—one, who until prevented within the last year, by the infirmity of age, always identified himself with the order on funeral and all other public occasions, and as far as it was possible for him to do, in the private councils of the Lodge room.

Cotemporaneous with his coming, came also Daniel Rogers, of whom much of what has been said of James Seevers, is true of the veteran, zealous man and Mason, save that he on July 30, 1878, gathered up his "working tools," and departed to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns," at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. About the same time came James Edgar (father of W. S. Edgar), who also has since died. Likewise James Comstock came about the same time as did also Alfred Seevers, first cousin of James Seevers, above referred to. These fraters longed for the time when a sufficient number could be obtained, and enroll themselves as charter members to petition the Grand Master of Iowa jurisdiction, for a dispensation to organize a Lodge in Oskaloosa.

This day, after "awaiting a time with patience," at last came, and, January 16th, A. D. 1849, James Seevers, as W. M., Thos. A. Freeman, S. W., and David S. Sampel, J. W., each to serve in his respective station, under appointment by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Iowa jurisdictions, obtained such dispensation, and in due time, after presenting their doings and workings under dispensation, at the session of Grand Lodge, June 7th, A. D. 1849, a charter was granted these brethren, and their newly admitted members. Naming and numbering it, Triluminar Lodge, No. 18, and afterward the following officers duly elected by their brethren, to serve them for the then ensuing year:

James Seevers, W. M.; Thomas A. Freeman, S. W.: David S. Sampel, J.

W.; W. S. Dart, Treas.; Samuel Bresslar, Sec.; Alfred Seevers, S. D.; James Edgar, J. D.; G. C. Ritchie, Tyler.

The present officers are: E. M. Beatty, W. M.; James Atchison, S. W.; Alonzo T. Drinkle, J. W.; A. A. Kendig, Sec.; Morris L. Levi, Treas.; Homer H. Seerley, S. D.; A. W. Warrington, J. D.; J. S. Walker, S. S.; W. P. Hellings, J. S.; Benj. R. Perdue, Tyler. Total number of present membership, 207.

For above five years Triluminar Lodge, No. 18, did good and square work, as was repeatedly attested by resolution in Grand Lodge, offered and passed. When Dec. 8th, A. D. 1854, a constitutional number of her members applied for, and obtained a dispensation to organize a new Lodge, with Nelson J. Smith as first W. M.; Geo. W. Baer, S. W.; W. S. Edgar, J. W.; S. Stephens, Treas.; F. B. Mathews, Sec.; L. D. Haines, S. D.; Geo. Delong, J. D.; Francis Castles, Tyler; and, at Grand Lodge session, June 6, 1855, obtained a charter, under name and number of Seevers Lodge, No. 54.

Oskaloosa village, in Masonry at least, had now grown into city proportions, having two "Blue Lodges" in full and healthy working order. Under the workings of the two Lodges, Masonry moved forward with unprecedented thrift, until January 8th, 1863, when a better and more commodious hall was obtained, and on account of the enlistments into the union armies, of the membership of both Lodges, Seevers Lodge, No. 54, surrendered her charter and consolidated with the parent Lodge, Triluminar, No. 18.

War! War!! Who can foresee or foretell the extent of all the evils to follow the wake of the desolating and devastating march? Whose sacred and hallowed homes and altars are absolutely free from the stealthy insinuation, or protected against desecration by the tainting touch of the bloody hands, the tell-tale of the vile butcheries and treachery? Who can successfully withstand the sowings of distraction and dissension? No one. Is it strange then, that the rebellion of 1861 to 1865, which convulsed the entire nation, and made the world interested spectators, as with bated breath they anxiously looked forward to the close, swayed in partisan spirit, as each individual interest caused him to incline? Which sought to divide the sentiment of a people hitherto bound in one bond of national union, and, to divide the territorial inheritance of the fathers, by sectional lines, traced by "that sum of all villainies," Slavery? That entered the Holy and sacred home of God, and divided the communicants into factions, and the homes of loved and loving kindred, arraying father against son, son against father, brother against brother. Is it strange we ask, that Masonry could not escape the direful results of the leprous touch?

Triluminar Lodge, No. 18, felt this touch. She had, by the consolidation of Seevers Lodge, No. 54, with her own already numerous membership, a large aggregation of members, who, though not permitted in lodge assembled to avow any sectarian or particular political party creed, yet very naturally were divided in their preferences as to petitioners presenting their names as candidates for the mysteries of the order. These differences growing out of the issues of the internecine war, the nation's great calamity, through which we were then passing, caused distraction to some extent, and the working of the order was interrupted for a season. To correct the then existing evil, on the 12th day of April, 1866, a large number of the membership of Triluminar Lodge, No. 18, with J. Y. Hopkins as W. M., Henry R. Kendig S. W., and M. L. Jackson J. W., applied to and obtained from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Iowa, letters of dispensation to

organize the second time a new lodge, which on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1866, was chartered by the Grand Lodge under the name and number of Amity Lodge, No. 186. The war having closed, the storm of excitement incident thereto subsided, the troubled waters quieted, Triluminar, No. 18, and Amity, No. 186, with their officers and members harmoniously worked together, and emulated each other in that grandest of virtues of "who can best work, and best agree," when in the winter of 1874, Amity Lodge, No. 186, surrendered her charter, and, again, with her membership, old and new, consolidated with Triluminar Lodge, No. 18, making her at present time, one of the most powerful, and *the* strongest (numerically) lodge in the Iowa Grand Lodge jurisdiction. The reason for the surrender of Amity Lodge's charter and consolidation with Triluminar, No. 18, was that in meantime (though having had a chapter of R. A. M's, of which mention will hereafter appear), a council of royal and select masters, and a commandery of Knights Templar were organized, and each having its own peculiar ritualism, and consequently necessitating separate evenings of holding their meetings, nearly every working evening of the week was occupied, and there were too few for "refreshment and sleep." It was urged as a means of better attendance upon all the meetings of the different orders and lessening the labors of the workers in each, to thus gain one evening more, by the consolidation, that they should be united, and now the "peace and harmony" of Triluminar, No. 18, flows like a river, and Masonry in Oskaloosa city was never stronger than at present.

Many of Mahaska county's noble men (members of the various lodges), at their country's call, to prevent the nation's threatened ruin, enlisted with that patriotism peculiar to the American people alone, and with the flag of their country unfurled, marched to fields of carnage, blood and death. The voices of some are now hushed in death, but their deeds of valor and heroism yet re-echo throughout the land that "they died not in vain." The nation lives by and through their great sacrifice; life, and a country and home are vouchsafed to those who shall live after them.

In 1866 the several Masonic bodies as then organized in the city of Oskaloosa, in order to own and have a home, through the individual membership contributing of their means, created a loan fund, to build a hall over two buildings erected by Samuel Knowlton, on south side of public square, taking the notes of Triluminar Lodge, No. 18, the foundation stone, or institution of all the other bodies. This hall, 40 feet by 80 feet, was put on the buildings above named as the third story, which was finished in comfortable and elegant style, superbly furnished in furniture, ornaments and paraphernalia of the chapter and commandery, and nearly all the indebtedness of the fraternity paid, save \$600 borrowed from the Grand Lodge (on which the Grand Lodge subsequently very kindly and graciously extended time of payment without interest for three years) when the fire of January 20, 1873, which originated in an adjacent building, in one short hour swept everything before its power, leaving naught but ashes and embers of what was before every Mason's just pride, making a loss in building and costly paraphernalia of about eight thousand five hundred dollars, on which an insurance of two thousand dollars was promptly paid. In this insurance the several bodies have an equal interest, and has ever since served as an interest bearing fund, more than necessary to liquidate the annual expense of rents, leaving each and all of them in a flattering future financial condition.

Of the membership, first and last, but not least, are to be found men who have at various times filled prominent and responsible places of trust, both in the state as well as the Grand Lodge of Iowa, viz: W. S. Dart, Grand Steward in 1849; G. W. Teas, Deputy Grand Master in —; J. Y. Hopkins, Senior Grand Warden in 1855; H. R. Kendig, Grand Pursuivant in 1870; C. H. Phelps, Junior Grand Warden in 1876; H. R. Kendig, Senior Grand Warden in 1871; L. C. Blanchard, Grand Orator Elect in 1879; W. S. Easton, District Deputy Grand Master in Illinois.

E. W. Eastman, Lieutenant Governor; J. A. L. Crookham, first County Judge, also State Senator; Samuel Coffin, Member Iowa Legislature, two terms; W. T. Smith, County Prosecutor and Democratic nominee for Congress in 1870; Capt. S. G. Gary, Capt. Iowa Volunteers and Member Iowa State Legislature; T. C. Beach, Member Iowa Legislature; John Dodds, Member of Legislature; H. W. Gleason, Member of Legislature; J. N. Dixon, State Senator; L. C. Blanchard, Judge Sixth Judicial Circuit; Samuel Knowlton, Member Board County Supervisors for three years; James Rhinehart, County Judge for eight years; W. S. Edgar, Clerk of Courts for ten years; Samuel Thompson, County Judge and County Auditor one term each, and County Surveyor for twelve years; Henry R. Kendig, County Treasurer for six years; M. T. Williams, Member of Iowa Legislature for two terms, and United States Commissioner for fifteen years; W. H. Needham, Postmaster for six years; H. C. Leighton, Editor of *Oskaloosa Weekly Herald* for twelve years, Chairman Republican State Central Committee two successive years, and Postmaster for one year and until his decease; John Larner, County Recorder for eight years; W. R. Cowan, County Recorder for six years; Elliott W. Rice, Commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, Union Army, 186-; Samuel A. Rice, Attorney General of State for two terms and Commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers, Union Army, 1863.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa, in June, 1856, held its session in Oskaloosa in Union Hall, nothing further or noteworthy transpiring than are usual to all annual meetings of the Grand Lodge in its formal business transactions.

The foregoing completes the history of "Blue Lodge" Masonry and its membership in Oskaloosa city, the county seat, which necessarily is somewhat limited for want of space allotted to a work of this kind. Much more might be said and not exhaust all the matters of interest, were it a history of Masonry and eminent Masons alone, that these pages were to record, and we pass to the borders of the county, and note: That, on the 12th day of December, 1861, J. M. Roberts, as W. M., Henry R. Kendig, S. W., C. M. Ewing, J. W., and eight others in and around the village of Bellefontaine, petitioned for and obtained a dispensation to organize a lodge at that place, and at session of Grand Lodge, June 4, 1862, were chartered regularly under name and number of Bellefontaine Lodge No. 163. This Lodge is now located at Tracy, a station on the Albion & Knoxville branch of the C. B. & Q. R. R. in Marion county, where a goodly number of good men and true correctly disseminate the ritual of the Order.

The Annals of Masonry, Vol. 1, page 131, recite: "That on the 10th day of November, 1852, Grand Master W. D. McCord granted a dispensation to B. Bates and nine others to open a Lodge at Kirkville, Wapello county, Iowa, and June 2d, 1852, a charter was granted Kirkville Lodge No. 35," and in Vol. 2, page 125, "That Kirkville Lodge, No. 35, peti-

tioned to remove the Lodge to Fremont, Mahaska county, and that the prayer of petitioner was granted."

And of Kirkville Lodge, No. 35, so far as the present historian is concerned, all trace is lost, but it is found that on the 17th day of March, 1868, a dispensation was granted J. D. Cochran, W. M., P. Akerman, S. W., J. C. Keith, J. W., and eight others, Master Masons, to organize a Lodge at the town of Fremont, and on the — day of June, 1868, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, naming and numbering it Toleration Lodge, No. 236.

Present officers are: N. Allender, W. M.; F. N. Byram, S. W.; S. F. McFall, J. W.; Geo. Shayler, Treasurer; M. W. Byram, Secretary; S. H. Heinzman, S. D.; C. G. Byram, J. D.; E. H. White, Tyler. (See History of Fremont.)

On the 22d day of June, 1874, G. F. Bates, as W. M., H. J. Vail, S. W., J. W. Upton, J. W., and eleven others, petitioned for dispensation to open a Lodge at the town of New Sharon, and on the 3d day of June, 1875, at session of Grand Lodge, were duly chartered to do all regular Masonic work under the name of Mahaska Lodge, No. 336. (For further particulars see History of New Sharon.)

On the 25th day of March, 1869, Industry Lodge, No. 260, was organized regularly at Springfield, Keokuk county, and by permission of Grand Lodge, in session assembled, the Lodge was moved to the town of Rose Hill, in January, 1877. (For further particulars see History of Rose Hill.)

With this close, we pass on to

CAPITULAR MASONRY.

There has been but one chapter of Royal Arch Masons organized in the county.

On the 15th day of November, 1854, letters of dispensation were granted J. Y. Hopkins, H. P.; Edwin Davis, King; Francis Barker, Scribe; and Companions J. L. Hogin, N. J. Smith, D. Stanley, S. Stephens, M. A. Malone, S. M. Rankin, and L. D. Haines to organize and open a Chapter of R. A. M's, and on the 14th day of December of the same year, T. S. Parvin, then The Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Iowa being present, and, officiating, the machinery of the Chapter was successfully put in motion, doing a large amount of work until session of Grand Chapter, June 2, 1855, a charter was granted, and July 7, 1855, by J. R. Hartsock, M. E. Gr. H. P., Hiram Chapter, No. 6, was duly constituted with the following elective and appointed officers, viz:

J. Y. Hopkins, H. P.; G. W. Baer, K.; D. H. Colville, S.; W. M. Wells, Treas.; W. S. Edgar, Sec.; S. Stephens, Tyler; E. W. Eastman, C. H.; H. Lyster, P. S.; L. A. Chorn, R. A. C.; W. M. Wells, G. M. 3d V.; Geo. Delong, G. M. 2d V.; and Francis Castles, G. M. 1st V.

Past Grand Officers: W. M. Wells, Gr. King, and Gr. Treasurer, 1872.

Members of Gr. Council of Order of High Priesthood in Iowa: J. Y. Hopkins, W. M. Wells, and H. R. Kendig.

The Grand Chapter of Iowa convened in Masonic Hall at its annual meeting in 1872, at which session there was a full attendance of the Royal Arch Craft. The eminent and leading men of the subordinate chapters, as well, also, of them of the town and city where they reside.

The present officers are Henry R. Kendig, H. P.; Gideon Dougherty, K.;



Yours Truly
Harry Cooper

George N. Beechler, S.; Henry Howard, Treas.; T. H. Green, Sec.; H. C. Leighton (since dec'd), C. H.; C. H. Phelps, P. S.; A. T. Drinkle, R. A. C.; W. H. Needham, G. M. 3d V.; H. W. Gleason, G. M., 2d V.; B. F. Beebe, G. M., 1st V.; B. R. Perdue, Tyler. Total number of present membership, 103.

And we pass on to

CRYPTIC MASONRY.

Oskaloosa Council, No. 7, of Royal and Select Masters, was organized under dispensation on the 14th day of April, 1866, with C. W. Fisher, T. I. M.; J. Y. Hopkins, R. I. M.; Henry Howard, P. C. of W., as first officers, with Ill' Companions W. A. Hunter, Henry Lyster, Reese Jones, J. M. Shaffer and Wm. Shaffer as members, and on June 4, 1866, was duly chartered by the Grand Council of Iowa.

Present officers are D. H. LeSuer, T. I. M.; H. W. Gleason, R. I. M.; C. H. Phelps, P. C. of W.; H. Howard, Treas.; T. H. Green, Recorder; B. R. Perdue, Sentinel. Present number of members, 39.

And we close with

KNIGHTHOOD.

"De Payens" Commandery, No. 6, of Knights Templar, was organized under dispensation, December 1, 1865, with Sirs David A. Hoffman, E. C.; W. M. Wells, G.; B. R. Perdue, C. G., as first officers, and Sir Knights W. A. Hunter, J. Y. Hopkins, J. S. Hoygin, J. W. Hall and Reuben Mickel co-petitioners, and on the 2d day of June, 1866, was chartered by the Grand Commandery of Iowa, since which time the order has steadily increased its membership, and improved itself in drill, and finally, by the constant persistence of the working Sir Knights, the entire Commandery, nearly, is uniformed with full dress equipments.

Among the Sir Knights who have held official positions in the Grand Commandery, are Dr. D. A. Hoffman, Grand S. Bearer; H. R. Kendig, Grand Warden; H. C. Leighton, Grand S. Bearer in 1873, and Grand Capt. General in 1877.

Present officers: C. H. Phelps, E. C.; G. N. Beechler, G.; W. H. Wray, C. G.; R. P. Bacon, Prelate; H. Howard, Treas.; O. C. G. Phillips, Recorder; W. H. Needham, S. W.; W. C. Perdue, J. W. Total number of Sir Knights, 84.

Dear reader, and the fraternity in particular, in closing this part of Mahaska county's history, we have constantly labored under an apprehension of omitting important dates, or ignoring some individual Mason who has a claim to distinction equal to, or above, those of his fellows, whose names have received special mention. Let this be our apology, that limit of space, and want of time, and press of other business upon the writer, have materially interfered with making these sketches as full and complete as they otherwise would be. However this may be, we have the consciousness of having endeavored to cover the entire field spread out before us, and cherish the proud experience of having written about institutions and individual members thereof, who have organized and maintained the various bodies of Masonry in this county, also in every other particular have been important and prominent factors in the early settlement, as well as the after development of "Proud Mahaska" county.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In sketching a history of this society we give the growth of a church comprising in its limits a very considerable portion of the people of Mahaska county. Of the principles, belief and origin of this sect, little is known by the general public, and we have considered it a matter worthy of such importance as to preface the history of the society in Mahaska county by a general sketch.

The sect arose in England about the middle of the seventeenth century, and the ministry of Geo. Fox was the chief human instrument in their establishment as an organized body. Fox was the son of pious parents, who were members of the Established Church of England. From childhood he felt a deep concern for the salvation of his soul, and spent much time in meditation and prayer. Discovering much formality in the professed religion of his day, he set out on foot, preaching the gospel in its purity, and setting forth substantially the doctrines of the present Quaker church. The rapid spread of his teachings was surprising, including several Episcopalian priests, and ministers of other denominations. As early as 1655 the disciples of Fox traveled and preached upon the continent, making many converts and suffering much persecution. About this same time Friends began to arrive in America, and to commence their labors in the new world. Persecution greeted them here, where, it is said, four of them suffered death on the gallows. Large numbers came over in 1682 with William Penn, the famous champion of their sect, and founded the state of Pennsylvania. Since that time their growth has been steady, and the spirit of persecution has long since died out. They have now in America nine great assemblies called Yearly Meetings, one of which meets at Oskaloosa.

The doctrine of the Friends is, briefly, as follows: They believe in "one only wise, omnipotent and eternal God, the creator and upholder of all things, visible and invisible," and in "manifestations, individualities and titles of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." They do not differ materially from orthodox Christians as to the doctrines of atonement, depravity, resurrection of the dead, etc. They believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, in a personal devil, and the immortality of the soul.

In church government, in many respects they resemble the Presbyterian form. They have four grades of meetings for discipline or government—the preparative meeting, monthly meeting, quarterly meeting and yearly meeting. The first is the lowest, and each in order is subordinate to the following, the yearly meeting being the court of last appeal. The first meeting is composed of any number worshiping at a certain place or congregation. Violations of discipline by members are reported by the preparative meeting to the monthly meeting, when efforts are made to reclaim them. If dissatisfied, appeal may be taken in turn to the quarterly and yearly meetings, which is the court of last resort.

The ministers are chosen from the lay members upon evidence of ability, and are recorded upon application of the preparative meeting to the monthly meeting, and subject to the approval of the quarterly. The ministry are not paid, it being the belief of the sect that they should provide for themselves. If they are sent abroad on the work of the church, their expenses are usually borne by the meeting sending them. The tenets of the church are opposed to secret societies, do not allow its members to engage in warfare, nor to take oaths. Divorce is granted only according to the rules of

the church. The sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper are not administered in meetings of the Friends, they believing that the baptism of "the present dispensation is that of Christ, who baptizes his people with the Holy Ghost; and that the true communion is a *spiritual* partaking of the body and blood of Christ (by faith)."

In their manner of life and in their self-examination the Friends are models to the Christian world. This is illustrated by the "Queries" which are each year propounded to each congregation, and answers to which are sent to the superior meetings.

1. Are all our regularly established meetings kept up, and held with becoming good order?

2. Do Friends avoid and discourage tale-bearing and detraction, and are they preserved in Christian love?

3. Do Friends train their children and those under their care in the knowledge of the promises and precepts of the gospel; do they guard them against pernicious reading, evil company and corrupt conversation, and encourage them to read the Holy Scriptures; do they teach them that conforming to the vain fashions and customs of the world is inconsistent with Christian religion?

4. Do Friends deal with transgressors seasonably and impartially, and evince to them the spirit of restoring love?

5. Do Friends pay due regard to the First day of the week as a day of rest and devotion, avoiding secular business, and all manual labor not really necessary?

6. Are the circumstances of those who require aid inspected, and their necessities relieved; are they advised and assisted in such employment as is adapted to their capacity?

7. Are there any known cases of a breach of our testimony against war, against judicial swearing, lotteries, and against the use, manufacture, or traffic in intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes?

8. Is every family of Friends furnished with a copy of the Holy Scriptures; and is family devotion, with scripture reading, practiced in each family daily; if not all, how many are in the practice?

9. What new meetings settled, and what meetings discontinued?

10. What ministers recorded, and what number of recorded ministers within your limits?

11. What is your number of families, and parts of families, and of members, male and female; what is your increase of membership by request, by birth, and by certificate from outside the yearly meeting; and what is your decrease by disownment, resignation, death and removal, beyond the yearly meeting, separately considered?

12. How many of your members are in the habitual use of tobacco, male and female; and how many are engaged in the production, manufacture or sale thereof?

It will be noticed that these queries cover pretty thoroughly the whole of Christian life and practice, and the consciousness that these will be put to each individual every year is disposed to beget and maintain a purity of life which most Christians would do well to emulate.

The first settlement of Friends in Iowa was made near Salem, in Henry county, in 1837 or '38. Two preparative and one monthly meeting were established at that place about 1840. In 1843 some settlements began to be formed near Oskaloosa, where, in February, 1844, Joseph D. Hoag held the

first Friends' meeting in the county. It was held at the residence of Thomas Stafford, whose door-step served for a pulpit, from which, in the light of a pile of burning logs, he proclaimed the doctrines of his society, the house being filled with women, and the yard with men and boys. From this time an "*indulged*" meeting was kept up until 1848, when a meeting for worship and a preparative meeting were formally established at Spring Creek, where, in 1853, a monthly meeting was also established.

The first quarterly meeting was established at Salem in August, 1848. Shortly after this, meetings of this kind were established at Pleasant Plain, Red Cedar, and Western Plain (now Bangor), in Marshall county. December 12, 1858, a committee from these four quarterly meetings met in Oskaloosa, and petitioned the Indiana yearly meeting, to which they had been up to that time attached, to be constituted a separate yearly meeting, to be known as the Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends. The request was granted in October, 1860, the meeting to be established in 1863.

The first session of Iowa Yearly Meeting was held at Spring Creek meeting house, near Oskaloosa, September, 1863. During the years 1864 and 1865 the general society erected a large yearly meeting house just outside the city limits on the north, at a cost of \$25,000. This building is a two-story brick structure, 52 by 104 feet, and has a seating capacity of about nine hundred persons on each floor. The women's yearly meeting is held on one floor, and the men's meeting on the other. These meetings are held "to commence on the fourth day following the first First day in the Ninth month" of each year, and usually continue about one week. The attendance of Friends outside the county is frequently as high as one thousand persons. Friends from other yearly meetings are provided for by the meeting, and though about half the members of the yearly meeting are entertained free of charge, the rule is for each Friend to pay his own way. The quarterly meetings composing the Iowa Yearly Meeting are Salem, Pleasant Plain, Springdale, Bangor, Ackworth, Oskaloosa, Winneshiek, Lynn Grove, Bear Creek and Honey Creek. These include a membership of 8,846.

Of these quarterly meetings, Oskaloosa comprises those subordinate meetings now existing within the bounds of Mahaska county, and has its place of assembling alternately at Oskaloosa city and New Sharon. At each of these points is a monthly meeting, including five meetings for worship about Oskaloosa, and three about New Sharon.

Of the former, as before mentioned, the first established was known as Spring Creek, located about two miles northeast from Oskaloosa, where a meeting house was afterward erected, and which still stands. This society was organized in 1848 with about fifty-five members, and it now numbers ninety-five members. The first minister of this meeting was William Pearson. This house is located upon a beautiful spot of ground and surrounded by a large number of Friends. The present minister is Agnes Sopher.

The next meeting organized in the county was known as Center Grove and was held about two miles north of Oskaloosa. The congregation that worshiped at this place is now known as Oskaloosa meeting, and meets at the yearly meeting house near the city for religious exercises.

This society was organized in 1854 with about thirty-five members. Its first ministers were Benjamin Fry and William Pearson. The present membership is 192, and the ministry is composed of Dr. Elias Jessup, Micajah Pickerel, David Crispin, and N. Hodgins.

The next meeting in order of organization was "Bloomfield," which was located about four miles southeast from Oskaloosa. This society was organized in 1861 with about forty-five members. A meeting house was built about 1875 at a cost of near \$1,200. The present ministers are Mary Lawson, John W. Smith, and William Sopher, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-six.

The church in "Oskaloosa City" was organized in 186—, with about twenty-seven members, and now numbers in the vicinity of one hundred and eighty-two. The first minister was Dr. Eli Jessup, since deceased. This society has a comfortable brick meeting house which they purchased from the United Presbyterians in 1865. It is eligibly located, neat and commodious. The ministers are Dorcas Hunt, Sarah Gruwell, James E. Bailey, Jephtha W. Morgan, Chas A. Tibbits, and Mary Tibbits. This church, in connection with the Oskaloosa meeting, form one preparative meeting. The other three churches have a preparative meeting each.

Mahaska meeting.—Five miles west of Oskaloosa on Pella road. No recorded minister. Membership forty-seven.

The monthly meeting at New Sharon includes the following preparative meetings.

New Sharon meeting.—The first meeting for worship of this society was held, probably, in Frederick Schelp's house. The first minister among this people was Bridget Haight, who preached from house to house about 1854. The preparative meeting was first established in 1857, in a school house built by the Society of Friends south of town, for school and meeting purposes. Wm. Pearson was the first resident minister. A monthly meeting was also organized in the school house. A meeting house was built in 1860, which has been moved into New Sharon, and still stands, and is used by this meeting. They have now six ministers, Wm. Pearson, Mary Morris, Sarah Hughes, Rachel Stiles, George Briggs, and Mary Ellis.

Prairie Ridge meeting.—Is a preparative meeting held about one and one-half miles northwest of New Sharon, having been established several years ago for the convenience of those who lived in that vicinity and found it burdensome to come to town. This meeting has but one recorded minister, Mary Ann Roberts, and has no church building, but meets in a school house. Its membership includes but four or five families.

The Friends engage in two distinctive classes of missionary work. The yearly meeting of Iowa is now at work among the Freedmen of the South, and the Indians of the West. Among these they establish schools and educate the youths of either race, to preach the gospel to their fellows. While the Friends are not remarkable for their liberality, they do not do their alms to be seen of men, but in a quiet way further the cause of their religion, and give abundant aid to the widow and the fatherless. They are gradually laying aside some former austerities of manner and peculiar habits, and, catching the spirit of the age, are disappointing many who suppose them to be slow, or to be lacking in enterprise. The improvements they have made, in and about Oskaloosa, are not in harmony with the statement of Tom Paine, that, "had the Quakers been consulted in the creation everything would have been colored drab." Of Penn College and its fine building we speak elsewhere.

MAHASKA'S CENTENNIAL.

Great preparations were made for a grand celebration to be held in Oskaloosa July 4th, 1876. It was arranged to have an extensive street parade of various associations, companies and societies. These arrangements were in a large measure carried out, save the procession, which was interfered with by a heavy wind and rain storm which visited the county on the evening of July 3d. This storm did great damage in different parts of the county, demolishing buildings and destroying crops. Boyer & Son's store building, in Tracy, was blown down, causing a loss of \$8,000. On the evening of the Fourth a similar storm worked great damage in Leighton and the northwestern part of the county.

There was quite a large attendance on the Fourth in Oskaloosa, notwithstanding the weather. Programme: Address of welcome by Mayor Baugh; Declaration of Independence read by Capt. Searle; Rev. I. P. Teter, orator of the day; dinner, toasts and responses. These exercises, with two days of horse racing, were "Proud Mahaska's" memorial to the hundredth year of our national independence.

CASUALTIES.

On Saturday, July 21, 1878, two young women named Elizabeth Todd, daughter of Ben Todd, and Dora McAllister, daughter of a widow living in company with Miss Mary Roenspiess, were all at the residence of Ben Todd who lives about five miles northeast of town, and near the treacherous Skunk river, and in the afternoon determined to go down to the river to bathe. It seems the girls were in the habit of so doing, and neither they nor other members of the family apprehended danger therefrom. Proceeding to the river they entered the water at a point just above where formerly stood the old Currier mill. At this place the current sets in strong from the opposite shore, and besides being quite swift, there is a very deep hole near by; but for some distance out the bottom slopes out gradually. The two girls, Todd and McAllister, each wearing a light bathing dress, went in leaving their companion on the bank. From some unknown cause, they got beyond the place of safety, and where they knew the condition of the river, and were drawn into the deep water. As soon as she discovered their peril, Miss Roenspiess screamed and ran into the water, hoping to render assistance, but after getting where the water came up to her neck, she saw she could do nothing, and returned to the bank. By that time Mr. Todd, who was working near by, and heard the call for help, ran down, but too late to save either of the unfortunate girls. The sorrowful news was at once spread, and the search for the bodies soon began. The body of Miss Todd was found in an hour or so after the accident, about three or four rods from where they went in. The other body was not found until the next morning, at eleven o'clock, when it was discovered in a drift about three-fourths of a mile below.

The bodies were buried in the cemetery near the Friends' meeting house, east of town, Sunday afternoon, a large concourse of friends and neighbors following them to their last resting place.

Miss Todd was 22 years old, and only daughter, Miss McAllister was 18 years o'd, and assisted by her labor to maintain her widowed mother.

On the following morning in the same river occurred the death of Marion

Campbell, Captain of Co. F, 8th Iowa Infantry in the late war. Accompanied by his brother Chester, two neighbors, W. J. Boyd and J. H. Horner, he proceeded to South Skunk river for the purpose of enjoying a bath after a week of hard labor in the harvest field. The point at which the party entered the stream is in a bend in the river where the current is swift and the treacherous sands continually shifting. It was soon apparent that Marion was engaged in a struggle for life, and his younger brother becoming alarmed thereby, lost presence of mind, and was rescued with difficulty. This consumed time, that otherwise might have been spent in assisting Marion, and precious time it proved, as now he was beyond all human aid. He sank to rise no more. The dark waters rolled on and death claimed the victory.

The remains were found Sunday at 4 p. m., about eighty rods from where the drowning occurred. The funeral was held Monday, at 11 a. m., the remains finding a last resting place in the cemetery near Peter Appel's. Thus closed a brilliant life—one that promised much, and with its sudden close hundreds of brave hearts were filled with grief, for they had come to love the man for his quiet ways and manly bearing.

THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE ON THE BORDER.

In the spring of 1850, at the time emigration across the Plains to the "Golden Gate" was at its height, a party of about thirty men in wagons, on their way to California, encamped about four miles southeast of Oskaloosa. The company, we believe, was from Rush county, Indiana. One of their leaders was quite ill, and he was brought to Oskaloosa for proper medical care and nursing, the company intending to wait a few days in hope of his recovery; but Death soon claimed his victim, and the traveler was buried in the old cemetery south of town.

On the morning following the burial it was found that hyenas in human shape had been at work, and upon examination it was found that the body was missing. The guilty parties, finding they were watched, placed the body in a fence corner east of town. Diligent search was made for the remains of the unfortunate man, but without avail. A day or two later the corpse was discovered by a man not engaged in the search.

Two young physicians, Sampsell and Pearson, of this city, and a young dentist whose name we did not learn, were arrested and brought to trial. Investigation showed that a man named Captain James Moore had been employed by the parties arrested to raise the body; that he had done this in a most barbarous manner, having uncovered the grave and dragged the corpse from the coffin by a rope placed around its neck, and had carried it away to his employers.

The indignation of the emigration company was intense, and there was a strong disposition to do violence. The prisoners were guarded until after the company had left the country. Then, there being no one to prosecute the case, the matter was finally dropped and the accused suffered to go free without being tried in the courts—the first trial being before a town magistrate.

BOWEN MURDER CASE.

One of the most exciting incidents in the history of Mahaska county occurred during the month of August, 1857. At this time political excite-

ment ran very high. Questions between Whigs and Democrats, as well as between temperance and anti-temperance, had divided the voters into several factions, and in many cases the feeling of antagonism rose to bitterness, and in one case to a fatal termination. At this time Mr. James M. Brown was editor of the *Herald*. He was bitterly opposed to the anti-temperance party, and made his paper the spokesman of his sentiments. In this way he incurred the enmity of the liquor men.

J. W. Bowen had kept a hotel in Oskaloosa, known as the Bowen House, but had disposed of his business a short time before the occurrence we are about to relate, and was keeping saloon. He was the victim of a passion for liquor, and on a certain evening, while under the influence of strong drink, was carousing about the square in Oskaloosa with a number of his companions. About midnight they happened in front of Rice & Loughridge's law office, which adjoined the *Herald* office, and where Brown was talking in front of an open window with E. W. Rice. This office was on the west side of the square, second floor, in the room now occupied by M. T. Williams as his office. Bowen proposed, with an oath, that they would go up and see Brown and have a settlement with him, and clean out the *Herald* office. Bowen reached the head of the stairs and tried the door-latch, but found the door locked. Brown had heard them coming, and firing through the thin door panel, shot Bowen through the breast, killing him almost instantly. Brown was arrested, and information was made before several justices, all of whom were afraid to try the case, lest they should make enemies by their decision. The excitement was at highest pitch. Threats of lynching were made, though peace lovers and friends were ready to protect him. Finally information was filed before the Mayor of Oskaloosa, Wm. T. Smith. Brown, after a lengthy trial, was bound over to the next term of court, having given bail for \$5,000. The rival newspapers, the *Oskaloosa Times*, in the mean time, did and said everything possible to create public feeling against Brown. The grand jury, however, failed to find an indictment against him, which so enraged his political enemies that they posted notices over the town as follows:

TO THE CITIZENS OF MAHASKA.

The citizens of Mahaska county are requested to attend a meeting to be held on the public square on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1857,

at 6 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the unprecedented action of the grand jury in acquitting James M. Brown of the murder of J. W. Bowen, without a fair and open trial by a jury of his peers, thereby permitting a murder to remain unpunished in our midst, a course calculated to create distrust in the efficiency of our criminal laws, and indirectly encouraging the mob spirit which is at present so rife throughout our State.

MANY CITIZENS.

Oskaloosa, September 12, 1857.

The place of meeting was changed to Union Hall, where several hundred persons had assembled. Among resolutions passed as the sense of that meeting, was the following:

Resolved, That the safety, peace, and above all, the harmony of the community, as also, the welfare of Mr. Brown, requires that he shall no longer remain a citizen of Mahaska county.

Mr. Brown fearing personal violence, soon afterward removed to Ohio, and the *Herald* passed into the hands of John R. Needham, who had formerly been its editor.

LOVE, DESERTION AND SUICIDE.

To Leander Dascom belongs the name of having first opened a coal mine in that prolific mining district which surrounds the present town of Beacon. His home was Elmira, New York, where it was afterward learned he had a devoted wife and an only child. In Mahaska county he represented himself as a single man. While living in Oskaloosa, he formed the acquaintance of a school teacher, Miss Mary E. Emery, a lady of about 28 years of age, whose parents lived in New Hampshire. He so far won the favor of this young woman as to secure from her a promise of marriage. On Friday evening, January 8, 1858, he visited her and it was arranged that he should marry her the following morning, and they should proceed immediately to her home in New Hampshire. He succeeded in obtaining from her the amount of her savings from a season's work in the school room, and the same night absconded, left for parts unknown, taking with him, it is said, a woman of abandoned character. Learning that her affections had been betrayed, on the following Sunday Miss Emery committed suicide by taking strychnine, having made the coolest preparations therefor, writing to the family with whom she was living, and also to the scoundrel, Dascom. The latter unfortunately escaped the punishment which his infamy deserved, unless a life of wretchedness more terrible than death has been meted out by Him, who has said: "Vengeance is mine—I will repay."

SHOOTING.

In July, 1877, occurred a case of shooting at Blattner & Newbrand's brewery, which is remarkable only from the verdict of the jury which cleared the prisoner from any blame in the matter.

Saturday afternoon, July 21st, a party of men were at the brewery drinking some beer, got into a war of words and left, swearing vengeance.

About six o'clock they returned and some others with them, threatening to clean out the institution. One of the party threw a brickbat at random, whereupon the bar-tender, one Max Roenspeiss, appeared on the platform, and with a revolver shot one of the party, David Golden, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few days. The testimony on trial showed that Dave Golden had not been engaged in the dispute and quarrel which had preceded the shooting, and that he was shot while walking away from the brewery, Roenspeiss making the remark: "I know what he came for," just as he fired the pistol. Golden was unarmed.

Roenspeiss was bound over under bond of \$10,000 to appear at District Court, where, after trial, he was pronounced "not guilty," and suffered to go free.

LOCAL TROUBLES DURING THE WAR.

Of those events which we have classed under this head, no correct history has ever been written. At the time of their occurrence, the most exaggerated accounts were given. They were greatly magnified, distorted beyond recognition in the press, and some traditionary accounts are simply ridiculous. From newspaper accounts, from eye witnesses, from the printed testimony upon trial, and from official reports, we have gathered what we

believe to be a substantially true account of a number of local difficulties growing out of war questions between the years of 1862 and 1865.

During this period, there was a very decided element composed of citizens in different parts of the county, and especially along the northern border, who were not in sympathy with the war policy of President Lincoln, and many of whom, if we can credit their own statements, were in reality the well wishers and willing abettors of the Southern Confederacy.

It is very generally claimed that these men were banded together in certain secret organizations known as "Knights of the Golden Circle," that they had a system of pass-words, and were in correspondence with similar societies in other counties. On the other hand, it is stoutly denied that such organizations ever existed in Mahaska county, and that in any cases of companies of men visiting the county seat or elsewhere, they were banded simply by community of sentiment. Men whose credibility on ordinary subjects no man in the county would dispute, have declared upon their oath that they had attended meetings of the kind suggested, in disguise. As to their possible delusion or mendacity, it is not for the historian to decide, but the privilege of the reader to learn the known facts and judge for himself from the rapidity and community of action on the part of the accused, whether they were or were not parties to a mutual understanding.

On one occasion three men who lived near Indianapolis, on North Skunk river, were arrested on charge of treason, by the United States Marshal. These men were Silas Parr, a justice of the peace, B. A. Smith, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and Wesley Thomas, also a minister, we believe of the Christian denomination. These men were brought to Oskaloosa and lodged in jail. Fearing an attempt might be made by their friends to release the prisoners, a company of Guards was summoned from Eddyville. A day or two following the arrest some two or three hundred armed men from the northern part of the county headed for Oskaloosa, avowing as their purpose the release of the prisoners. Most of these stopped on the north side of South Skunk river, and a chosen band was sent to Oskaloosa, who, after canvassing the situation and making idle threats of their intentions, returned to their comrades, and the entire party dispersed to their homes.

By some compromise and the payment of small fines, Parr and Thomas were released. Smith being a poor man, was taken to Des Moines and there imprisoned. His friends made up the amount of his fine, and sent him a purse to secure his release, but he, preferring martyrdom, sent the ransom to his family to provide for their wants, while he himself served the term of his imprisonment, which was six or nine months, after which he was permitted to go free. It should have been stated that the charges against these men were treasonable utterances made by them, of which they were probably guilty.

TALLY RAID.

On Saturday, August 1, 1863, a Democratic mass meeting was held near English river, in Keokuk county. The speaking occurred in a grove, about one-half mile from town. The chief speaker was George Tally, who had been a Baptist minister, but who had been silenced in the church on account of his ultra politics. Several hundred persons were present at this meeting, most of whom had come in wagons, in the bottom of which was hay or straw, and therein secreted were arms of different kinds, which fact was

developed at a later hour in the day. Speeches were made during the forenoon, and as some Republicans were present, party spirit ran high. As an illustration of the excitement, it is related that in a stripping of butternut badges the clothing was almost torn from a couple of ladies present, who displayed the objectionable emblems. Wild, and perhaps idle threats were made, that the party would come up in the afternoon and clean out the town of South English, which was quite a radical stronghold. Reports of these were carried up into the town, where, from the balcony of a hotel a Republican was addressing a meeting of his party, and in the town the radical feeling was also quite strong. To be prepared for emergencies, the citizens were armed as far as there were weapons for their use. In the afternoon the Tally party came up to the town in wagons. In the front wagon were several men, including Tally, who stood up in the rear part. The Republican meeting had just closed, and arms were freely displayed. Some persons warned Tally that he had best not go through the town, as there would be trouble, but he claimed he meant no injury to anyone, and merely asked the privilege of the street. As the first wagon came into the crowd, there were cries from the street of "Coward!" "Copperhead!" "Afraid to shoot!" etc. Previous to this time no weapons had been displayed by the party in the wagon, but upon these cries they came up from the bottom of the conveyance. Just then the street became so crowded that it was necessary to stop the wagon for a moment. At that instant a citizen, accidentally, as he claims, discharged one barrel of his revolver into the ground. This was the occasion for a general firing, and it is marvelous that the loss of life was not much greater. It has been estimated that 150 shots were fired, which is evidently a great exaggeration. Tally stood in the back part of the wagon with revolver and bowie knife in hand; he evidently fired twice, as two chambers were empty, when he fell from the wagon dead, having been shot once through the head and twice through the body. One of the horses attached to the wagon was wounded, which caused the team to run, and probably avoided more serious consequences. The only other party severely wounded was a Democrat named Wyant, who afterward recovered. Tally was taken up and carried to his home at Ioka. The revolver and knife were so firmly clinched in his hand that they remained there until they were removed at his home. The firing was so general it was never positively known who killed Tally, and no arrests were made.

A commission of three were appointed by the South English citizens to effect a peaceable settlement with Tally's friends. On that Saturday afternoon and night messengers were sent out all over the country to sympathizers of the Tally party, and before daylight Sabbath morning wagon loads of men were on the way from the western border of Mahaska to the place of rendezvous on Skunk river. These volunteers formed what is currently known as the Skunk River Army. Probably 150 men went from this over into Keokuk county. The leader of this movement was Bill Tally, a cousin, we believe of George Tally's. This Sunday in Ioka and elsewhere was spent by the Democrats in moulding bullets, preparing arms, etc., and everything indicated a preparation for business, but a day or two later the determination weakened. With Bill Tally, the leader, better counsels prevailed, and he gave up the warlike measures; and petty jealousies and lack of leadership soon broke the backbone of the expedition.

In the meantime Governor Kirkwood had been notified at Iowa City, and troops and a couple of cannon were ordered to South English, when the

Governor himself arrived about Wednesday, and made a speech to the citizens.

The popular story of the Governor's threat of minie balls and canister to the Skunk River Army, and of their terror stricken flight from the camp is a myth, the truth being that there was no considerable number of armed men nearer English river than Skunk river, which is sixteen miles from the town. The project of armed resistance had been practically abandoned before Governor Kirkwood reached the town, many of the Mahaska county *troops* having returned to their homes on Monday or Tuesday. It is probable that there were still some men assembled at the time of Governor Kirkwood's visit, and that his proclamation was read to them, which gave rise to the more extravagant story. There was nobody badly frightened on either side, and no particular cowardice manifested. It is highly probable that if Bill Tally had continued as leader that the result would have been quite disastrous.

The Skunk River Army has been variously estimated at numbers ranging from five hundred to four thousand; the first figure is probably not far from the truth.

According to the Adjutant General's report, the following list of companies were engaged in various parts of Keokuk county in suppressing disturbances during August, 1863: Muscatine Rangers, Washington Provost Guards, Brighton Guards, Richland Home Guards, Fairfield Prairie Guards, Fairfield Union Guards, Abington Home Guards, Libertyville Guards, Mt. Pleasant Infantry, Mt. Pleasant Artillery and Sigourney Home Guards—eleven companies.

PEORIA RIOT.

Shortly after the Tally raid an occurrence took place in the northwestern part of the county in some respects similar. On the 22d of August, 1863, a so-called Democratic rally was held about one-half mile west of the town of Peoria, on Buckley creek. Here were assembled in mass meeting several hundred men, most of whom were Democrats.

There were at that time near Peoria two soldiers of Co. H of the Third Iowa Infantry, who were home on wounded furlough, having been wounded at Jackson, Miss. These were Capt Simon G. Gary and Sergt. Abraham T. Alloway. Gary attended the meeting in the forenoon, and had had some words with some of his political opponents in regard to wearing butternut badges. He returned to Peoria about noon and met Alloway. Gary was quite severely wounded in the thigh, and Alloway but slightly in the hip. Gary borrowed a single-barreled pistol from a friend in Peoria, and having indulged in some of the town beer, as was shown on testimony at the trial, he and Alloway started for the meeting. While Capt. James A. Seevers, of Oskaloosa, was addressing the meeting, they arrived on the grounds, and soon after got into a war of words, when some of the soldiers' friends approached and tried to get them off the ground. While they were moving away a farmer named Mart Myers stepped up in front of the men and declared with an oath that no man would dare remove his badge. He had no sooner spoken than the offensive emblem was snatched from his lapel by one of the wounded men. He and Alloway (who was unarmed) immediately clinched, and while they were struggling Myers drew his revolver and shot Alloway through the body. The latter snatched the revolver from him, and throwing him on the ground tried several times to shoot him through the head, but the pistol snapped, and after striking Myers a

couple of times with the butt of the pistol he fell back exhausted. As soon as Myers fired the first shot an indiscriminate discharge of weapons took place. Gary emptied his pistol without effect, and was himself shot through the wrist, and a Dr. Spain was shot in the leg. This of course broke up the meeting, and the voice of Capt. Seevers above the din of battle ordering every man to his home cleared the ground of every Democrat in a very few minutes. Few Republicans were present, and these placed Sergt. Alloway in a spring wagon, but he died before reaching Peoria. His body was taken to the house of B. F. Wintermute, from whence the funeral took place a few days afterward, and the procession is said to have been one and one-half miles in length, showing that by some in Mahaska a soldier's life was not lightly valued. Alloway was to have been married in a few days to a cousin of his murderer.

The day after the shooting Sheriff Allumbaugh and two marshals, Jesse Dodd and Wm. Johnson, went up to Sugar Grove, and after some difficulty succeeded by strategy in arresting Myers, who was lodged in jail at Oskaloosa.

After a trial at Ottumwa, and again at Albia, without successful conviction, and in the last of which testimony was introduced to prove that Gary had fired the ball which killed Alloway, the county having already been involved some thousands of dollars in costs, resolved to dismiss the case, and Myers was allowed to go unpunished.

We have it from those who claim to have seen it that a three-striped flag with butternut trimmings was exhibited and cheered at the meeting at which this shooting took place, a statement scarcely credible were it not supported by other circumstances equally culpable.

TIMES OFFICE RAID.

At the time of the killing of Alloway, A. A. Wheelock, an ultra-Democrat, was in charge of the *Times*, as editor and proprietor. The *Times* was a Democratic paper which had been running in Oskaloosa since 1854. In commenting upon the murder of Alloway Wheelock gave publicity through his columns to sentiments something like this: "Alloway was nothing but a Lincoln hireling, employed in killing his betters," and intimated he did not consider the death of a soldier as of much consequence anyway.

Alloway, as has been mentioned, was a sergeant in Co. H, Third Iowa. Several copies of the *Times* of the above-mentioned issue found their way into the camp of Co. H, and proved quite inflammatory diet to his old comrades, as might well be expected. Men who are exposing their lives for their country's sake do not appreciate the innuendoes and sneers of those who stay at home and possibly sympathize with the enemy. Co. H was at this time at Natchez. A meeting was called in which it was resolved that certain alternatives should be offered Mr. Wheelock by the indignant Co. H. These were three: to retract his statement, to take Confederate money for his paper at face value, and thus tangibly manifest his confidence in the "betters" of Union soldiers, or to suffer suppression when Co. H could reach him by physical force. The first two alternatives were offered him by mail, but were rejected. The soldiers determined to enforce the third. It was known that part of Co. H of the Third Infantry, Co. C of the Fifteenth and Co. H of the Eighth would be at home on veteran furlough about the same time. Hence a correspondence was opened up between certain parties of each company, in which an understanding for mutual aid was come to in the matter of the *Times* suppression.

The soldiers returned in March, 1864. Co. H had a meeting in the hotel at Eddyville, where quite a portion of the veterans expressed their disapproval of violent measures, and proposed letting the matter drop; but not so with some.

The following morning the stage drove up to the Madison House with eight men in blue of Co. H, Third. These went around to the *Times* office and told the editor they were the comrades of Alloway, and they wished the publication of the *Times* suspended during their short stay of thirty days at home. "By what authority?" said Mr. Wheelock. "By military authority." The soldiers then left.

In the next issue of his paper, Mr. Wheelock stated that he had been threatened by furloughed soldiers; that he desired no quarrel with them, and expected to attend to his own business; if physical force were resorted to, that the soldiers would have to face the Democracy of Mahaska county.

The following Saturday afternoon was secretly selected by the soldiers as the time for "business." That there were quite a number of the Democracy in the city prepared to defend the *Times*, and armed for that purpose, was evident, for some appeared on the street that afternoon. Portions of the three companies above mentioned were in Oskaloosa. They had at the armory ninety stand of arms, loaded, which they were prepared to use if a riot ensued.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the soldiers of Co. H, Third Iowa, left the Madison House and proceeded to the *Times* office on High street, a few steps from the northeast corner of the square. They entered the press-room, and carrying the forms there lying, to the windows, threw the type in the street. The fonts were emptied in a like manner, and a few minutes left the *Times* office with only a few scattering type in the building. Nothing else was touched. The soldiers then left and met their comrades outside. Not a shot was fired by either party. The suppression was successful. The *Times* did not again appear. Mr. Wheelock soon afterward left Oskaloosa, and has since experienced a more prosperous journey in another walk of life.

KILLING OF THE MARSHALS.

In the draft of 1864, certain men drafted from Sugar Creek township in Poweshiek county, failed to report themselves in obedience to orders, and under the law became deserters. On Saturday, October 1st, the Provost Marshal of the fourth district of Iowa, with headquarters at Grinnell, sent out two officers with orders for arrest of these deserters. These officers were Capt. John L. Bashore, of Appanoose county, Deputy Provost Marshal, and Josiah M. Woodruff, of Knoxville, with headquarters at Oskaloosa. These men entered Sugar Creek township before noon, and meeting with a certain Mike Gleason, made some inquiries as to the men of whom they were in search, thinking Gleason to be a loyalist. After leaving Gleason they proceeded to the house of Craver, where they stopped for dinner. After refreshments they had not proceeded far when they met three men, John and Joe Fleener (who were brothers-in-law to Myers, who had shot Alloway in the previous autumn), and the man Gleason. The manner of the men convinced the officers that they meant mischief, and Bashore sprang out of the buggy in which the marshals were riding, and with revolver in hand commenced remonstrating with the men, telling them they were not the citizens of whom they (the marshals) were in search, and they had no business with them. Woodruff remained in the buggy. Almost immediately the Fleeners and Gleason commenced firing. Woodruff was

shot through the head and killed almost instantly. Bashore was shot in the back, the ball entering near the kidneys, from the effects of which he died in a few hours, but not before giving an account of the shooting. Gleason was shot, probably by Bashore, in the thigh, and was so severely wounded he was not able to leave the spot, but had strength enough to break his gun over the head of the prostrate marshal. The Fleeners made good their escape, leaving Gleason to his fate.

Several citizens hearing the shooting came to the spot immediately, and removed the dead and wounded to the house of Craver, near by.

If the testimony of Gleason is to be believed, he went, after meeting the marshals in the forenoon to a meeting of the so-called "Democrat Rangers" in that vicinity, and it was there decided that the marshals should be "attended to," and certain parties were appointed to take care of them. Certain it is that several wagon loads of men passed the spot after the marshals were shot and while lying in the road, without offering assistance. Where they had been is a matter of conjecture.

By marshal James Matthews, of Grinnell, two companies of militia from Grinnell and Montezuma were at once ordered to the scene of the shooting, to assist in making arrests, and on Sunday evening Gleason, with seven others, were sent to Oskaloosa under guard. The seven additional men arrested were Andrew Powers and son Joseph, Solomon Watson and son George, John Maloney, Allen McDaniel, and Perry McFarland. These were subsequently sent to Davenport under a strong guard, and as there was no evidence sufficient to convict them, they were soon after released. A number of other arrests were made, but of little consequence.

On Monday following the bodies of the dead marshals were brought to Oskaloosa, and the sight of their marred forms roused the crowd to such a frenzy that nothing but a strong guard and brick walls saved Gleason from speedy punishment. The following day the corpses were removed to Centerville and Knoxville, the separate homes of these victims of mad and unprovoked assault.

All efforts to find the Fleener brothers were unavailing. They immediately left the country and have never been publicly seen since. We are informed that they now live in Kansas under assumed names, and that of late year one of them made a visit to Sugar Creek in disguise, but did not remain long.

Gleason lay in jail at Oskaloosa for a number of months waiting for his wound to heal. He was finally brought to trial and was sentenced for a long term in the state penitentiary, where he has since died.

Some accounts state that there were a number of men secreted in the surrounding bushes at the time of the murder, who assisted in the shooting but this is not probable in view of conflicting circumstances, and it is likely that "the Fleeners" and Mike Gleason were the only parties actively engaged in the bloody work.

This, of course, was a most dastardly and unwarrantable deed, as were all cases of violence against marshals in different parts of the country, where they were simply performing their duty under orders—they being in no way responsible for the conscription laws which they were sworn to support and enforce.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

Another occurrence which excited considerable comment and ex-

citement at the time, occurred in the southeastern part of Mahaska. Joseph Macon, an ex-sheriff of Mahaska, got into a quarrel with a soldier of a Union organization known as the "Border Brigade." The difficulty occurred in Oskaloosa in June, 1863. Joseph Macon was an extreme Democrat, and a number of the members of the Brigade took it upon themselves to be the champions of their comrades, which championship they displayed in a most cowardly manner.

A short time after the Oskaloosa difficulty Macon had occasion to go to Eddyville to meet a relative, an old gentleman, at the train, that being at that time the railroad point nearest Oskaloosa. Having found his passenger and started for home, just as he was leaving town a party of the "Brigade" present in Eddyville, commenced firing at him, but without effect. Macon urged his horse to the top of his speed and temporarily escaped, but finding he was pursued, he left his buggy in charge of his companion and took to the woods, where he concealed himself until his baffled enemies abandoned the search, and he was permitted to return home.

We believe no arrests were made in this case and Macon was not further molested.

In another case a man named Street, from some of the southern counties, was to be taken to Des Moines, having been sentenced to imprisonment there for treason. It was resolved, by what has been known as the "Skunk River Army," to rescue the prisoner as he should pass through Oskaloosa in the stage. On the day appointed for his removal to Des Moines, about one hundred armed men appeared in Oskaloosa, intending to intercept the stage. But unfortunately for the deliverers, the authorities were forewarned of their purpose. The stage containing the prisoner did not enter Oskaloosa by the usual route, but branching toward the north outside the limits, proceeded to the jail, escorted by a company of Eddyville militia, which had been sent on in advance. This thwarted the intention of the insurgents, who returned to their homes, when the prisoner was taken on the same night.

A BIG FRIGHT.

Most towns in Southern Iowa had their day of a big *scare* sometime or other during the war, and Oskaloosa was not an exception.

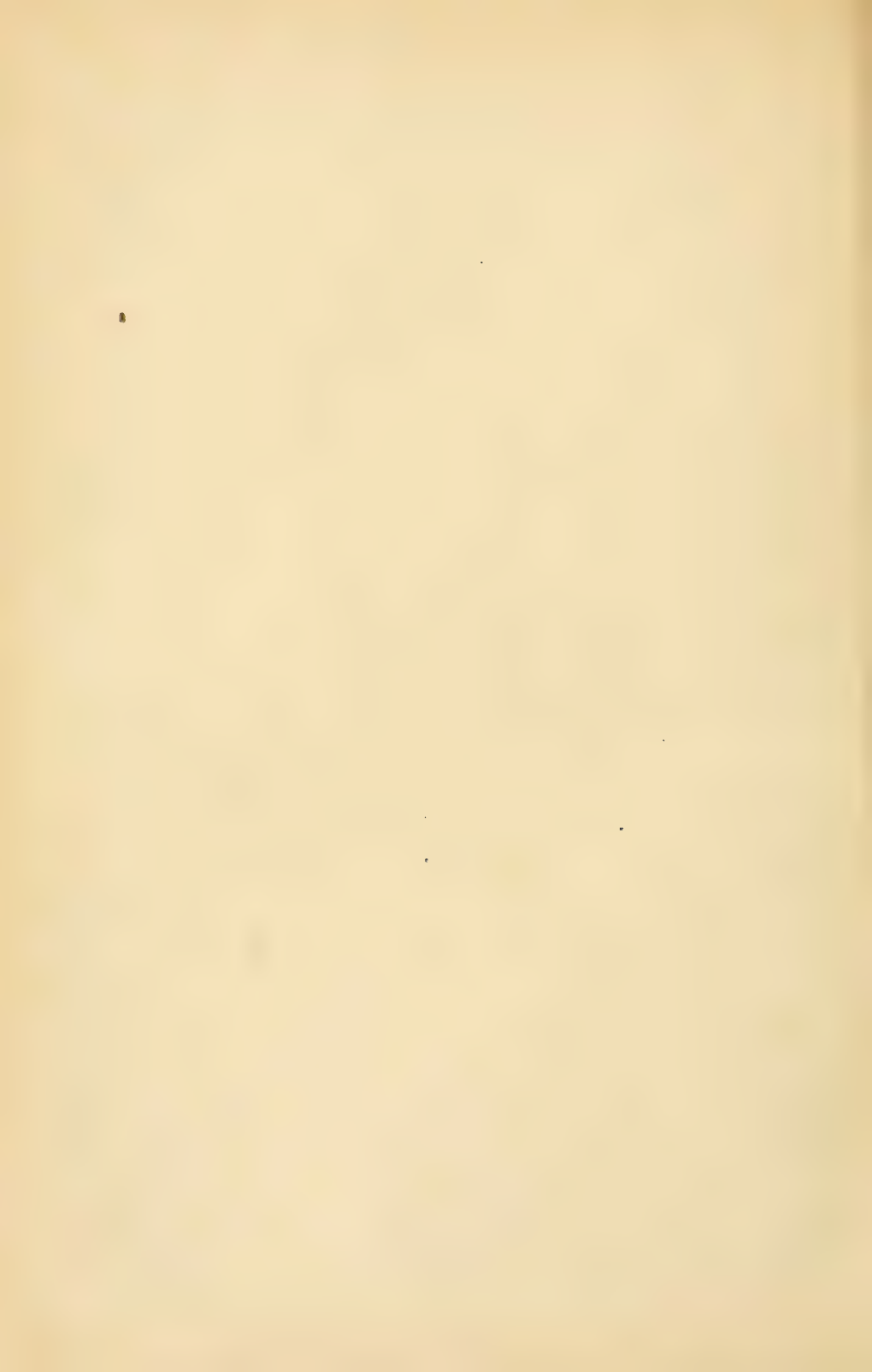
One morning, probably in the fall of 1863, it was reported in town that Bill Anderson with his guerilla band was marching upon the city. The source of the rumor was unknown, but in such panics as similar reports usually cause, the origin of reports is not sought after, and people are determined to believe the worst, and nothing but the worst.

In this case, bells were rung, whistles blown, and riders scoured the country for aid. The schools were dismissed, and the larger boys, with all other available citizens, were formed into militia companies, and the day spent in drilling on the square. No pickets were out, and had a dozen rebel cavalry charged down one of the streets unannounced, they could probably have cleaned out the whole militia force, which would undoubtedly have discovered the utility of heels as a defense against rebels.

About the time the guns began to get heavy and the boys were feeling weary, word came that Anderson and his bushwhackers were far enough beyond the Missouri line. The next morning not a man could be found who had experienced any alarm, but all had drilled because "the others did," and "for the fun of the thing."



Sam'l Rice
Brig Genl
US Army



WAR HISTORY.

MAHASHA COUNTY WAR RECORD.

IN the presidential election of 1860, Mahaska county polled 2971 votes. In the War of the Rebellion she sent to the field 1274 of her strongest, most promising and vigorous sons.

At the time of the outbreak of the war, Mahaska was absorbed in the vocations of peace. Her great agricultural opportunities were beginning to be known. She was just recovering from the panic of 1857, which had so prostrated business throughout the Northwest. The country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. Those who had been in the country in the days that had "tried men's souls," and their descendants, had begun to see the dawning of a better day. "When immediately surrounded with peace and tranquility, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even by trafficking in the offspring of their own loins." But still the war was upon them, the thundering of cannon within the nation's very gates, before the people of the Northwest realized the issues at stake.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumpter, near Charleston, South Carolina, was fired upon, by what the more charitable of the nation believed to be a drunken mob. But the surrender of Capt. Anderson, made necessary by the murderous and continued fire of the enemy's guns, awakened the whole North from its dream of security and perpetual union.

When the cloud of treason darkened
Freedom's light in Sumpter's sky,
Bravely stepped they forth to battle,
They to conquer or to die.

April 15th, the following proclamation of the President sped over the wires from the National Capital to the land beyond the Mississippi:

WHEREAS, the laws of the United States have been, and now are opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in an ordinary way, I, therefore, call upon the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000 to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens for State aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, National Union, perpetuity of popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured.

The first service assigned forces will probably be to re-possess forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union. The utmost care should be taken consistent with our object, to avoid devastation, destruction and interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country, and I hereby command persons commanding the aforesaid combinations to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for the public safety as its interests may demand.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

By W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Of this call for volunteers only one regiment was required to fill the quota of Iowa. The proclamation of Gov. Kirkwood calling for this regiment was issued April 17th, from Iowa City. The urgent exhortation of the Governor was patriotic but not necessary. The men of Iowa sprang to arms as one man, and hundreds of volunteers were offered which the State did not need. Company H, of the Third regiment, Capt. Warren, was the first one ready in Mahaska county, being filled June 1, 1861. This company had made application for a place in the First regiment, but too late for a rank in the same. By the first of July, Iowa had provided for the Nation's use six regiments of volunteers, and still the enlistments were going on. In July, 1861, Co. C of the Seventh Iowa Infantry, left Mahaska, and a little later Co. H of the Eighth Iowa, marched. Next was Co. C of the Fifteenth.

Then came that well remembered lull in the conflict, when sanguine men grew more hopeful, and the desponding less in despair; a time when it was hoped the war would soon end, and once more would be "beaten the swords into ploughshares, and the spears into pruning hooks." But soon was the spirit of the north again roused, and the blood of chivalry of Mahaska sent leaping in boiling currents through veins swollen with righteous wrath, as the terrible news of Shiloh, of thousands slain, and Mahaska's sons in southern prisons, came to fathers, brothers, and friends of those who had gone to the front.

The call of President Lincoln, for three hundred thousand men, met a most liberal response from Mahaska. From the plow, from the workshop and counting house, leaving the school-room, the desk, the bar, the pulpit, the press, men of every rank of life, of all ages, grey-beard and youth, those who showed themselves the bravest of the brave, came forth and enrolled their names among those who were ready to face the cannon's mouth, if necessary to die for their country. Four companies were enrolled for a single regiment, the gallant Thirty-third. Those who were kept at home by age, infirmity or sex, did noble service too. They assisted with their hands, their money and their words of cheer. Ethically considered, to the wives and mothers who gave up their husbands and sons, their natural protectors, and with a passive self-sacrifice, suffered them to go to the field of carnage, an even greater debt of gratitude is due than to those brave men who then actively, and with less self-denial rendered their service, and suffered like hardships, in the preservation of that other mother-life, the nation itself.

Company C, of the 40th Iowa, was raised at the same time. Finally was sent Company I, 47th Iowa. Besides these full company organizations, numerous squads and individuals enlisted in other companies in this and other States, of whom record is made in the following pages.

In September, 1862, the Board of Supervisors of Mahaska county passed a resolution offering a ten dollar bounty warrant, receivable for county taxes, to all volunteer privates from Mahaska county. This offer continued in force until January, 1863.

The ladies in Mahaska county did much for the aid of the soldiers during

the war. Aid societies were formed, sanitary supplies sent, widows and orphans of soldiers relieved, a good and noble work which time will reward.

During the summer of 1864, alone, the people of Mahaska county made the following subscriptions:

Sanitary Commission, over.....	\$1,000
Christian Commission, over.....	1,000
Freedmen's Aid Commission.....	1,000
Soldiers' Orphan's Home.....	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,000

Forty-five men were drafted from Mahaska county, November, 1864. Of these we were not able to secure a complete list. In fact we are quite unwillingly driven to an apology for the meagerness of parts of our war history. Newspaper files could not be found covering the war period, a most important era in the history of the county, and we have been obliged to depend very considerably upon the frail memory of mortals in regard to facts whose occurrence is removed by years.

January 10, 1865, a committee appointed to solicit donations for soldiers' families, about ten days previous, submitted the following as their partial report, with the statement that some townships had not yet reported: "Des Moines, \$150; Harrison, \$175; White Oak, \$450; Adams, \$125; Madison, \$275; Richland, \$309.89; Pleasant Grove, \$200; Monroe (south part), \$93; Prairie (New Sharon), \$65.75; Union, \$247.06; Oskaloosa, \$1291.67. Total, \$3,382.37."

Two men from Mahaska became generals, and by a singular coincidence they were brothers. These were the lamented Gen. S. A. Rice, commissioned Brig. General, August, 1863, and Elliott W. Rice, of the Seventh Iowa Infantry, promoted Brigadier General about the same time with his brother, and afterward breveted Major General.

Capt. Comstock of Company C, 33d Infantry, had been a volunteer in the Mexican war, the only one from Mahaska county. He enlisted Oct. 25, 1848, at Hannibal, Mo., as private in 14th Tennessee Regiment. Mustered out August, 1849.

Having thus hurriedly sketched in general terms the history of Mahaska in the war, there yet remains another duty for our pen. This is, to collect the names so far as possible, of those brave men who left their homes at their country's call; and to place on imperishable record the enlistments, promotions and casualties of the humblest knight in Mahaskian chivalry. This is a duty we gladly perform, not alone for those yet living, but for the memory of those whose blood was made to fatten southern battle fields, whose loss a multitude of widows and orphans have mourned with a bitterness which no pension can ever sweeten, nor crown of glory drive away. When another generation has passed, we trust an occasional gray haired veteran, bowed with the infirmity of years, will point to these pages with the commendable pride of a volunteer of 1812, in this day; while the orphans of the slain and their children, will look upon this brief epitaph of their forefathers, as an undying witness that the blood of their loyal ancestry, not only pulsated with a patriot's devotion, but fatally left its living fountain upon the nation's battle-field.

All hail to our gallant defenders, all hail!
 Our noblest, our bravest, our best;
 Proud peers of the world's worshiped heroes ye stand,
 By freedom's dear attributes blest.

Ah, the voice of the past to your heart and ours,
It brings in its eloquent breath
The wild tones of victory, softened and blent,
With the low mystic cadence of death.
But the angel of faith with her magical wand,
Lifts the veil from our grief, and behold!
The invisible arm of a pitying God
Hath gathered them into the fold.

The following is compiled in part, from the Adjutant General's Reports:

THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment contained volunteers from all parts of the State. It was one of those bodies of volunteers which sprang to arms at the first call for men, and was an enthusiastic command from the very beginning of service. The volunteers were sworn into the service at Keokuk, on the 8th and 10th of June, 1861. The regiment left the Gate City on June 29, and proceeded by river to Hannibal, Missouri. This State was then in an unhappy condition. Guerillas, horse-thieves, and rebel bushwhackers were continually harassing the Unionists of the State. The regiment was ordered to Chillicothe, where the men first met their colonel, Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county. During part of July and August most of the regiment stationed at Chillicothe were drilled seven hours daily. Rigid discipline, irksome camp duties, and fruitless marching and counter-marching began to breed a spirit of discontent. For some offense Colonel Williams had been ordered to St. Louis in arrest. The regiment proceeded to Macon City, and from thence to Cameron early in September. The regiment was under command of Lieutenant-colonel Scott. Scott, with five hundred able men of the Third Iowa, about seventy home guards, a squad of artillery, and a single six-pounder gun left Cameron on the afternoon of September 15th, and reached Liberty early on the 17th, expecting there to co-operate with Colonel Smith, Sixteenth Illinois, against the rebel general Atchinson, commanding three regiments, two battalions, and one battery—about four thousand men. The enemy had marched through Liberty the evening before, and proceeded to Blue Mills Landing, where they expected to cross the river. Colonel Smith had not arrived. The troops under Scott were impatient for battle, and firing being heard in the direction of the landing about eleven o'clock, the eagerness of our troops for battle was difficult to restrain. The intervening country between Liberty and Blue Mills was covered by a thick forest and underbrush, and impenetrable in line of battle. Yielding to the clamor of his men, Scott marched in column into the woods, with skirmishers in the van. They had not proceeded far when surprised by rebel ambush, and were under fire along the entire line. The cannon was brought into action, but only fired two rounds when so many of the gunners were killed that the piece could be no longer worked. The men fought bravely, but were compelled to fall back, which they did in good order, bringing off the cannon by hand. In a short time ten out of sixteen officers had fallen, killed or wounded. On reaching the open field a battalion was formed, but the rebels declined attack. The retreat was continued to Liberty. During the night the enemy crossed the river, and moved rapidly toward Lexington. The loss to the Third Iowa in this engagement was ninety-four in killed and wounded, and though a rash adventure and severe lesson, the effect on the

command was a good one. From Liberty the regiment proceeded to Wyandott, Kansas. From thence, on the 18th of October, the regiment proceeded by rail to Quincy, Illinois, where they remained in camp until November 9, a ball being there given by the citizens in honor of the command.

Thence by river the regiment proceeded to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis. December 26 the regiment was distributed in squads along the line of the North Missouri railroad, for the purpose of guarding the track. Thus employed, they spent the winter. Recalled to St. Louis early in March, the command was soon on a steamer embarked to join the forces of General Grant, in Tennessee. Disembarking at Pittsburg Landing, here our regiment remained until the surprise of April 6. In the battle of Shiloh the Third regiment distinguished itself by its bravery and desperate fighting. The loss of most of its line officers in killed and wounded attests its activity in the fight. In carrying a bridge at Matamora, in September, in a few minutes it lost sixty officers and men out of three hundred engaged. On the 17th of May the regiment embarked on the steamer Crescent City, for Vicksburg. This steamer was in advance of a fleet bearing re-enforcements to Grant. She was fired into by a considerable number of rebels, but the Third Iowa men sprang to their arms and drove the enemy from the shore. Fourteen men of the regiment were wounded. May 25th it took its place among those besieging Vicksburg, and during the entire siege, and in several engagements, maintained its former reputation for valor. In the campaign against Joe Johnson the Third bore a more conspicuous part of gallantry and suffering than any other command from Iowa. Its conduct in the second siege of Jackson was equally heroic. In December it returned to Vicksburg; took part in the Meridian raid; and after the return to Vicksburg again, the veterans were furloughed. The non-veterans under command of Lieutenant-colonel Tullis, of Mahaska, proceeded to assist in the Red River campaign. The two portions were never re-united, the non-veterans being mustered out after their campaign under Banks. The few returning veterans were consolidated into a battalion of three companies, but in the battle of Atlanta literally fought itself out of existence. In this battle, their color-bearer being slain, "still the mass stood there, madly fighting for defense. Their numbers fast decreasing by death their hopes began to fail, and as they surrendered themselves to the enemy they tore the emblems of our nationality and regimental designation into pieces and into shreds, which, concealed, they proudly brought back to us, untouched and unsoiled by impious and traitorous hands."

The few remaining members of the organization consolidated with the Second Iowa Infantry, taking part with Sherman in his campaigns to the close of the war.

Lient. Col. James Tullis. See below, Co. H.

Com. Sergt. Charles A. Croney, mustered in January, 1862, reduced to ranks, February, 1862.

Com. Sergt. Webster W. Majors, enlisted Second Corporal, Co. H, June 1, 1861, promoted fourth Sergeant, January 6, 1862, promoted first Sergeant, February 1, 1862, Commissary Sergeant, February, 1862, taken prisoner at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and paroled, died October 31, 1862.

Com. Sergt. Edward W. Hall, enlisted as private in Co. B, May 21, 1861, promoted Commissary Sergeant, June 28, 1862, First Lieutenant Co. B, November 1, 1862.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATES.

Doughman, Daniel, enlisted May 21, 1861, killed in battle at Jackson, Miss.

Defenbaugh, E., enlisted May 10, 1864, dropped from rolls as deserted, September 30, 1864.

Garden, Robert I., enlisted May 21, 1861.

Luther, Henry F., enlisted May 21, 1861.

Moore, Jacob, enlisted May 21, 1861, wounded very severely at Shiloh, died of fever, June 16, 1862.

Pearson, Henry, enlisted May 21, 1861.

Sweene, Thos. C., enlisted May 21, 1861, discharged at Sturgeon, Mo., February 12, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Warren, Ezra G., enlisted May 20, 1861, wounded and missing at Jackson, July 12, 1863, died.

COMPANY H.

Captain John H. Warren, enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded severely in legs at Blue Mills, Mo., September 17, 1861, and resigned February 12, 1862.

Captain James Tullis, enlisted as First Lieutenant June 1, 1861, wounded severely at Black Mills, Mo., promoted Captain February 13, 1862, wounded severely at Shiloh, promoted Lieutenant Colonel November 21, 1862, mustered out June 18, 1864.

Captain Simon G. Gary, enlisted First Sergeant, Co. H, June 1, 1861, promoted Second Lieutenant February 22, 1862, promoted First Lieutenant October 6, 1862, wounded slightly at Shiloh, promoted Captain November 22, 1862, wounded severely in left thigh at battle of Jackson, July 12, 1863, mustered out June 18, 1864.

First Lieutenant William P. Dodd, enlisted as private June 1, 1861, promoted Second Lieutenant Dec. 1, 1861, promoted First Lieutenant February 22, 1862, killed in battle, Matamora, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862.

Second Sergeant Jno. Larmer, enlisted June 1, 1861, severely wounded at Jackson in right forearm, discharged February 12, 1864, for wounds.

Third Sergeant Chas. W. Peach, enlisted June 1, 1861, reduced to ranks November 1, 1861, veteranized Jan 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.

Third Sergeant Abraham T. Alloway, enlisted as private June 1, 1861, promoted Third Sergeant November 1, 1861, wounded at Jackson, Miss., killed at Peoria, Mahaska county, in a riot August 22, 1863, of which account is given elsewhere.

Fourth Sergeant Albert E. Lough, enlisted June 1, 1861, died of typhoid fever at Oskaloosa, Iowa, January 6, 1862.

First Corporal John H. Seevers, enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Pittsburg Landing, May 1, 1862.

Second Corporal Wm. H. Bowker, enlisted June 1, 1861 as private, promoted Second Corporal April 22, 1862, veteranized January 4, 1864, Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.

Second Corporal John R. Blattner, enlisted June 1, 1861, killed in battle Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Third Corporal Clinton DeWitt, enlisted as private October 24, 1861, promoted Third Corporal July 26, 1862, re-enlisted Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry, commissioned First Lieutenant July 8, 1864, Wounded at Jackson, Miss.

Fourth Corporal Jno. F. Lacy, enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged at Quincy November 1, 1861, paroled prisoner.

Fourth Corporal Edward A. Barbour, enlisted June 1, 1861, as private, wounded severely at Blue Mills, promoted Fourth Corporal February 13, 1862, wounded severely in hip at Shiloh, discharged September 29, 1862, at Keokuk, for disability.

Fifth Corporal J. A. Breckenridge, enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged at Quincy, October 25, 1861.

Fifth Corporal Edward J. Ball, enlisted as private June 1, 1861, promoted Fifth Corporal, wounded at Shiloh, reduced to ranks by court martial, October 3, 1862.

Fifth Corporal Jas. F. Lacy, enlisted as private, June 1, 1861, promoted Fifth Corporal November 1, 1861, died at Oskaloosa, Feb. 11, 1862.

Fifth Corporal Jonas H. Gatewood, enlisted as private, promoted Fifth Corporal, October 27, 1862.

Sixth Corporal Wm. A. Ovrell, enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded slightly in hip at Shiloh, veteranized February 27, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry, discharged January 4, 1865, to receive an appointment in U. S. Col. Troops.

Seventh Corporal Chas. W. Rapp, enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at St. Louis, January 1, 1862.

Seventh Corporal Geo. W. Coverson, enlisted as private June 1, 1861, promoted Seventh Corporal February 3, 1862, missing at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.

Eighth Corporal Geo. Godfrey, enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded severely at Shiloh, taken prisoner June 25, 1862, and exchanged, died at Memphis, March 22, 1863.

Fifer Thos. Kerr, enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for deafness, St. Louis, Mo., November 30, 1861.

Wagoner Wheeler Chadwick, enlisted June 1, 1861, reduced to ranks, discharged June 20, 1861, for disability.

Wagoner William W. Wheeler, enlisted as private June 1, 1861, promoted wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Barton, James C., enlisted June 1, 1861, died of typhoid fever at Mexico, Mo., February 20, 1862.

Bigham, Samuel, enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.

Ball, Basil R., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry, discharged March 27, 1865, to receive appointment in U. S. colored troops.

Boswell, Francis M., enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at St. Louis, November 15, 1861.

Benson, Samuel, enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry, appointed 5th corporal.

Benson, Maulorff, enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.

Brown, M. V. B., enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at St. Louis, December 12, 1861.

Brockaway, Philo J., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized December 17, 1863, into Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.

Campbell, Richard H., enlisted June 1, 1861.

Crawford, J. Lewis, enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.

Coverston, Wm. A., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized in Second Veteran Infantry, January 4, 1864, wounded and captured at Canton, Miss., February 27, 1864.

Coverston, Lafayette, enlisted September 5, 1862, veteranized in Co. I, Second Veteran infantry.

Davis, Clement, enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged at Sturgeon, Mo., February 19, 1862, for disability.

- Dick, Jonathan, enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded severely at Hager's Woods, Mo., discharged at St. Louis, November 18, 1861.
- Felt, Jas. H., enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Pittsburg Landing, May 2, 1862.
- Fenderson, Chas. W., enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded severely in leg at Shiloh, killed at Jackson, Miss., in battle.
- Gibson, John D., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized Dec. 17, 1863, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry, taken prisoner near Cheran, S. C.
- Gamble, Isaac, enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded severely in leg at Blue Mills.
- Gatewood, Chas. A., enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Sturgeon, Mo., February 19, 1862.
- Gately, James T., enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Pittsburg Landing, May 1, 1862.
- Golden, Geo., enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded severely at Shiloh, discharged at Keokuk for wounds, March 3, 1863.
- Henderson, Isaac H., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized December 17, 1863, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry, taken prisoner.
- Haywood, Thos. J., enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged Nov. 26, 1862.
- Lyster, Wm. A., enlisted June 1, 1861, taken prisoner at Bolivar, Tenn., September 21, 1862, discharged March 30, 1862.
- Linville, Solomon A., enlisted June 1, 1861, mortally wounded at Shiloh, died at Keokuk, May 12, 1862.
- McClure, Wm., enlisted June 1, 1861, died of typhoid fever at Paducah, Ky., June 17, 1862.
- McCarn, Barney, enlisted June 1, 1861.
- McKay, Francis, enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry, wounded severely in left hip on steamer near Island No. 82, May 18, 1863.
- Mott, Peter E., enlisted June 1, 1861.
- McGruder, Wm. M., enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded at Vicksburg, June 20, 1863.
- Mehanna, John W., enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded slightly in face at Shiloh.
- McClure, Jesse, enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded severely in head at Blue Mills, Mo., again at Vicksburg.
- McClure, John, enlisted August 11, 1862, died of diarrhoea, September 12, 1863, at Natchez.
- Parks, John D., enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded at Jackson, Miss.
- Parks, Alfred, enlisted June 1, 1861.
- Ramy, John H., enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Quincy, February 1, 1862.
- Rice, Benjamin F., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.
- Shafer, Aaron, enlisted June 1, 1861.
- Sprague, Andrew S., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.
- Shepard, Wm. E., enlisted June 1, 1861.
- Smith, Thos. R., enlisted June 1, 1861, lost right arm at Matamora, Tenn., discharged December 27, 1862.
- Tomson, Wm., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.
- Talbott, John H., enlisted June 1, 1861, mortally wounded at Shiloh, died April 20, 1861, at St. Louis.
- Williams, Francis M., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.
- Williams, John W., enlisted June 1, 1861, died of fever at Hudson, Mo., September 17, 1861.
- Wierna, Michael, enlisted June 1, 1861, mortally wounded at Blue Mills, died November 19, 1861, at Oskaloosa.
- West, Cyrus W., enlisted June 1, 1861, killed in battle of Monroe, Mo., July 11, 1861.

Worth, John W., enlisted June 1, 1861.	Zane, Benajah, enlisted June 1, 1861, wounded severely in leg at Shiloh, veteranized in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry, January 4, 1864.
Wells, Cyrus B., enlisted June 1, 1861, veteranized January 4, 1864, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.	Coverston, F. M., enlisted June 1, 1861.
Young, John C., enlisted June 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Pittsburg Landing, April 24, 1862.	Dodd, Jesse, re-enlisted January 3, 1864.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was sworn into the service at Burlington, in July, 1861, just after the battle of Bull Run. Mahaska's contribution to the 7th Infantry was Co. C, with rank and file of one hundred men, from which several were promoted to regimental offices, and to which numerous recruits were subsequently added. At the time of enlistment troops were sadly needed, and the regiment was hurried to St. Louis, where it was armed and immediately transported to Ironton, about one hundred miles south from St. Louis, where the regiment first drilled in the manual of arms. Thence marching to Jackson, thence to Cape Girardeau, thence by steamer to Cairo, it encamped for a fortnight on the opposite side of the river; then the command proceeded to Camp Crittenden, thence to Fort Jefferson, thence by way of Bird's Point to Norfolk. Here Sergeant Elliott W. Rice was commissioned Major of the regiment. Returning to Cairo, the men were drilled several hours daily, until summoned in November to take part in the battle of Belmont. In this engagement, November 7, 1861, the conduct of the 7th Regiment was heroic. Col. Dougherty says the regiment "throughout the battle fought like veterans, dealing death to rebels wherever they encountered them. Iowa may well feel proud of her sons who fought at Belmont." General Grant says "the regiment behaved with great gallantry, and suffered more severely than any other of the troops."

After the battle the troops returned to Bird's Point, and thence to Benton Barracks, where they remained two months, and then proceeded against Ft. Henry, which was soon captured and taken possession of by the troops. Feb. 12 they joined the column marching upon Ft. Donelson, and in the siege and assault of this stronghold, the 7th Regiment bore a conspicuous part. Enjoying the comfortable quarters of the surrendered fort for about a month, it proceeded thence to Pittsburg Landing, where it shared the glory belonging to the "Iowa Brigade," in the battle of Shiloh. Engaging in the siege of Corinth, and the pursuit of the rebels which followed, it enjoyed the leisure of a beautiful encampment about two miles southeast of the last named city until September 15, when the regiment was ordered to Iuka. The 7th was not engaged in that battle, fought on the 19th, but were used for strategic purposes by General Grant. The command soon returned to Corinth, where it remained two weeks longer. In the battle of Corinth on the 3d and 4th of October, the 7th Regiment was in the thickest of the combat, and under heavy fire during most of the engagement. The loss amounted to about one-third the men engaged. The winter was quietly spent in the Corinthian encampment. The year 1863 was employed in the irksome and inglorious duties of guarding the frontier, and in an encampment at Pulaski. In December opportunity was granted those who had

been in the service two years to re-enlist, and to those who thus became veterans, according to the rules of the War Department, a furlough was granted. In April the regiment engaged in the not-to-be-forgotten campaign against Atlanta. The most severe engagement participated in by the 7th Regiment was at Oostanaula river, where with an enthusiasm almost blameworthy, the troops threw themselves against and routed the column of the enemy. The loss in killed and wounded was sixty. Before taking part in the promenade with "Sherman to the Sea," the privilege of Iowa citizens was granted the boys, and the result was 320 votes for Lincoln and two for McClellan. From Rome to Savannah, from Savannah four hundred and eighty miles to Goldsboro, through dismal swamps, through hardship, labor and storm, these men marched patiently and without a murmur, and with perhaps the loss of a single man, taken prisoner. The end of the war found the regiment at Goldsboro. They proceeded by way of Raleigh to Washington City, participated in the grand review, were transported to Louisville, where the gallant survivors of the great conflict mustered out July 12, 1865. The total casualties of the regiment were 559.

Colonel Elliott W. Rice, enlisted as Second Sergeant in Co. C, promoted Major, August 30, 1861, wounded at Belmont, promoted Colonel, March 22, 1862, promoted Brigadier General, June 20, 1864.

Major James W. McMullen, enlisted in Co. C, commissioned Captain, July 24, 1861, promoted Major, March 22, 1862, wounded in leg at battle of Corinth by rifle ball, resigned August 6, 1864.

Sergeant-Major, Benton K. Smith, enlisted —, 1861, as Eighth Corporal, Co. C, appointed Sergeant-Major, July 30, 1861, Second Lieutenant, Co. O, Feb. 26, 1862, First Lieutenant, May 13, 1862, Captain, June 22, 1862, killed in battle of Corinth.

Quarter-Master Sergeant, George J. Bennett, enlisted as private in Co. C, July, 1861, promoted Quarter-Master Sergeant, August 5, 1861, wounded at Corinth, Second Lieutenant Co. C, June 22, 1862, First Lieutenant, October 5, 1862, Captain, February 11, 1864, resigned August 4, 1864.

Fife-Major, William Johnson, enlisted as private in Co. C, promoted Fife-Major, August 30, 1861.

COMPANY C.

For record of Captains McMullen, Smith, and Bennett, see above; Captain Helmick, see below.

Captain Wesley Moreland, enlisted as Sixth Corporal, 1861, promoted Second Sergeant, October 2, 1861, wounded at Belmont, promoted First Lieutenant, December 16, 1862, promoted Captain, May 13, 1862, died of chronic diarrhœa, June 22, 1862.

Captain John P. Loughridge, enlisted as Fifth Corporal, July, 1861, promoted Fourth Sergeant, October, 16, 1861, promoted First Sergeant, November 27, 1861, promoted First Lieutenant, June 22,

1862, promoted Captain, October 5, 1862, died, February 10, 1864, of small-pox, at Oskaloosa.

First Lieutenant James N. Smith, commissioned July 24, 1861, resigned at St. Louis on account of ill health, November 25, 1861.

Second Lieutenant Benj. Ream, commissioned July 24, 1861, mortally wounded at Belmont, died at Cairo, November 22, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Wm. G. Moore, enlisted as private July, 1861, promoted Fifth Corporal, October 14, 1861, taken prisoner at Belmont, released, promoted Second Lieutenant, December 16, 1861, lost left eye at Ft. Donelson, resigned in consequence, February 25, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Berkey, enlisted as Second Corporal, July 15, 1861, promoted Second Sergeant, November 26, 1861, wounded at Donelson and Corinth, promoted Second Lieutenant, October 5, 1862, First Lieutenant, February 11, 1864, resigned, August 6, 1864.

First Sergeant A. G. Young, enlisted July, 1861, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861.

Third Sergeant J. G. Crookham, enlisted July, 1861, wounded in thigh at Corinth.

Fourth Sergeant B. F. Yocum, enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Norfolk, Mo., October 1, 1861.

Fourth Sergeant Henry Butters, enlisted as private, July, 1861, promoted Fourth Sergeant, December 2, 1861, discharged at Corinth, October 7, 1862.

Fifth Sergeant David Clumer, enlisted July, 1861, wounded in thigh at Belmont, discharged at Corinth, July 1, 1862.

First Corporal Michael Rodgers, enlisted July, 1861, reduced to ranks, November 1, 1861.

First Corporal Wm. Moore, enlisted as private, July, 1861, promoted First Corporal, November 2, 1861.

Third Corporal John Darnell, enlisted July, 1861, reduced to ranks at his own request, and discharged at Pittsburg Landing, April 10, 1862.

Third Corporal Lawrence A. Gregg, enlisted as private, July, 1861, promoted Third Corporal, August 27, 1861, wounded at Belmont, and died at Columbus, Ky., November 10, 1861.

Fourth Corporal Eli P. Tracy, enlisted July, 1861, reduced to ranks, November 1, 1861.

Fourth Corporal Geo. Mastellar, enlisted as private July, 1861, promoted Sixth Corporal, October 14, 1861, promoted Fourth Corporal, November 1, 1861, taken prisoner

at Belmont, died at Annapolis, October 21, 1862.

Sixth Corporal Jno. R. Baer, enlisted as private, July, 1861, promoted Sixth Corporal, November 1, 1861.

Seventh Corporal Isaac G. Heynsell, enlisted July, 1861, reduced to ranks at his own request, died at St. Louis, May 12, 1862.

Seventh Corporal Wm. H. Jones, enlisted as private July, 1861, promoted Corporal, August 27, 1861, killed at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

Eighth Corporal Albert Hawkins, enlisted July, 1861, as private, promoted Corporal, August 27, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Addy, George, enlisted July, 1861, mortally wounded at Belmont, died at Mound City, December 12, 1861.

Blair, Samuel H., enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Corinth, afterward Corporal.

Bonsall, William J., enlisted July, 1861, discharged for disability at Pittsburg Landing, March 24, 1862.

Bristol, Reuben R., enlisted July, 1861, died at Mound City Hospital, November 6, 1861.

Clarke, Solomon B., enlisted July, 1861, slightly wounded at Belmont.

Clair, Francis M., enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Pittsburg, Tenn., March 24, 1862.

Darnell, Wm., enlisted July, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran, December 9, 1863, taken prisoner at Bone Yard, Miss.

Dodge, Francis M., enlisted July 24, 1861, died at Mound City Hospital, March 9, 1862.

Else, Will., enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Ft. Donelson in right shoulder, discharged at Keokuk, December 29, 1863.

Finarty, Robert, enlisted July 24, 1861, died at Keokuk, November 22, 1861.

- Gaskill, Olander, enlisted July, 1861, discharged at St. Louis, August 17, 1861.
- Grant, Harrison A., enlisted July, 1861, slightly wounded at Belmont, died at Ft. Holt, Ky., January 25, 1862.
- Grant, James O., enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862, for disease of lungs.
- Gregory, Wm., enlisted July, 1861, discharged at St. Louis, August 15, 1861.
- Griffis, John, enlisted July, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran, December 26, 1863.
- Glass, Washington, enlisted July, 1861, dropped from rolls by order of Halleck, May 17, 1862.
- Hartman, Joshua, enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Keokuk, August 21, 1862.
- Hann, Hugh F., enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Pittsburg, Tenn., April 28, 1862.
- Helmick, Jason, enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Donelson and Corinth.
- Helmick, Simon, enlisted July, 1861, promoted Second Lieutenant, February 11, 1864, promoted Captain August 5, 1864.
- Hodges, Simpson, enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Corinth in right shoulder.
- Henry, Wm. C., enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Pittsburg Landing, discharged at Belmont, April 10, 1862.
- Hites, Albert, enlisted July, 1861, mortally wounded at Belmont, died at Mound City, November 25, 1861.
- Hites, John, enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Corinth, died of wounds at St. Louis, October 31, 1862.
- Harlan, Luther C., enlisted July, 1861, discharged at St. Louis, August 16, 1861.
- Hoover, Francis M., enlisted July, 1861, killed at Corinth, October 3, 1862.
- Hoit, Nicholas, enlisted July, 1861, taken prisoner.
- Jones, Price, enlisted July, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran, December 29, 1863.
- Jarvis, Bruce, enlisted July, 1861.
- Mendenhall, Geo. W., enlisted July, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran, December 29, 1863.
- McCullough, Robert, enlisted July, 1861.
- Mullen, Wm., enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Belmont and Corinth.
- McMahan, R. C., enlisted July, 1861, taken prisoner at Corinth, released, re-enlisted, December 29, 1863, as veteran.
- Myer, Solomon, enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Corinth, re-enlisted as veteran, January 4, 1864, killed in battle Oostanaula River, Ga., May 15, 1864.
- Mills, Thos. C., enlisted July, 1861.
- McDonald, Joseph, enlisted July, 1861, died at Mound City Hospital, October 26, 1861.
- Morgan, Jno. L. enlisted July, 1861, taken prisoner at Belmont, November 17, 1861, released, re-enlisted December 29, 1864, as veteran.
- Mohaney, Jos. D., enlisted July, 1861, taken prisoner at Belmont, died at Annapolis, Md., of chronic diarrhoea, December 2, 1862.
- Mady, Wm., enlisted July, 1861.
- McClure, Thos. B., enlisted July, 1861, wounded in leg at Belmont, discharged at Corinth July 26, 1862.
- Martin, Geo. W., enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Belmont, discharged July 1, 1862, at Corinth.
- Norton, Gilbert W., enlisted July, 1861, discharged for disability at Pittsburg, Tenn., March 24, 1862.
- Oswandle, Henry C., enlisted July, 1861, severely wounded at Corinth, re-enlisted as veteran, February 6, 1864.
- Phillips, Aaron, enlisted July, 1861, discharged on account of sickness at Keokuk, March 7, 1863.

- Parsons, Silas, enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Belmont, discharged at Pittsburg, Tenn., March 24, 1862, re-enlisted August 13, 1862, killed at Oostanaula River, Ga., May 15, 1864.
- Pearsons, John L., enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Corinth.
- Pierson, John W., enlisted July, 1861, taken prisoner at Belmont.
- Sharp, Stephen D., enlisted July, 1861, afterward corporal, wounded at Donelson, discharged at Keokuk August 21, 1862.
- Schock, Jacob, enlisted July, 1861, afterwards corporal, discharged May 24, 1862.
- Snooks, James W., enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Belmont and Corinth, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
- Sproule, Thos. S., enlisted July, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 29, 1863, killed in action near Marietta, Ga., July 4, 1864.
- Snooks, Isaiah, enlisted July, 1861, lost left arm, discharged January 7, 1863.
- Silverthorn, Wm. W., enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Corinth August 11, 1862.
- Summers, James W., enlisted July, 1861, killed in battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
- Shipley, James G., enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Pittsburg, Tenn., April 28, 1862, for disability.
- Smith, Harvey, enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Belmont, died at Smithland, Ky.
- Tredick, Thomas, enlisted July, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 29, 1863.
- Thompson, Johnson, enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Belmont, discharged at Corinth September 17, 1862.
- Todd, Wm. H., enlisted July, 1861, wounded in head at Shiloh, discharged at Keokuk September 3, 1862.
- Thompson, Thos. J., enlisted July, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 4, 1864.
- Vanlandingham, W. H., enlisted July, 1861, wounded at Donelson and Shiloh, discharged at Keokuk September 12, 1862.
- Walker Sam J., enlisted July, 1861, taken prisoner at Belmont, died at Macon, Ga., a prisoner of war.
- Winkleman, Benj. F., enlisted July, 1861, discharged for disability at Pittsburg, March 24, 1862.
- Wymore, Samuel H., enlisted July, 1861, wounded in arm at Belmont, jawbone broken at Corinth, re-enlisted as veteran December 25, 1863.
- White, Elias, enlisted July, 1861, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861.
- Wharton, Robt., enlisted July, 1861, died at Mound City Hospital, October 26, 1861.
- Wilson, Philander D., enlisted July, 1861, taken prisoner at Belmont November 7, 1861, discharged at St. Louis December 30, 1862.
- Wharton, Cyrus B., enlisted July, 1861, died at Corinth, August 11, 1862.
- Wagner, Fred B., enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862, for lung disease.
- Worth, Lawrence B., enlisted July, 1861.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

- Seary, Thos. I., enlisted August 13, 1861.
- Stattler, David E., enlisted September 2, 1861, died at Mound City Hospital, November 6, 1861.
- Raider, Thos. G., enlisted September 6, 1861, re-enlisted as corporal December 29, 1863.
- Bonsel, Jas. S., enlisted September 2, 1861, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
- Gregg, Hayden A., enlisted December 1, 1861.

- Johnson, Francis M., enlisted Dec. 1, 1861, died at Lagrange, Tenn., of lung disease, Sept. 21, 1863.
- Petticord, Hedgeman, enlisted December 1, 1861, discharged at Pittsburg, Tenn., March 24, 1862.
- Summerville, B. F., enlisted December 1, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 29, 1863.
- Denny, Jno. E., enlisted Dec. 1, 1861, discharged at Keokuk, September 30, 1862.
- Lamb, Isaac F., enlisted December 1, 1861, died of measles at St. Louis, January 12, 1862.
- Gaston, James E., enlisted December 1, 1861, discharged for disability at St. Louis, April 11, 1862.
- Hollingsworth, H. C., enlisted December 1, 1861, killed at Corinth, October 3, 1862.
- Proctor, James M., enlisted December 1, 1861, re-enlisted January 2, 1864, as veteran, wounded.
- Sproule, John S., enlisted December 1, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 29, 1863, promoted Fifth Corporal February 11, 1864.
- Dunbar, Theo. M., enlisted December 27, 1861, wounded at Corinth.
- Jones, Edward, enlisted December 27, 1861, wounded at Corinth, discharged for wounds January 19, 1863.
- Robart, Hiram, enlisted December 27, 1861, wounded in breast at Ft. Donelson, re-enlisted veteran December 26, 1863.
- Jarvis, John M., enlisted January 28, 1862, died of inflammation of the brain at Pittsburg, Tenn., March 29, 1862.
- Jenny, Thos., enlisted August 23, 1861.
- Gaston, Jasper H., enlisted September 1, 1862.
- Groves, James W., enlisted September 1, 1862.
- Hoit, John W., enlisted August 12, 1862.
- Hoit, William, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Smith, Joseph R., enlisted August 12, 1861, promoted First Lieutenant September 20, 1864.
- Horn, Daniel W., enlisted August 12, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 1, 1864.
- Smith, Joseph, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Hoover, H. S., enlisted August 13, 1861.
- Michener, Wm. P., enlisted August 14, 1861.
- Weekly, Artemas, enlisted August 25, 1861.
- Hallowell, David J., enlisted August 26, 1861, transferred to Invalid Corps August 13, 1863.
- Hallowell, Wm. C., enlisted August 26, 1861.
- Woodward, Wm. H., enlisted September 12, 1861.
- Bonsall, Whiton C., enlisted December 22, 1862.
- Martin, Geo. W., enlisted August 21, 1862.
- Mattox, James C., enlisted June 8, 1862.
- Critchell, Ephraim, enlisted January 29, 1864.
- Craver, Jarel, enlisted Feb. 20, 1864.
- Garner, Wm. H., enlisted February 19, 1864.
- Groves, John H., enlisted February 3, 1864.
- Gullion, Jeremiah, enlisted February 21, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 30, 1864.
- Hayes, Henry, enlisted February 6, 1864, captured.
- Henseyl, Henry, enlisted February 3, 1864.
- Hern, Sam. A., enlisted Feb. 21, 1864.
- Hoit, Amasa, enlisted September 3, 1864.
- James, Barnabas, enlisted February 3, 1864.
- Kalson, S. V., enlisted February 2, 1864, wounded, and discharged at Keokuk, June 21, 1865.
- Knudson, O. G., enlisted February 2, 1864.

Matthews, Nelson, enlisted February 21, 1864.

Matthews, Wm., enlisted February 29, 1864.

Matthews, Thos. J., enlisted February 29, 1864.

McDonough, James, enlisted February 15, 1864.

McKama, Cyrus C., enlisted January 27, 1864.

McMains, Sanford C., enlisted February 7, 1864.

McMains, Francis, enlisted February 7, 1864, killed at Oostanaula river, Ga., May 15, 1864.

McDonough, E. C., enlisted March 31, 1864.

McGrue, George, enlisted March 7, 1864.

Oswandle, Henry C., enlisted February 6, 1864.

Rhone, Dandridge, enlisted December 4, 1863.

Rhone, Thos, enlisted December 4, 1863.

Whitten, Warren T., enlisted February 18, 1864.

COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant Thomas S. Barnes,

commissioned Second Lieutenant July 24, 1861, promoted First Lieutenant June 12, 1862, resigned August 2, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Bridenstine, Mason, enlisted July 11, 1861, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861.

Beers, Wade, enlisted July, 1861, discharged at Bird's Point, November 1, 1861.

Doran, Isaac S., enlisted as veteran December 24, 1863.

Ewing, Thomas, enlisted as veteran December 26, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Lawson, George, enlisted as veteran December 24, 1863.

Schwallen, enlisted as veteran December 24, 1863.

Woodruff, John W., enlisted as veteran December 24, 1863, severely wounded at Lay's Ferry, Georgia, died at Keokuk, May 6, 1865, of chronic diarrhœa.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The greater part of Mahaska's enlistments in this regiment were enrolled in Company H. The regiment rendezvoused at Davenport during the summer of 1861, at Camp McClellan. In September it was removed to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, and there equipped for the field. After remaining there two weeks the command was ordered to Syracuse; from thence it was engaged in a scouting party sent down through Springfield in pursuit of Price, who retreated into Arkansas. The regiment countermarched to Sedalia, Missouri, in November, and then went into winter quarters. In March they removed by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, where they were encamped for some days previous to the battle of Shiloh. In this battle, on Sunday, April 6, after holding an exposed position for ten hours, this regiment, with other Iowa volunteers, was surrounded and captured at six o'clock in the evening, having lost near two hundred in killed and wounded. The prisoners included almost all the volunteers of the Eighth Iowa, and were marched to Corinth; thence by train to Memphis; by steamer to Mobile, and up the Alabama river to Montgomery, where they were put into some cotton sheds. After six weeks of rough treatment they were removed to worse quarters at Macon, Georgia, where some of the prisoners were shot

down without provocation, and otherwise shamefully treated, as was the custom in Southern prisons. Here they remained upward of three months, when they were taken to Libby prison, and there exchanged. The men were allowed to go home on furlough, and to reorganize in December, 1862. Being ordered again to St. Louis, they spent some time in Benton Barracks. In the spring of 1863, after assisting in Grant's first movement on Vicksburg, they passed through Louisiana south of the city, and crossed into Mississippi. After taking part in the first siege of Jackson, they spent forty days in rifle pits in rear of Vicksburg. Lost heavily in the assault of May 22. At Black river, second siege of Jackson, and Brandon, the regiment engaged in battle, with more or less loss. The command came to Memphis in the fall of 1863, and remained there nearly a year on provost duty, assisting in resisting Forrest's raid. In the fall of 1864 the regiment engaged in the siege of Mobile, and remained in that vicinity until they were mustered out.

[NOTE.--This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866. Officers not otherwise accounted for, mustered out as with the regiment.]

Major Fred S. Palmer, enlisted in Co. H, commissioned Captain September 23, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, commissioned Major April 4, 1863, resigned June 22, 1863.

Adjutant Marion Campbell, from Sergeant-Major to Captain Co. F, January 11, 1865, first enlisted as private, September 28, 1861, in Co. H, then Third Sergeant, wounded and prisoner at Shiloh.

Sergeant-Major John S. Lytle, enlisted Third Sergeant Co. H, August 12, 1861, promoted Second Sergeant November 1, 1861, promoted Sergeant-Major March, 1862, taken prisoner at Shiloh April 6, 1862, released, promoted Second Lieutenant, Co. H, April 4, 1863, promoted First Lieutenant July 26, 1864, promoted Captain January 7, 1865, discharged for disability September 1, 1865, died at Oskaloosa November 20, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Buff, Frank, enlisted August 13, 1861, discharged August 9, 1862.

Coffman, H. T., enlisted August 13, 1861, discharged for disability at Sedalia, January 13, 1862.

McCullough, Chas., enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Sixth Corporal Henry B. Abston, discharged for disability June 10, 1862, at Sedalia.

COMPANY H.

Captain Charles S. Wells, enlisted as Second Lieutenant August 12, 1861, promoted Captain April 4, 1863, mustered out September 28, 1864, wounded at Shiloh.

Captains Palmer and Lytle, see above for record.

Captain John M. Ball, enlisted August 12, 1861, First Corporal, Co. H, promoted Third Sergeant November 1, 1861, promoted Second Sergeant March 1, 1862, taken prisoner at Shiloh, released, appointed First Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant January 7, 1865, promoted Captain December 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant David G. Craigie, enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, promoted Captain and A. A. G. U. S. Volunteers July 2, 1864.

First Lieutenant William Kirkpatrick, enlisted as private September 28, 1861, wounded and prisoner at Shiloh, commissioned December 2, 1865.



J. W. M^c MULLEN

- First Sergeant H. W. H. Widows, enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, died a prisoner of war at Macon, Ga., of typhoid fever, June 26, 1862.
- Fourth Sergeant Francis E. Yearick, enlisted Aug. 12, 1861, promoted to Commissary Sergeant Nov. 1, 1861, re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864.
- Fourth Sergeant Charles Blanchard, enlisted as private, promoted Sergeant November 1, 1861, wounded and taken prisoner at Shiloh.
- First Corporal Francis M. Ellis, enlisted Seventh Corporal August 12, 1861, promoted First Corporal November 1, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh.
- Second Corporal Robert McManus, enlisted August 12, 1861, killed at Corinth October 3, 1862.
- Third Corporal Wm. H. Else, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Fourth Corporal Jonathan Platz, enlisted August 12, 1861, mortally wounded at Shiloh, died at Savannah, Tenn., April 10, 1862.
- Fifth Corporal Thos. J. Marsh, enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Sixth Corporal Geo. McDevitt, enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded and taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran Jan. 1, 1864, discharged Feb. 5, 1865, for disability.
- Seventh Corporal Hiram C. Tuttle, enlisted as Eighth Corporal August 12, 1861, promoted Seventh Corporal November 1, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, discharged February 14, 1863.
- Eighth Corporal Noah W. Peach, enlisted as private August 12, 1861, promoted Eighth Corporal November 1, 1861, taken prisoner at battle of Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Billings, Jacob L., enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, and discharged at Keokuk August 21, 1862.
- Ball, Caggett C., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Cousins, Wm. S., enlisted August 13, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Calvin, Luther, enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded in right leg at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Dove, Silas P., enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded at Corinth, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Davis, James S., enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded in hand and arm, discharged August 13, 1862.
- Ellis, S. A., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Fife, Wm., enlisted August 12, 1861, discharged at St. Louis by order of Gen. Halleck.
- Follett, David E., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Goodwin, David H., enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Gregory, Nathan, enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, discharged October 13, 1862.
- Groves, Morton D., enlisted August 12, 1861, mortally wounded at Shiloh, died at Pittsburg, Tenn., May 10, 1862.
- Gerard, F. Marion, enlisted August 12, 1861, discharged for disability July 27, 1862.
- Hartman, Mahlon, enlisted August 12, 1861, died at Sedalia, Mo., February 1, 1862.
- Hart, John, enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Hurley, Wm. H., enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, wounded, died of wounds, at New Orleans, April 22, 1865.

PRIVATES.

- Blizzard, Jno. M., enlisted August 12, 1861, missing at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran Jan. 1, 1864.

- Ingham, John, enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh.
- Johnson, Simeon O., enlisted August 12, 1861.
- Lyon, Joseph F., enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded at Shiloh, discharged at Keokuk, November 8, 1862.
- Lathrop, Benj. H., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Lowrey, Chancey, enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Dower, H. H., enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded at Shiloh.
- McGlasson, Wm. T., enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- McDevitt, Chas., enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded at Shiloh and Corinth, discharged at Keokuk October 5, 1862.
- Moore, Edwin W., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Moore, Geo., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.
- Morris, Thos. H., enlisted August 12, 1861, afterward Sergeant, wounded at Jackson, Miss., died of wounds July 19, 1863.
- Millar, Henry T., enlisted August 12, 1861, discharged for disability July 11, 1862, at Corinth.
- Middleton, Andrew J., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.
- Marks, Nelson W., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran and corporal, January 1, 1864.
- McFall, Geo. W., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, discharged for disability, September 3, 1863.
- McMains, Anderson, enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh.
- Murphy, John, enlisted August 12, 1861, missing at Shiloh.
- Padgett, Wm. H., enlisted August 12, 1861, discharged at Corinth August 5, 1862.
- Phillips, Wm., enlisted August 12, 1861, wounded at Shiloh.
- Prine, Wm. H., enlisted August 12, 1861, accidentally wounded at Sedalia, wounded at Corinth, discharged at Keokuk, July 31, 1862.
- Patrie, Jeremiah, enlisted August 12, 1861, killed at Shiloh.
- Pomeroy, W. K. enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh.
- Rohrer, Stephen D., enlisted August 12, 1861, died of wounds at Savannah, Tenn., April 10, 1862.
- Reome, Chas., enlisted August 12, 1861, discharged at St. Louis, April 13, 1862.
- Rockwell, enlisted August 12, 1861, discharged at St. Louis, April 13, 1862.
- Skiver, James, enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.
- Stratton, Jacob, enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh.
- Shoemaker, Isaac G., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.
- Slater, Chauncey H., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.
- Totten, Phillip, enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.
- Vanhook, Marion S., enlisted August 12, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.
- Wayman, Solomon R., enlisted August 12, 1861, died at Sedalia, February 5, 1862.

Wilcox, Wm. M., enlisted August 12, 1862, wounded in shoulder at Shiloh, discharged at Keokuk, September 6, 1862.

Williams, Cyrus T., enlisted August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, discharged January 8, 1863.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Allen, Franklin, enlisted September 28, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.

Bryan, N., enlisted September 28, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh.

Barr, Z. H., enlisted September 28, 1861, accidentally shot and killed at Corinth, July 21, 1862.

Chadwick, O. B., enlisted September 28, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.

Coffin, Erastus, enlisted September 28, 1861, wounded at Corinth.

Deboard, Geo. J., enlisted September 28, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864, died of congestion at Montgomery, July 10, 1865.

Cummins, Wm. H., enlisted September 28, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.

Hurley, Isaac B., enlisted September 28, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, died a prisoner of war at Andersonville, September 20, 1864.

Hiatt, Jesse, enlisted September 28, 1861, discharged for disability, February 2, 1862.

Joy, Jas. M., enlisted September 28, discharged for disability, October 19, 1861.

Mendenhall, F. M., enlisted September 28, 1861.

Noel, Isaac, enlisted September 28, 1861, mortally wounded at Shiloh, died, April 11, 1862.

Sherman, Wm., enlisted September 28, 1861.

Thorp, Wm. M., enlisted September 28, 1861, discharged August 11, 1863, for disability.

Williams, Enoch, enlisted September 28, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh.

Wilson, Jonathan, enlisted September 28, 1861, discharged for disability, July 22, 1862.

Warner, Wm. A. S., enlisted September 28, 1861, discharged at Sedalia, January 22, 1862.

Winder, Wm. W., enlisted September 28, 1861, discharged at Shiloh by order Gen. Grant, April 26, 1862.

Zane, Isaac H., enlisted September 28, 1861, wounded and taken prisoner at Shiloh.

Prine, Mathew E., enlisted August 21, 1861, promoted Eighth Corporal, May 1, 1863, re-enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864, discharged for disability, November 2, 1864.

Pomeroy, Edward, enlisted December 22, 1862, promoted Third Sergeant, September 1, 1863.

Campbell, Perry, enlisted December 20, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

Follett, Jas. R., enlisted March 10, 1863.

Redpath, Wm. R., enlisted as veteran, January 1, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Captain Charles P. Searle, enlisted August 12, 1861, in Co. H, as Second Sergeant, promoted Sergeant-Major, March 1, 1862, promoted First Lieutenant, Co. I, August 12, 1861, taken prisoner at Shiloh, commissioned Captain Co. I, March 4, 1863, resigned, January 21, 1865.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

The place of rendezvous for volunteers in the Fifteenth Infantry was at Keokuk, where the first companies of the regiment appeared in autumn, 1861. Not until the latter part of February, 1862, were all the companies mustered in. In marked contrast with the enlistment of the Seventh Regiment, from the same place, the Fifteenth had had weeks of military drill, and few companies ever went out of the state better prepared for the field than those of this regiment. After several days spent at St. Louis in Benton Barracks, on the first day of April the regiment eagerly embarked on steamer for the department of the Tennessee. The regiment reached Pittsburg Landing on that memorable Sunday, the 6th of April, when the contest had already been raging for some hours. Immediately ordered to the front, on that and the following day the regiment won the praise of the commanders for its bravery and desperate fighting. The maiden sacrifice of the Fifteenth was one hundred and eighty-eight in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment assisted in the siege of Corinth without serious loss. In reconnoitering about Bolivar, in a march to Corinth, and thence to Iuka, where the regiment was not ordered into action, the time was spent until the battle of Corinth, in which the Fifteenth took a gallant part. In this battle, as well as at Pittsburg Landing, Captain Seevers received honorable mention in the reports of his superiors. The loss in this battle from the regiment in wounded, killed and missing, was eighty-five.

November 2d the regiment was ordered to Grand Junction, and for several weeks was engaged in drill with other troops. The command engaged in the unsuccessful campaign against Vicksburg, and in January, 1863, went into camp at Memphis. In a few days the regiment was transported to Milliken's Bend, thence to Lake Providence, and back to Milliken's Bend in April. In the spring campaign against Vicksburg the regiment had the remarkable experience of frequent engagements and several weeks in rifle pits, without a single casualty during the entire siege. A share was taken in the movement against Jackson immediately following.

The command took part in the luckless expedition to Monroe, Louisiana, and also in the famous Meridian raid. It had in the meantime become a veteran organization, and was furloughed in March, 1864. The first important campaign participated in after furlough was that of Atlanta. Even before the battle, it had lost in heavy skirmishing nearly one hundred officers and men. Most desperate fighting was done by the regiment in the battle of July 22, the total casualties for that day being one hundred and thirty-two. The Fifteenth was engaged in the battle of Ezra Church, but with small loss.

With undiminished bravery and fortitude the Fifteenth engaged in the "Siege of Atlanta" and the "March to the Sea." Savannah to Goldsboro, Goldsboro to Raleigh, and thence to Washington City, by way of Petersburg and the evacuated Southern capital. The regiment next went to Louisville for muster out, and to Davenport for discharge, an aggregate travel of 8,518 miles. The Fifteenth Iowa suffered a greater number of casualties than any other regiment ever sent out from the state. Of one thousand, seven hundred and sixty-three men who had been members of the regiment, one thousand and fifty-one were absent at the muster out.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for, mustered out as with the regiment.]

Nathan A. Leonard, Drum-Major, enlisted October 22, 1861, as musician in Company B, promoted March 15, 1862, discharged for disability at Corinth, July 11, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Captain James A. Seevers, enlisted October 17, 1861, resigned November 27, 1862.

First Lieutenant John D. Shannon, enlisted October 17, 1861, commissioned Quarter-Master December 9, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Edmund Krause, enlisted October 17, 1861, as private, commissioned Second Lieutenant December 15, 1864, mustered out December 31, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Ebenezer E. Herbert, enlisted October 17, 1861, resigned at Pittsburg Landing April 22, 1862.

Second Lieutenant John D. Kinsman, enlisted October 17, 1861, as First Sergeant, promoted to Second Lieutenant April 23, 1862, killed at battle of Corinth.

Second Lieutenant Sylvester Rynearson, enlisted as Fourth Corporal November 1, 1861, promoted Second Sergeant March 1, 1862, promoted First Sergeant May 1, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant October 24, 1862, promoted First Lieutenant December 10, 1862, Captain June 26, 1865, mustered out June 29, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

First Sergeant Johnson Totten, enlisted as First Corporal October 17, 1861, promoted Second Sergeant May 1, 1862, promoted First Sergeant November 1, 1862, transferred for promotion in Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

Second Sergeant Andrew B. McMurray, enlisted as Second Sergeant October 17, 1861, reduced to ranks March 1, 1862, promoted Second Corporal November 1, 1862, died at Keokuk October 1, 1864, of chronic diarrhœa.

Second Sergeant William S. Winters, enlisted as private October 17, 1861, promoted November 1, 1862, to Second Sergeant, captured at Atlanta, Georgia.

Third Sergeant Andrew W. Mather, enlisted October 17, 1861, died July 30, 1862.

Third Sergeant David Hoff, enlisted October 17, 1861, as private, promoted Third Sergeant July 30, 1862, wounded severely in shoulder at Shiloh, slightly in leg at Corinth, October 3, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant March 20, 1863, re-enlisted as veteran, resigned June 9, 1864.

Fourth Sergeant Eli Lundy, enlisted October 17, 1861, reduced to ranks November 1, 1862, discharged December 16, 1862.

Fourth Sergeant Israel S. Warner, enlisted October 7, 1861, wounded severely in breast at Shiloh, promoted Fifth Sergeant August 24, 1862, promoted November 1, 1862, to Fourth Sergeant, wounded slightly in leg at Corinth, died August 5, 1863, at Keokuk.

Fifth Sergeant Milton Spain, enlisted October 7, 1861, died of diarrhœa at Corinth, Mississippi, July 3, 1862.

Fifth Sergeant William C. Laird, enlisted as private October 30, 1861, promoted Fifth Sergeant November 1, 1862.

First Corporal Noah Griffis, enlisted October 17, 1861, promoted First Corporal May 1, 1862, wounded slightly in leg at Corinth, October 3, 1862, promoted Sergeant, re-enlisted as veteran, Dec. 30, 1863.

Second Corporal Chas. M. Stuart, enlisted October 17, 1861, reduced to ranks March 31, 1862, re-enlisted January 1, 1864, promoted First Lieutenant June 24, 1865.

PRIVATES.

- Third Corporal Walter A. Tanner, enlisted October 17, 1861, killed at Corinth October 3, 1862.
- Third Corporal Jacob Timbrel, enlisted as private October 17, 1861, promoted Third Corporal November 1, 1862, wounded in thigh at Shiloh.
- Fourth Corporal James Hawkins, enlisted October 26, 1861, promoted Fourth Corporal November 1, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran November 19, 1863.
- Fifth Corporal Wm. H. Romesha, enlisted February 16, 1862, as private, promoted Fifth Corporal November 1, 1863, re-enlisted as veteran February 16, 1864, wounded in side at Atlanta August 27, 1864.
- Fifth Corporal Wm. R. Good, enlisted October 17, 1861, died at Keokuk June 18, 1862.
- Fifth Corporal Wm. T. Algood, enlisted November 17, 1861, promoted Fifth Corporal November 1, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran private November 19, 1863.
- Sixth Corporal James M. Ballinger, enlisted October 17, 1861, reduced to ranks August 18, 1862, discharged for disability.
- Seventh Corporal Uriah A. Smith, enlisted October 17, 1861, reduced to ranks March 31, 1862.
- Eighth Corporal Robert W. Oldham, enlisted October 17, 1861, reduced to ranks August 18, 1862.
- Eighth Corporal John Stackley, enlisted November 1, 1861, promoted Eighth Corporal May 15, 1862.
- Musician Louis Crowder, enlisted October 17, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, wounded near Atlanta July 28, 1864, discharged for wounds.
- Musician John P. Jones, enlisted as private October 17, 1861, promoted drummer December 31, 1861, discharged July 12, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran Dec. 21, 1863.
- Wagoner Wm. P. Hazlett, enlisted October 17, 1861.
- Ables, H. C., enlisted October 12, 1861, transferred July 1, 1864, to veteran reserve corps.
- Antry, Simon P., enlisted November 1, 1861, wounded severely in leg at Shiloh, and discharged August 20, 1862.
- Borrell, Henry, enlisted October 17, 1861, wounded severely in leg at Shiloh, and discharged August 20, 1862.
- Bolton, Geo. T., enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged December 16, 1862, at Abbeville, Miss., for disability.
- Brown, Wm. H., enlisted October 17, 1861, wounded severely in hand at Shiloh, and discharged at Corinth September 28, 1862.
- Bordrick, Chas. W., enlisted November 12, 1861, killed at Shiloh.
- Bowles, Frank, enlisted January 4, 1862, died of fever at Monterey, Tenn., June 3, 1862.
- Bolton, I. J., enlisted January 4, 1862, died of measles at Keokuk, March 13, 1862.
- Chadwick, Oliver, enlisted January 4, 1862.
- Campbell, Wm. T., enlisted January 28, 1862, died of measles at Keokuk March 11, 1862.
- Curry, John G., enlisted December 28, 1861.
- Cooley, James, enlisted March 21, 1864, wounded at Atlanta August 23, 1864.
- Dysart, Simon K., enlisted October 17, 1861, died of fever at Keokuk May 19, 1862.
- Devore, David, enlisted October 17, 1861, wounded slightly in side at Shiloh, and discharged December 16, 1862.
- Dawsey, James, enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged for disability at Corinth July 6, 1862.
- Douglas, Benjamin, enlisted October 17, 1861, died at La Grange, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

- Dove, Isaiah, enlisted November 1, 1863, wounded slightly in leg at Shiloh, and discharged for disability at Corinth June 13, 1862.
- Dawson, Andrew J., enlisted December 16, 1861, deserted May 16, 1862.
- Dickson, Joseph W., enlisted January 4, 1862, discharged October 10, 1862, for disability.
- Dickson, Robert H., enlisted January 4, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran January 4, 1864.
- Haines, John Q., enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged for disability at Corinth June 16, 1862.
- Hiler, C. V., enlisted October 17, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 6, 1863, missing at Atlanta July 22, 1864, prisoner.
- Hunt, Levi, enlisted October 17, 1861, died March 21, 1864, at home, of chronic diarrhoea.
- Hensell, Henry, enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged July 20, 1862.
- Hensell, George, enlisted October 17, 1861.
- Hinkle, Benjamin, enlisted October 17, 1861, died of fever at St. Louis May 18, 1862.
- Hodge, Nathan, enlisted December 29, 1861, discharged for disability at Quincy, Ill., October 20, 1862.
- Huit, Wm., enlisted December 29, 1861, discharged May 23, 1862.
- Hunt, Eden R., enlisted October 17, 1861, wounded severely in side at Shiloh, and in right leg at Atlanta.
- Hawley, Jerome R., enlisted October 17, 1861, wounded slightly in hand at Corinth October 3, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Hawkins, Stephen E., enlisted January 4, 1862, re-enlisted January 4, 1864, wounded severely in hand near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
- Jackson, Wm., enlisted January 6, 1862, wounded slightly in arm at Corinth October 3, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran January 4, 1864, died at Vicksburg February 20, 1864.
- Jackson, Byron, enlisted October 17, 1861, afterwards drummer, died at Vicksburg December, 1863, of inflammation of the bowels.
- Jackson, Geo. S., enlisted October 17, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
- Johnson, Charley, enlisted November 1, 1861, wounded severely in arm at Shiloh, captured near Atlanta July 22, 1864.
- Kirk, Caleb L., enlisted October 17, 1861, wounded at Shiloh and died from wounds at Keokuk, May 12, 1862.
- Lewis, Jacob H., enlisted —, re-enlisted as veteran January 2, 1864.
- Lundy, Edmund, enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged at Grand Junction, Miss., November 13, 1862, for disability.
- Lewis, Geo., enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged July 25, 1862.
- Lewis, Henry, enlisted January 4, 1862.
- Lathrop, J. R., enlisted October 30, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 6, 1863, wounded in left arm near Atlanta, July 22, 1864, discharged at Keokuk June 14, 1865, for disability.
- Lloyd, Samuel, enlisted November 23, 1861, wounded in leg at Shiloh, and killed at Corinth.
- Myers, John D., enlisted October 30, 1861, died at St. Louis January 12, 1863.
- Myers, Wesley W., enlisted October 30, 1861, discharged for disability.
- Miller, Joseph F., enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged for disability at Corinth October 23, 1862.
- Morton, James, enlisted January 8, 1862, left the service at Corinth July 11, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran January 4, 1864, wounded near Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1864.
- Quitance, Chas., enlisted January 4, 1862, died at Odin, Ill., of Bronchitis.

- Reed, Wm. J., enlisted January 2, 1862.
- Spates, Wm., enlisted January 4, 1862.
- Rea, John C., enlisted October 17, 1861, wounded slightly in head at Corinth, captured near Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
- Smith, Edward, enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged for disability, July 15, 1862.
- Spates, R. T., enlisted October 17, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran November 19, 1863, wounded at Atlanta in left hand.
- Tanner, A. C., enlisted October 17, 1861, killed August 9, 1864, on picket duty.
- Vanceleave, Henry, enlisted January 1, 1862, wounded severely in left leg at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
- Vanceleave, Joshua V., enlisted January 1, 1862, wounded slightly in hand at battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862, transferred to Marine Brigade at St. Louis, January 3, 1863.
- Weaver, Cyrus, enlisted January 4, 1862, deserted at Corinth July 11, 1862.
- Whaling, O. M., enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged for disability at Lake Providence, La., March, 1863.
- Whitlock, Asa, enlisted October 17, 1861.
- Whitlock, E. B., wounded slightly in abdomen at battle of Shiloh.
- Wymore, G. W., enlisted October 17, 1861, wounded and missing at battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862.
- Wymore, Amos, enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged for disability at Grand Junction, Miss., November 13, 1862.
- Whitaker, Noah, enlisted October 17, 1861, died at Keokuk of measles January 6, 1862.
- Williams, Benj., enlisted October 17, 1861, discharged for disability at Grand Junction, Miss., November 18, 1862.
- Walker, Smith, enlisted December 28, 1861.
- Wilkins, H., enlisted March 28, 1864, died of chronic diarrhoea at Rome, Ga., August 4, 1864.
- Williams, Clark, enlisted December 28, 1861, discharged for disability at Grand Junction, Miss., November 18, 1862.
- Youngblood, James, enlisted November 1, 1861, wounded severely in thigh at battle of Shiloh, re-enlisted December 6, 1863.
- Fallow, Greenville, enlisted ———, re-enlisted as veteran February 1, 1864, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 19, 1864.
- Fields, Wilson, enlisted March 26, 1864, died of chronic diarrhoea at Atlanta, September 11, 1864.

COMPANY D.

- First Sergeant Edward C. Fowler, enlisted October 15, 1861 as First Corporal, promoted First Sergeant March 14, 1862, killed at battle of Shiloh.
- First Sergeant Benj. F. Stevens, enlisted October 1, 1861, as Third Sergeant, promoted First Sergeant July 1, 1862, missing after battle of Corinth.

PRIVATES.

- Benbow, Edom, enlisted October 15, 1861, died October 26, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga., of chronic diarrhoea.
- Hetherington, James E., enlisted October 15, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 31, 1863.
- White, J. W., enlisted October 1, 1861, died at Keokuk January 26, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Fifth Sergeant Jacob McVay, enlisted February 25, 1862, as private, wounded in hand at Shiloh, promoted Fifth Sergeant October, 1862, promoted Second Sergeant August 1, 1864, Second Lieutenant December 22, 1864, re-en-

listed as veteran February 1, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Alfred Baker, enlisted February 10, 1862, and was discharged at Keokuk for disability, September 30, 1862.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment rendezvoused at Keokuk and mustered into the service with Jno. W. Rankin as Colonel, April 16, 1862. Proceeding to St. Louis to receive equipage the new volunteers reached Mississippi in time to assist at the siege of Corinth. The part taken by the Seventeenth in the battle of Iuka received, probably unjustly, the censure of Rosecrans. Smarting under this, the command went into the battle of Corinth with the determination to wipe out the stain cast upon its reputation. Its success is best told by the following general order, No. 145:

"The General commanding cannot forbear to give pleasure to many, besides the brave men immediately concerned, by announcing in advance of the regular order, that the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, by its gallantry in the battle of Corinth, on the fourth of October, charging the enemy, and capturing the flag of the Fortieth Mississippi, has amply atoned for its misfortune at Iuka, and stands among the honored regiments of his command. Long may they wear with unceasing brightness the honors they have won.

"By order of Major General, W. S. Rosecrans.

C. GODDARD,
A. A. A. G."

Notwithstanding, the whole number of casualties was but twenty-five, of whom only two were killed.

Before Vicksburg, at Chattanooga and in the defense of Tilton, these troops fought with a bravery unrivaled. In the defense of Tilton, the garrison was compelled to surrender, and the entire regiment with the exception of forty or fifty men, were carried away prisoners. Those who remained were furloughed and were a sorry looking band when compared with the stout nine hundred and fifty-six, who had left Iowa two and a half years before.

The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 25, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Second Corporal Jacob L. Mason, enlisted as private March 27, 1862, promoted Sixth Corporal, promoted Second Corporal, date not known, re-enlisted as veteran March 29, 1864, captured at Tilton, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Barrickman, Geo., enlisted March 14, 1862, captured at Tilton, Ga.
Cox, Harvey, enlisted February 10, 1862.
Martin, Wm., enlisted March 6, 1862.

- McKee, Wm., enlisted March 11, 1862, died of diarrhoea at Farmington, Miss., July 19, 1862.
- McCormick, James F., enlisted March 7, 1862, discharged at Quincy for disability December 9, 1862.
- Summerlot, Levi, enlisted March 16, 1862.
- Tomson, Theodore, enlisted March 19, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran, commissioned First Lieutenant January 30, 1864, prisoner at Tilton, October 13, 1864.
- Wright, David, enlisted March 14, 1862, captured at Tilton, Ga.
- Appleton, Geo. W., enlisted—— 1862, re-enlisted as veteran March 25, 1864, prisoner at Tilton, Ga.
- Bodenhammer, A. C., enlisted—— 1862, discharged at Keokuk October 14, 1862.
- Champion, J. R., enlisted—— 1862, discharged October 30, 1862, at Keokuk for disability.
- Doan, Wm. H., enlisted—— 1862, captured at Tilton, Ga.
- Elmer, James, enlisted—— 1862, discharged at St. Louis November 13, 1862, for disability.
- Fenner, John D., enlisted—— 1862, discharged for disability at Jackson, Tenn., June 30, 1863.
- Graham, John R., enlisted—— 1862.
- Hardy, Wm. D., enlisted—— 1862, wounded May 16, 1862, at Champion Hills, discharged September 2, 1864.
- Marshall, John, enlisted—— 1862, discharged October 16, 1862, for disability.
- Larimer, Thos. M., enlisted as veteran March 21, 1864, captured at Tilton, Ga.
- Stafford, Thomas, enlisted March 27, 1864, wounded at Iuka.
- Bodenhammer, J. M., enlisted April 8, 1862, discharged for disability at Cairo January 6, 1863.

COMPANY I.

- Vogeler, Jacob, enlisted January 1, 1862, killed at Jackson, Miss., May 13, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

Contained squads in Co's D and K, from Mahaska county. The men were mustered in at Clinton, the place of rendezvous, in the early part of August, 1862, with John Edwards, of Lucas county, as Colonel.

The regiment was almost immediately ordered into the service in the army of the Southwest, where, after a wearisome campaign, it was made a part of the garrison of Springfield during the winter of 1862-3. It had a taste of real war in the battle of Springfield in January, 1863, in which a loss of fifty-six was incurred in killed and wounded. The irksome duties of the garrison continued until the fall of 1863. After a vain chase in pursuit of Shelby, the regiment was again placed on garrison duty at Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Disastrous campaigning and some brilliant skirmishing at Prairie D'Anne, and about Camden, tried the energies of the Eighteenth until their brilliant struggle April 17, near Poison Spring, in defense of a forage train, where, for a considerable time, the regiment "kept at bay" a force of five to one of its number. At Jenkin's Ferry it was used as a reserve force, and was not brought into action.

From this time the regiment was on garrison duty at Ft. Smith most of the time until the date of its muster out—often enduring hardships, poor rations and heavy labor.

[NOTE.—This regiment mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, July 20, 1865.]

Quarter-Master Sidney S. Smith, commissioned August 9, 1862.

Commissary Sergeant David M. Clover, commissioned August 9, 1862, discharged at Springfield, Missouri, for disability February 24, 1863.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

Badger, David W., enlisted July 7, 1862, promoted First Corporal, captured by guerrillas at Dardanelles, Ark., May 11, 1864.

Billings, Wm. J., enlisted July 7, 1862, wounded and captured at Poison Spring, Ark., April 18, 1864.

Billings, Joseph, enlisted July 7, 1862.

Clark, Wm., enlisted June 18, 1862.

Gardner, Aaron B., enlisted July 11, 1862.

Hoover, Aaron A., enlisted June 18, 1862.

Hull, L. R., enlisted July 11, 1862, died of typhoid fever December 30, 1862, at Springfield, Mo.

Joy, James M., enlisted July 11, 1862.

Kinckback, Conrad, enlisted July 11, 1862.

Robertson, Franklin, enlisted June 18, 1862, taken prisoner at Poison Spring, Ark., April 18, 1864.

COMPANY K.

First Sergeant Charles Stanley, enlisted July 7, 1862.

Fifth Sergeant Wesley Depew, enlisted as private July 7, 1862, promoted Fifth Sergeant August 27, 1862.

First Corporal Woodson Brown, enlisted July 7, 1862, discharged for disability at Springfield, Mo., January, 19, 1863.

Fourth Corporal Simeon Stevens, enlisted July 7, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo., of congestion of brain, January 22, 1863.

Seventh Corporal Henry Bond, enlisted July 7, 1862, died of typhoid fever, at Springfield, Mo., December 6, 1862.

Wagoner Barnabas B. White, enlisted July 7, 1862, discharged for disability February 18, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Alloway, Nelson, enlisted July 7, 1862.

Beaghen, Wm., enlisted July 25, 1862.

Bircher, Rudolph, enlisted July 7, 1862, discharged for disability October 7, 1863.

Bond, Wm., enlisted July 8, 1862, discharged for disability January 19, 1863.

Billings, Joseph M., enlisted July 10, 1862.

Cousins, Cornelius, enlisted July 7, 1862, died at Springfield, Mo., Nov. 15, 1862.

Clover, David M., enlisted August 8, 1862.

Doan, Levi C., enlisted July 7, 1862.

Follett, Wm. F., enlisted July 7, 1862, discharged for disability February 24, 1863.

Grimes, M. D., enlisted July 8, 1862, discharged for disability February 25, 1863.

Galer, John B., enlisted July 7, 1862.

Hale, Albert, enlisted July 7, 1862.

Hale, John F., enlisted July 7, 1862.

Neal, Samuel, enlisted June 25, 1862.

Ramy, Wm., enlisted July 7, 1862.

Summer, John M., enlisted July 7, 1862.

Taylor, Levi H., enlisted July 7, 1862, taken prisoner at Moscow, Ark., April 13, 1864.

White, Abner C., enlisted July 7, 1862, discharged for disability February 24, 1863.

White, Elihu, enlisted July 22, 1862.

Williams, Geo. W., enlisted July 7, 1862, died March 13, 1863, at Springfield, Mo., of fever.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment contained a greater number of Mahaska county men than any other engaged in the war, and its gallant record will, by general consent, be adjudged a more minute notice than can be accorded to others. The regiment was raised and organized by the gallant General S. A. Rice, of whose brilliant record and noble sacrifice we have occasion to speak elsewhere. The companies of this regiment, composed of four from Mahaska, three from Keokuk, and three from Marion county, were all filled up and organized about the first of September, 1862, within a short time after Colonel Rice's commission as commander of the regiment.

The rendezvous was at Oskaloosa, the encampment being on the county fair grounds, and named Camp Tuttle, in honor of the gallant colonel of the Second Infantry. October 1st, the regiment was solemnly sworn into the service, and numbered in all nine hundred and eighty men.

The command left their barracks November 20, marching to Eddyville, and there taking the cars for Keokuk, thence by steamer to St. Louis, where the men were assigned to provost guard duty and to the guarding of prisons. At midnight, December 21, command was passed through the regiment to get ready to move, and in the early morning a transport steaming down the river was conveying the young volunteers to Columbus, Ky. Reaching that point on the morning of the 24th, they disembarked and were marched to the bottoms, just below town, where they were drawn up in line, expecting attack until the middle of the afternoon, when work was commenced, throwing up earthworks, and was continued far into the night. A sorry Christmas, and several succeeding days and nights were spent in line without shelter, the men sleeping on the bare ground in mud and rain. Tents were afterward procured, but on New Year's day were struck, and the regiment moved to Union City, Tennessee, where an attack was expected. None was made, and on the 3d the command returned to Columbus. January 8, 1863, found the regiment on steamer, bound for Helena, Arkansas, which point was reached in five days. A camp was pitched one-half mile south of town. Expeditions were made to Yazoo pass and Fort Pemberton during the weeks following—the latter without success, the former for the purpose of clearing the pass of obstructions, which was done in a season of almost incessant rain fall, occasioning much sickness and disability among both officers and regiment. The camp was moved April 9th, to a better location northwest of town. About this time Colonel Rice assumed command of the brigade, and Lieut. Colonel Mackey became the first officer in the regiment. Picket duties, scouting parties, foraging expeditions, the repelling of fancied invasions, drilling, etc., took up the time of the regiment, and taxed the energies of the soldiers until July 4th.

It was the resolve of the Confederate Lieut. Gen. Holmes, commanding a large body of troops at Little Rock, to take his fourth of July dinner at Helena. Reveille aroused our men about two o'clock A. M.; pickets were driven in at four o'clock, and fighting commenced at the same time. A full description of the battle would not here be in place, but, be it remembered, that the Thirty-third Iowa acquitted itself bravely and heroically. The enemy was defeated and driven back toward Little Rock, about eleven o'clock, A. M. Lieut. Colonel Mackey commanding the Thirty-third, has the following to say of his regiment: "The men were very much exhausted, having been constantly engaged for six hours. The loss of my own regiment was:

Killed on the field, 17; wounded, 52; taken prisoner, 17 (of the wounded several afterward died). I went into the engagement with five hundred men. The officers and men of the entire command behaved themselves splendidly. The force we had to contend with was at least five to one, and I feel perfectly safe in saying that the regiment took as many prisoners as we had men in action." Special mention is made of Captains Lofland and Yerger.

The enemy was afterward followed toward Little Rock, and that place was captured on September 10th. Rude log barracks were built by the men themselves, where they were quartered until the commencement of the southwestern expedition in March, 1864.

In course of this expedition considerable skirmishing and artillery duelling took place on Prairie D'Anne, in Hempstead County, Arkansas, from the 10th to the 13th of March. Gen. Steele, commanding Union forces, resolved to march rapidly upon Camden, then unoccupied, and get possession of it before the rebels could reach it. His purpose becoming known a lively race followed between the two armies. There was more or less skirmishing all the way, but with the Thirty-third holding the van, the advanced column entered Camden on the evening of the fifteenth, and occupied the strong works of the rebels. Here they were for five days without rations. The men lived on four ears of corn apiece per day, which they ground in hand-mills and made into cakes.

The capture of supplies and other misfortunes overtook the command at this place, and on the evening of the twenty-sixth, the men "folded their tents like Arabs, and quietly stole away." The rebels did not come up with the rear guard of the retreat, until the noon of March 29th, from which time there was skirmishing until dark, and on the banks of the Saline River, some times known as the battle of Jenkin's Ferry. Here it was, that General Rice received a wound in his ankle, from which, after much suffering, he died on the 6th of July, in his own home, surrounded by those who loved him well. The battle here was fought upon ground affording little advantage to either party. The slaughter was terrible. It was a battle of musketry alone, and for seven mortal hours the roar of the muskets was unbroken, and undistinguishable. Charge after charge, made by the rebels upon the Union forces, was without avail, and they ingloriously withdrew with heavy loss, about one o'clock p. m. The loss of the Thirty-third was: Killed on the field, 8; wounded, 113; missing, 12; total 123. Though our forces were victorious, the commander knew that safety lay only in retreat, which was immediately made across the muddy and swollen stream to Little Rock. At this point the regiment under command of Lieut. Colonel Lofland remained on garrison duty, and under constant drill until October 30, 1864, when it marched toward Ft. Smith, guarding a supply train. At Van Buren the train was unloaded, and the regiment returned to Little Rock. Here was lived out the remainder of 1864, and most of the first of 1865, at which time the regiment numbered 788 men.

January 21, 1865, an expedition was undertaken to Mt. Elba, Ark., and return, lasting about fourteen days, and involving a march of one hundred and sixty miles. The regiment left Little Rock for New Orleans February 14th, and arrived there on the 19th, thence it proceeded to Navy Cove, Ala., where an army was organized for an expedition against Mobile. The regiment took part in this expedition, which was successful, with small loss. From Mobile the regiment removed to Whistler Station, thence to McIn-

tosh's Bluff, Ala., April, 1865, where it remained until the first of June, when it was ordered to Brazos Island, Texas, thence up the Rio Grande to Bagdad, thence to New Orleans, where the regiment was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1865, except those of the three year recruits who were transferred to the Thirty-fourth Regiment.

The number mustered out was.....	430
Total number of men killed.....	26
Number of deaths from wounds and disease.....	236
Number of men discharged for various causes.....	164
Number of men wounded.....	166
Number of men taken prisoner.....	73
Transferred to other regiments.....	27

[NOTE.—This regiment mustered out at New Orleans July 17, 1865. Volunteers not otherwise accounted for, mustered out with the regiment.]

Colonel Samuel A. Rice, commissioned August 10, 1862, promoted Brigadier-General August 4, 1863, died at home July 6, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Jenkin's Ferry. See biographical sketch on preceding pages.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Lofland, commissioned August 18, 1863, enlisted August 7, 1862, as Captain Co. D, mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

Surgeon John Y. Hopkins, commissioned September 16, 1862, as assistant surgeon, promoted surgeon June 12, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Quarter-Master Henry B. Myers, commissioned August 22, 1862, honorably discharged March 16, 1864.

Quarter-Master Eugene W. Rice, appointed Quarter-Master-Sergeant August 22, 1862, commissioned Quarter-Master April 1, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Chaplain, Rev. R. A. McAyeal, commissioned September 23, 1862, resigned July 24, 1863.

Sergeant-Major Jno. F. Lacey, appointed August 23, 1862, First Lieutenant Co. C, April 16, 1863, Captain and A. A. G., June 30, 1864, Brevet-Major U. S. Volunteers, March 26, 1863.

Drum-Major A. L. Ellis, appointed September 8, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Captain Andrew J. Comstock, enlisted August 10, 1862, commissioned October 1, 1862, wounded severely and taken prisoner at battle of Jenkin's Ferry April 30, 1864, resigned September 7, 1864.

Captain Joshua B. Wells, enlisted as Second Sergeant September 4, 1862, promoted Captain December 8, 1864, wounded slightly in right thigh at Saline River, mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Lieutenant Robert F. Burden, enlisted August 10, 1862, resigned April 8, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Normam B. Hook, enlisted Fourth Sergeant September 4, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant December 8, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Cyrus H. Talbott, enlisted August 10, 1862, resigned June 2, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Oliver J. Kendig, enlisted September 4, 1862, as private, commissioned Second Lieutenant June 26, 1863, promoted First Lieutenant December 8, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Sergeant Joseph P. Stuart, enlisted August 10, 1862, reduced to ranks October 2, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Sergeant Hamilton Duke, enlisted August 10, 1862, promoted Sergeant October 2, 1862, discharged at St. Louis February 25, 1863.

Third Sergeant Geo. Foreman, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Fifth Sergeant John T. Gaunt, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded severely in the shoulder at Saline River, mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Corporal Geo. G. Curry, enlisted September 4, 1862, missing at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863, taken prisoner.

Second Corporal Reuben Coomes, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded in right shoulder at Helena, taken prisoner at Saline River.

Third Corporal Robert Kissick, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged for promotion in Sixth Arkansas Infantry.

Fourth Corporal E. J. Chick, enlisted September 4, 1862, reduced to ranks October 2, 1862.

Fourth Corporal Thos. Crowder, enlisted September 4, 1862, promoted Fourth Corporal October 2, 1862, discharged March 10, 1863, at Helena, Ark., for disability.

Fifth Corporal Emanuel Castleman, enlisted September 4, 1863, reduced to ranks October 21, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Fifth Corporal Frederick Butler, enlisted as private September 4, 1862, promoted Corporal October 2, 1862, missing after battle of Helena, Ark., taken prisoner.

Sixth Corporal Joseph Harper, enlisted September 4, 1862, reduced to ranks October 2, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Sixth Corporal James B. Scott, enlisted September 4, 1862, as pri-

vate, promoted Sixth Corporal October 2, 1862, discharged for disability at Memphis April 17, 1863.

Seventh Corporal James F. Nation, enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 25, 1863.

Eighth Corporal A. B. Kendig, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Musician Chas. F. Crowder, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Musician Samuel Yeader, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Wagoner Geo. R. Davis, enlisted September 4, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1863.

PRIVATEs.

Adair, Jas., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Helena and discharged at St. Louis, October 26, 1862, for wounds.

Adair, Marion, enlisted February 1, 1864, transferred to Thirty-Fourth Infantry, July 12, 1865.

Bartlett, Owen, enlisted January 30, 1864, wounded slightly at Saline River, in ankle, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Barleen, Samuel, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Bailey, Quarry, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered out June 14, 1865, at N. O.

Barleen, Jonas, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 18, 1865.

Butler, Jacob, B., enlisted September 4, 1862, died of typhoid fever at St. Louis, December 22, 1862.

Baker, James W., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Little Rock, February 5, 1865, for disability.

Baldwin, Sylvester, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.

- Berry, Jos. M., enlisted February 29, 1864, died at Little Rock, September, 11, 1864, of chronic diarrhœa.
- Coomes, Henry, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded in right shoulder at Helena, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Chick, Jas. E., enlisted September 4, 1862, missing after battle of Helena, taken prisoner.
- Cotrell, Wesley, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Crayton, James, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Campbell, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Currier, Edward, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded in head at Helena, Ark., and died from effects at Memphis, August 8, 1863.
- Curry, R. W. B., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Saline River.
- Chaplin, James M., enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Dodge, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged for disability at St. Louis, March 14, 1863.
- Delong, Thos., enlisted September 4, 1862, promoted Corporal, wounded severely in left thigh at Helena, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Dove, Geo. M., enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Dove, John, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded in left breast at Saline River and taken prisoner.
- Eckroate, John, enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Ellis, Wm. A., enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Helena, April 29, 1863.
- Ellington, M. W., enlisted September 4, 1862, mustered out July 17, 1865.
- Ellington, Jno. D., enlisted September 4, 1862, deserted October 8, brought back October 13, deserted again October 24.
- Fox, Jacob, enlisted September 4, 1862, killed at Helena in battle, July 4, 1863.
- Fenn, Lerno, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Goodwin, J. H. D., enlisted September 4, 1862, missing after battle of Helena.
- Graham, Sanford, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Helena in left side and discharged for wounds at St. Louis, November 18, 1863.
- Graham, Nelson, enlisted February 27, 1864.
- Garey, Frederick, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Grant, Cyrus A., enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Duval's Bluff, Ark., October 1, 1863.
- Grace, James R., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Grace, Jno. R., enlisted September 4, 1862, died May 16, 1863, at Helena, of disease.
- Gooden, Thos. G., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Graham, Edward, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded severely in left groin at Saline River, and died from wounds at Princeton, Ark., May 5, 1864.
- Groves, Jno. H., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Goodwin, Abraham, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Holton, Richard, enlisted March 31, 1864.
- Hains, Wm. H., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Helena in hip and side, and died from effects at Granville, October 5, 1863.
- Johnston, Oliver, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, died at Memphis, August 13, 1863, of wounds.
- Jackson, Mortimer, enlisted January 18, 1864, wounded and prisoner at Saline River, April 30, 1864.
- Jones, Alonzo, enlisted Sept. 4, 1862.



GENL. E.W. RICE



- Kuzman, Jno. G., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Kirkpatrick, Jas. W., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Knight, Samuel, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Little Rock, June 9, 1864, for disability.
- Lundy, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at St. Louis, Mo., March 5, 1865.
- Ludington, Henry H., enlisted September 4, 1862, promoted Corporal, killed at Helena, Ark.
- Lincoln, Levi W., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Leatherman, Jno. D., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Miles, Elias, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- McBride, Harry G., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Morrow, Wm. W., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Mullen, Isaac A., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- McIntosh, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- McIntosh, Jeremiah, enlisted December 22, 1863.
- Osborn, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Helena, wounded and captured at Saline River, April 30, 1864.
- Pilgrim, Jno. V., enlisted September 4, 1862, missing after battle of Helena.
- Patton, Wm. H., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Petty, Amos D., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Rardin, Jethro, enlisted September 4, 1862, transferred to invalid corps December 1, 1863.
- Ryan, Jacob S., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Reeves, Jas. H., enlisted September 4, 1862, transferred to invalid corps December 1, 1863.
- Ream, John T., enlisted October 9, 1864, transferred to Thirty-fourth Infantry July 12, 1865.
- Ream, Samuel, enlisted September 4, 1862, promoted corporal wounded at Saline river.
- Strond, Wm. H., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Sharp, Geo. H., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Helena April 21, 1863, for disability.
- Spain, Jas. B., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded severely in foot and side at Helena.
- Stephen, Geo. W., enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff August 23, 1863.
- Talbott, Robert, enlisted September 4, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, 1864.
- Talbott, R. J., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Helena April 11, 1863, for disability.
- Vancleave, Sam. G., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Victor, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Vancleave, Albert, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Wilson, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Cairo February 7, 1863.
- Wilson, Clark, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Wilson, Robert, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Wright, Joshua, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Weeves, John, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Winn, Robert, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Williams, Jno. B., enlisted September 4, 1862, killed at Helena July 4, 1863.
- Walker, Wm. B., enlisted December 11, 1863, wounded and taken prisoner at Saline River April 30, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Captain John Lofland, commissioned October 1, 1862, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel August 18, 1863.

Captain Riley Jessup, enlisted Oct. 1, 1862, as Second Lieutenant, promoted Captain April 11, 1864.

First Lieutenant Denny M. Gunn, enlisted October 1, 1862, resigned October 24, 1864.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Leighton, enlisted September 6, 1862, as Second Corporal, promoted Second Lieutenant June 11, 1864, First Lieutenant October 25, 1864, mustered out August 7, 1865, died at Oskaloosa January 31, 1878. He was Adjutant of regiment at time of muster out.

Second Lieutenant Amos Hiatt, enlisted as private September 6, 1862, promoted Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant October 25, 1864.

First Sergeant Ezra F. Hinds, enlisted September 6, 1862, transferred July 8, 1865, for promotion in Second U. S. Volunteers.

Second Sergeant Jno. R. Crawford, enlisted September 6, 1862.

Third Sergeant Jacob Houser, enlisted September 6, 1862, killed at Helena July 4, 1863.

Fourth Sergeant Chas. G. Bennett, Fifth Sergeant Jared Hughes, enlisted September 6, 1862.

First Corporal David Stevens, enlisted September 6, 1862.

Third Corporal Wm. Hillard, enlisted September 6, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Helena.

Fourth Corporal Jno. N. Ewing, enlisted September 6, 1862, afterward Sergeant, killed at Saline River April 30, 1864.

Fifth Corporal Geo. Adams, enlisted September 6, 1862, died at Little Rock March 3, 1864.

Sixth Corporal Oran Council, enlisted September 6, 1862.

Seventh Corporal James E. Darrow, enlisted September 6, 1862.

Eighth Corporal John W. Jones, enlisted September 6, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Saline River, Arkansas.

Musician A. S. Ellis, enlisted September 6, 1862.

Musician Elisha W. Slater, enlisted September 6, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Atwood, Moses F., enlisted September 6, 1862, wounded slightly in foot at Helena July 4, 1863.

Brown, David M. C., enlisted September 6, 1862.

Bass, Andrew J., enlisted September 6, 1862.

Berkey, Albert G., enlisted September 6, 1862.

Benscoter, Philander, enlisted September 6, 1862.

Brown, Nathaniel H., enlisted September 6, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps December 27, 1863.

Batterson, Edwin B., enlisted September 6, 1862, killed at Helena July 4, 1863.

Brundege, Levi E., enlisted September 6, 1862, wounded at Helena and died from wounds July 6, 1864.

Boyer, William E., enlisted September 6, 1862, taken prisoner at Helena July 4, 1863.

Chomp, Thornton, enlisted September 6, 1862, accidentally wounded, died June 18, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas.

Coe, Alvin H., enlisted September 6, 1862.

Cope, Henry, enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged for disability at St. Louis, March 7, 1863.

Doughman, Samuel, enlisted September 6, 1862, wounded slightly in the face at Saline River.

Deweese, William J., enlisted September 6, 1862, died at St. Louis December 21, 1862.

Deweese, Samuel L., enlisted September 6, 1862, wounded severely in arm at Saline River, discharged at Keokuk March 21, 1865, on account of wounds.

- Doughman, Andrew J., enlisted September 6, 1862, afterward corporal, died at Vicksburg February 20, 1865.
- Donelson, Amos W., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Dixon, Harvey M., enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged at Little Rock December 16, 1863, for disability.
- Evans, William M., enlisted September 6, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps January 22, 1864.
- Garden, Thomas J., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Hopkins, Abram C., enlisted September 6, 1862, taken prisoner at Helena July 4, 1863.
- Hiner, Jesse, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Hiner, David, enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged at Helena April 18, 1863, for disability.
- Hiner, William, enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged May 6, 1863.
- Kendig, William H., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Hull, Benjamin, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Killough, John H., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Kirkpatrick, George N., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Locke, William G., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Likens, William, enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged April 18, 1863, at Helena, for disability.
- Lafollet, John W., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Moore, Eliphas, enlisted September 6, 1862, died at Shell Mound, Mississippi, April 4, 1863.
- Middleton, Jesse H., enlisted September 6, 1862, died February 11, 1863.
- Mahaffey, John, enlisted September 6, 1862, died at Helena.
- McKinsey, David P., enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged at St. Louis February 18, 1863, for disability.
- Michener, Henry P., enlisted September 6, 1862, died at St. Louis January 18, 1863.
- Needham, David L., enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged May 4, 1863, at Helena, for disability.
- Newton, Henry, enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged at Helena, Arkansas, for disability, April 14, 1863.
- Pope, Harrington C., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Peckover, William, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Peters, William C., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Proctor, Jefferson, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Proctor, William, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Packer, Isaac W. D., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Quaintance, Morris, enlisted September 6, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner Saline River, Arkansas.
- Reny, John H., enlisted September 6, 1862, wounded at Helena in the hand.
- Rockwell, Alanson, enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged at St. Louis February 22, 1863.
- Roberts, James M., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Stevens, Hugh, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Sandiland, William, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Sandiland, Alex, enlisted September 6, 1862, died of typhoid fever at Columbus, Kentucky, Jan. 1, 1863.
- Shannon, John A., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Stout, Thomas C., enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Tracy, William, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Totman, Nathaniel, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Tracy, Marion, enlisted September 6, 1862.
- Tomson, Joseph, enlisted September 6, 1862.

Vickers, Sanford, enlisted September 6, 1862.
 Vickroy, Lewis F., enlisted September 6, 1862.
 Williams, Thomas I., enlisted September 6, 1862, died at Oskaloosa October 4, 1863.
 Winder, Hugh W., enlisted September 6, 1862.
 Widows, James H., enlisted September 6, 1862, died at St. Louis December 25, 1862.
 Wood, David J. M., enlisted September 6, 1862, transferred to Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry March 28, 1863.
 Young, John C., enlisted September 6, 1862.
 Zane, William L., enlisted September 6, 1862.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Adams, David, enlisted January 4, 1864, wounded severely in the leg at Saline River and taken prisoner.
 Clark, Henry M., enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Collins, Jno. C., enlisted December 9, 1863.
 Dilley, David M., enlisted December 25, 1863.
 Gray, Amos, enlisted May 27, 1863.
 Heavenlo, Andrew, enlisted ——.
 Larkins, Joseph W., enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Peckover, John, enlisted December 12, 1863.
 Reams, Vincent, enlisted December 7, 1863.
 Swalm, Albert W., enlisted November 9, 1863.
 Speley, Benj. F., enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Thorp, Wm. M., enlisted December 22, 1863, wounded severely in the breast at Saline River and died at Camden, Ark., July 3, 1864, from effects.
 Warner, James M., enlisted December 12, 1863.
 Enos, Wm. J., enlisted February 5,

1864, died of chronic diarrhoea, September 11, 1864, at Little Rock.

Flanders, Nathan N., enlisted January 14, 1864, died of measles, February 18, 1864, at Cairo.
 Mitchell, Riley, enlisted 1864, wounded severely and taken prisoner, April 30, 1864, at Saline River.
 Smith, Wm. T., of Scott Township, enlisted March 21, 1864.
 Trobridge, William, enlisted February 1, 1864, died from wounds in head at Saline River.
 McNeill, Henry, enlisted October 18, 1862, transferred to Thirty-Fourth Infantry, July 12, 1865.
 Mendenhall, Wm., enlisted, 186—, died on Steamer Carrie Jacobs, September 9, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Captain John P. Walker, enlisted July 21, 1862, commissioned October 1, 1862, resigned April 2, 1863.
 Captain Cheney C. Prouty, enlisted July 24, 1862, as First Lieutenant, commissioned Captain April 3, 1863, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Theodorick L. Severs, enlisted July 21, 1862, as Second Lieutenant, commissioned First Lieutenant April 3, 1863, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Jno. A. Breckenridge, enlisted July 21, 1862, as First Corporal, promoted Second Lieutenant June 2, 1863, resigned May 26, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant Geo. L. Robb, enlisted July 28, 1862, as private, commissioned January 6, 1865, never mustered in, mustered out as First Sergeant, mustered out July 17, 1865.
 First Sergeant Geo. Himes, enlisted July 23, 1862, died at Helena, September 5, 1863.
 Second Sergeant Wm. S. Glenn, enlisted July 24, 1862.

- Third Sergeant Jno. M. Finney, enlisted July 24, 1862, wounded at Saline River, and discharged August 24, 1864.
- Fourth Sergeant Jno. Whittaker, enlisted July 24, 1862, wounded at Helena in right arm, died from effects September 14, 1863, at Memphis.
- Fifth Sergeant Henry T. Miller, enlisted July 30, 1862.
- Second Corporal Marion Dunbar, enlisted July 22, 1862, taken prisoner at Saline River.
- Third Corporal Lewis H. Cochran, enlisted July 24, 1862, wounded in back at Saline River.
- Fourth Corporal James S. Plumley, enlisted July 30, 1862.
- Fifth Corporal Robert H. Haynes, enlisted July 30, 1862, wounded at Helena in left arm.
- Sixth Corporal Wm. M. Blackstone, enlisted July 30, 1862.
- Seventh Corporal Richard M. Boyer, enlisted July 24, 1862.
- Eighth Corporal Clement A. Davis, enlisted July 24, 1862, probably reduced to ranks.
- Eighth Corporal Tilford H. Ruby, enlisted as private July 28, 1862, died of fever at Columbus, Ky., December 31, 1862.
- Eighth Corporal Jno. West, enlisted as private July 23, 1862, promoted Corporal January 15, 1863.
- Musician James M. Ogden, enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Musician Hale B. W. Brown, enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Wagoner Henry Snoke, enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Barnes, Wm. A., enlisted July 24, 1862, died at Little Rock, September 8, 1864.
- Boswell, Joshua R., enlisted July 24, 1862.
- Bird, Willis S., enlisted June 9, 1863, slightly wounded April 30, 1864, wounded at Saline River.
- Chadwick, Wheeler, enlisted January 4, 1864, died of wounds, May 26, 1864.
- Capper, Howar', enlisted July 24, 1862.
- Clammer, David, enlisted July 24, 1862, transferred for promotion in U. S. colored troops at Helena, July 28, 1863.
- Church, Alonzo H., enlisted July 24, 1862.
- Corns, Amos, enlisted July 25, 1862, wounded in abdomen, at Saline River, died from effects at Princeton, May 15, 1864.
- Couzen, Benj., enlisted July 21, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Saline River.
- Cochran, John T., enlisted July 23, 1862.
- Church, Washington, enlisted July 23, 1862, killed by fall from hay wagon, July 30, 1867.
- Carson, Geo. S., enlisted July 23, 1862, taken prisoner at Saline River.
- Cralty, Wm. M., enlisted August 23, 1862, discharged at Helena, December 27, 1864.
- Crowder, Rob't S., enlisted August 23, 1862, discharged April 14, 1863.
- Dodd, Jesse, enlisted July 21, 1862, discharged at St. Louis, January 23, 1863, on provost duty.
- Downing, Wm. H., enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Eichelbarger, Adam, enlisted July 21, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Saline River.
- Eveland, Lewis, G., enlisted July 27, 1862, died at Little Rock, October 18, 1863.

PRIVATEs.

- Allen, Elam, enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Brown, J. D., enlisted July 21, 1862, died at Helena, March 3, 1863.
- Bones, John, enlisted July 24, 1862.
- Baughman, Elias, enlisted July 24, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps, January 15, 1864.

- Eveland, Frank, enlisted July 27, 1862, died at Memphis, December 10, 1863.
- Fancett, Geo., enlisted July 21, 1862, transferred for promotion in Fifty-fourth Regiment Calvary Troops, September, 1863.
- Grover, James H., enlisted January 30, 1864, died of wounds May 18, 1864, received at Saline River.
- Glendenning, Jas. E., enlisted August 21, 1862.
- Green, Wm. L., enlisted September 1, 1864.
- Gosnell, Sam. D., enlisted August 21, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 15, 1863.
- Gosnell, Jesse S., enlisted August 21, 1862, died in Mound City Hospital, of paralysis, June 5, 1863.
- Halman, Jas. B., enlisted July 24, 1862.
- Harris, Wm. B., enlisted July 27, 1862.
- Harris, John B., enlisted July 27, 1862, wounded slightly at Saline River in left thigh.
- Howard, Walter, enlisted July 26, 1862, discharged at Cairo August 27, 1863.
- Hawk, Wm. W., enlisted July 22, 1862.
- Himes, Jacob M., enlisted July 22, 1862.
- Holloway, Jno. S., enlisted July 22, 1862.
- Haney, Jacob D., enlisted July 21, 1862, died at Memphis March 29, 1863.
- Harland, H. M., enlisted July 25, 1862.
- Horn, Jno. W., enlisted July 22, 1862, discharged at Keokuk for disability, February 7, 1865.
- Haydock, Daniel W., enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Hinkle, Thos. H., enlisted July 28, 1862, killed at Saline River, April 13, 1864.
- Hall, Zachary T., enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Hawk, Anthony, enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Hines, Theodore, enlisted July 21, 1862, discharged at Mound City, August 18, 1863.
- Kirkendall, Jos. W., enlisted July 24, 1862, died at Shell Mound, Miss., March 23, 1863.
- Kinsman, Theo. S., enlisted July 22, 1862, died at St. Louis, September 4, 1863.
- Lyster, Arthur W., enlisted July 27, 1862.
- Lockart, Isaac M., enlisted August 20, 1862.
- Miller, Jno. H., enlisted November 19, 1863, wounded at Saline River and taken prisoner.
- McMullen, Philander, enlisted July 30, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Saline River.
- McClean, John, enlisted July 30, 1862, died of small pox, January 2, 1863.
- McClean, Alex., enlisted July 30, 1862, discharged for disability May 17, 1863, at St. Louis.
- McCulley, James A., enlisted July 30, 1862, died at Helena, July 22, 1863.
- McCulley, Wm. S., enlisted July 30, 1862.
- Miller, Philander M., wounded and taken prisoner at Saline River.
- Nolan, Eugene, enlisted July 21, 1862.
- Phillips, John, enlisted July 21, 1862, wounded at Little Rock severely in the leg.
- Perrigo, Ambrose, enlisted July 21, 1862, discharged at St. Louis, April 21, 1863.
- Robertson, Wm. A., enlisted July 28, 1862, died at Oskaloosa, November 14, 1863.
- Ross, Wm. A., enlisted July 23, 1862, died at Helena, January 28, 1863.
- Rowland, Geo. W., enlisted July 23, 1862, died at St. Louis, December 21, 1862.
- Ruby, M. C., enlisted July 23, 1862.

Reno, William, enlisted July 28, 1862.
 Redpath, James T., enlisted July 21, 1862, slightly wounded at Saline River in left arm.
 Robertson, Samuel S., enlisted July 31, 1862, slightly wounded in right breast at Saline River.
 Redpath, Joseph, enlisted January 4, 1864, wounded in left arm at Saline River.
 Sawyer, James H., enlisted July 21, 1862, wounded in breast at Helena.
 Shaver, Levi C., enlisted July 30, 1862, discharged November 27, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Shaw, Levi, enlisted July 30, 1862, wounded slightly in hand at Saline River.
 Shaw, Charles W., enlisted July 30, 1862, died at Little Rock January 14, 1865, of wounds.
 Satchell, James W., enlisted July 30, 1862.
 Shelleday, Leander N., enlisted July 21, 1862.
 Stolzer, Stephen, enlisted July 21, 1862, died at Helena, July 26, 1863.
 Summer, Wm. H., enlisted July 23, 1862, died at Little Rock, December 7, 1863.
 Smith, Marion D., enlisted July 23, 1862, died at Helena, August 7, 1863.
 Stephenson, Charles M., enlisted July 25, 1862.
 Slamal, Peter, enlisted July 25, 1862, died at St. Louis, January 5, 1863.
 Tipton, Joshua D., enlisted July 23, 1862, discharged at Helena March 1, 1863.
 Wharton, John S., enlisted July 30, 1862.
 Wilson, David G., enlisted July 30, 1862, afterwards Corporal, wounded severely in shoulder at Saline River, died at Camden, October 20, 1864, of wounds.

Whitaker, Reuben, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Young, Thos. H., enlisted July 28, 1862.
 Young, Jonathan E., enlisted July 28, 1862.
 Welch, Hiram, enlisted February 24, 1864, died at Little Rock, July 10, 1864, of fever.
 Wells, John W., enlisted July 21, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Third Corporal John McCreeny, enlisted August 20, 1862, appointed Corporal August 23, 1862, discharged for disability at St. Louis, January 21, 1863.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant Geo. R. Ledyard, enlisted October 1, 1862.

PRIVATE.

John W. Owen, enlisted September 4, 1862, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade February 19, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Fourth Corporal Albert Cooper, enlisted September 1, 1862, and appointed Fourth Corporal, discharged at Memphis September 9, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Edmundson, Wm. F., enlisted September 1, 1862, discharged at Helena for disability April 22, 1863.
 Thompson, Thos. M., enlisted March 30, 1864.
 Hallaway, David, enlisted September 1, 1862.
 Newport, Jesse, enlisted March 26, 1864.
 Hale, Henry, enlisted September 1, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Captain Thornton McIntosh, commissioned October 1, 1862, resigned March 31, 1863.

Captain John M. Baugh, enlisted and commissioned Second Lieutenant October 1, 1862, promoted Captain March 4, 1863, resigned August 16, 1864.

Captain Wm. A. Rankin, enlisted as Corporal September 4, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant March 4, 1863, promoted First Lieutenant June 18, 1864, promoted Captain August 17, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

First Lieutenant Geo. L. Gilchrist, commissioned October 1, 1862, resigned March 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Thomas R. Conner, enlisted September 4, 1862 as Fourth Sergeant, promoted First Lieutenant March 4, 1863, mortally wounded at battle of Jenkin's Ferry April 30, 1864, died July 5, 1864.

First Lieutenant James Loughridge, enlisted as First Sergeant September 4, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant June 18, 1864, promoted First Lieutenant Aug. 17, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

Second Sergeant Wm. H. Shaw, enlisted September 2, 1862.

Third Sergeant Henry S. Drinkle, enlisted September 2, 1862.

Fifth Sergeant Henry S. Heath, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged for disability at St. Louis February 19, 1863.

First Corporal Benjamin Foster, enlisted September 4, 1862.

Second Corporal Solomon Williamson, enlisted September 4, 1862.

Third Corporal Royal Haskell, enlisted September 4, 1862, reduced to ranks December 3, 1862.

Third Corporal Jasper H. Gordon, enlisted September 4, 1862 as private, promoted Third Corporal December 3, 1863.

Fourth Corporal S. A. Williamson, enlisted September 4, 1862, reduced to ranks at his own request November 2, 1862.

Fourth Corporal Andrew J. Burgess, enlisted as private September 4, 1862, promoted corporal November 3, 1862.

Fifth Corporal Benj. S. Musgrove, enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Oskaloosa October 6, 1862.

Fifth Corporal J. B. Shipley, enlisted as private September 4, 1862, promoted Fifth Corporal November 3, 1862, died at Clarendon, Ark., August 18, 1863.

Sixth Corporal M. D. Gilchrist, enlisted September 4, 1862, killed at Helena.

Eighth Corporal Wm. T. McAllister, enlisted September 4, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo., of chronic diarrhoea February 3, 1863.

Musician Felix G. Mershon, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Keokuk for disability March 23, 1863.

Musician John A. Morris, enlisted September 26, 1862, died of measles at St. Louis, December 21, 1862.

Wagoner T. A. Kernahain, enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Helena in the arm July 4, 1863, died there of disease January 13, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, T. R., enlisted September 4, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps February 16, 1864.

Ashmead, J. T., enlisted September 4, 1862.

Agnew, James, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at St. Louis for disability March 13, 1863.

Allgood, Jefferson, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Helena for disability April 16, 1863.

- Boswell, John, enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Little Rock, November 3, 1863.
- Blair, Robert, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Bell, James M., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Bond, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Broyles, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Buntain, Cary A., enlisted September 4, 1862, died at St. Louis January 21, 1863.
- Burgess, Amos, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Boyd, Robert I. F., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Keokuk October 20, 1863.
- Boswell, Levi, enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., May 9, 1863.
- Crozier, Thos. S., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Cowan, Wm. R., enlisted September 4, 1862, afterward Corporal, wounded at Helena and at Saline River.
- Collins, Merrill P.
- Crozier, Matthew W.
- Carnahan, Francis M.
- Criss, John, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at St. Louis February 14, 1864.
- Dickinson, N. C., enlisted September 30, 1862, died of fever at Brownsville, Arkansas, Sept. 24, 1863.
- Dysart, David, enlisted September 4, 1862, transferred to U. S. Marine Corps January 12, 1863.
- Dixon, Matthew, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Douglass, John W., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Eastburn, Sanford, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Little Rock May 10, 1864.
- Evans, David T., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Saline River, died at Little Rock September 22, 1864.
- Emory, William T., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Fox, James B., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Furgeson, John, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Mound City for disability, December 7, 1863.
- Gregory, William, enlisted November 7, 1862, discharged at Quincy, Illinois, for wounds, Feb. 22, 1864.
- Gaston, Cyrus, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Huff, Charles A., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged January 23, 1863, at Memphis, for disability.
- Higgins, Thomas, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Haskell, Daniel, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Hartman, Robert R., enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Helena, Arkansas, February 9, 1863.
- Howe, William H., enlisted September 4, 1862, died at St. Louis May 14, 1863.
- Harris, Augustus A., enlisted September 4, 1862, died of measles at St. Louis December 25, 1862.
- Henry, John N., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- James, Alexander, enlisted November 7, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Saline River.
- Haskell, Henry C., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Saline River, and died from wounds at Princeton, Ark., June 24, 1864.
- Morgan, John G., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Miller, William G., enlisted September 4, 1862.
- McFall, David, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- McCunes, David, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- Myers, David, enlisted September 4, 1862, died of fever at Oskaloosa October 7, 1862.
- Morgan, Lewis, enlisted September 4, 1862.
- McKinney, William, enlisted November 7, 1862, discharged for disability at Helena, April 16, 1863.

Nichol, David F., enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Porter, John, enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Pleyel, Francis M., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded at Saline River, and died at Princeton, May 23, 1864, of wounds.
 Pettichord, William M., enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Padget, James, enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged at Memphis May 6, 1863, for disability.
 Robertson, Darius, enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Robinson, James, enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Rea, John B., enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Rea, Cyrus, enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Roberts, John C., enlisted September 4, 1862, wounded slightly in the leg at Saline River, discharged at Keokuk June 14, 1865.
 Ryan, Charles E., enlisted September 4, 1862, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 25, 1864, of falling from a window in the hospital.
 Stratton, George B., enlisted September 4, 1862, severely wounded at Saline River, afterward corporal.
 Smith, Franklin, enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Tucker, Leander O., enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Todd, Benjamin, enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Tennis, Samuel N., enlisted September 4, 1862, taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, Arkansas, April 25, 1864.
 Walker, James A., enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Wymore, Robert E., enlisted September 4, 1862.
 Wagoner, Lazarus, enlisted Septem-

ber 4, 1862, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Elwell, Thomas, enlisted December 25, 1863, died July 25, 1864, at Little Rock.
 Jackson, William M., enlisted December 14, 1863.
 Johnson, James M., enlisted November 27, 1863.
 Kunnon, Frances, enlisted December 15, 1863.
 Martin, John N., enlisted December 11, 1863, wounded at Saline River.
 Stephenson, James M., enlisted February 3, 1863.
 Wendel, James, enlisted August 3, 1863, killed at Saline River.
 Withrow, William H., enlisted January 4, 1864, wounded at Camden, and again at Saline River.
 Anderson, Wm. H., enlisted January, 4, 1864, wounded at Saline River, also at Camden, Ark., both times in the thigh.
 George, Jacob, enlisted February 25, 1864, died at Little Rock, September 8, 1864.
 Henderson, E. F., enlisted January 19, 1864, wounded at Saline River.
 Lockard, Samuel M., enlisted February 6, 1864, died December 29, 1864, at Little Rock.
 Remington, Sylvester, enlisted March 29, 1864.
 Smith, Samuel, enlisted February 6, 1864, wounded at Saline river in the ankle, and discharged May 16, 1865, at St. Louis.
 Smith, Ephraim S., enlisted February 29, 1864, wounded at Saline River, and died from wounds at Princeton, Ark., May 1, 1864.
 Loughridge, Wm. A., enlisted November 3, 1862, wounded at Helena.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Eighth Corporal Joshua N. Miller, enlisted August 6, 1862, discharged at Keokuk for disability March 7, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Archer, Thomas, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered out August 24, 1865.

Blowers, Squire, enlisted August 6, 1862, discharged at St. Louis for disability February 26, 1863.

Dutton, Jesse, enlisted August 4, 1862, taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, Ark.

Hox, Wm. H., enlisted August 11, 1862, discharged at Little Rock for disability November 21, 1863.

Harshbarger, Henry, enlisted August 6, 1862, mustered out August 24, 1865.

Harshbarger, John, enlisted August 6, 1862, killed at Mark's Mills.

McVay, Josiah D., enlisted August 6, 1862, taken prisoner at Mark's Mills.

McChesney, Robert W., enlisted August 11, 1862, mustered out August 24, 1865.

Rose, John M., enlisted August 6, 1862, captured at Mark's Mills, died of chronic diarrhoea while a prisoner of war at Shreveport, La.

Sheets, Seamore, enlisted August 6, 1862, died at Duval's Bluff, Ark., of chronic diarrhoea.

West, Sanford C., enlisted August 6, 1862, taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, Ark.

Watts, Thos., enlisted August 11,

1862, died at Keokuk May 24, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

Moore, Richard W., enlisted February 10, 1864, taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Second Corporal Andrew Heaverlo, enlisted September 6, 1862, discharged at Memphis April 3, 1863, for disability.

PRIVATE.

Wm. B. Griffis, enlisted February 29, 1864, taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, discharged June 8, 1865.

Holmes, Paschal P., enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered out August 24, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Wood, David H., enlisted February 15, 1865, mustered out August 24, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Hockett, Enos, enlisted July 23, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, where he died May 17, 1864, of wounds.

McFall, Samuel T., enlisted August 15, 1862, wounded and taken prisoner at Mark's Mills.

Vaughn, Wm. R., enlisted July 23, 1862, transferred to Marine Brigade January 20, 1863.

Williams, Geo. W., enlisted August 23, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps September 3, 1863.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was known all over the country as the *Grey Beard Regiment*, being composed entirely of men over forty-five years of age. It was the only band of Grey Beards in the field.

The command rendezvoused at Camp Strong near Muscatine, and mus-

tered into service December, 1862. They attracted marked attention at St. Louis, where they served as guards to military prisons until May, 1863, then served along the line of Pacific railway about two months; then they were ordered to Alton, Ill., where they guarded prisoners until January, 1864, when they were placed on similar duty at Rock Island until June 5th. They were then engaged in picket duties near Memphis for about three months, when the regiment was divided into squads, stationed at Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus and Gallipolis; May 20, 1865, they were ordered to Davenport, where they were mustered out May 24, 1865.

Below we give the age of these volunteers at time of enlistment.

COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant Edward Gerard, enlisted September 10, 1862, commissioned December 15, 1862, age 46, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Second Sergeant Sylvester Greenough, enlisted September 6, 1862, appointed November 1, 1862, age 52, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Third Sergeant Wm. S. Wells, enlisted September 12, 1862, appointed November 1, 1862, age 54, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Second Corporal Augustus F. Myers, enlisted September 11, 1862, appointed November 1, 1862, age 49, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Third Corporal Adam Keck, enlisted October 9, 1862, appointed November 1, 1862, age 55, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Fifth Corporal, Geo. R. Holt, enlisted September 4, 1862, appointed November 1, 1862, age 53, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Musician, Nicholas Rancey, enlisted September 26, 1862, appointed November 1, 1862, discharged for disability March 11, 1863, at St. Louis, age 72.

Musician, John Neeley, enlisted October 3, 1862, appointed November 1, 1862, mustered out May 24, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

Bateman, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862, age 56, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Bartlett, Jacob, enlisted September

19, 1862, discharged April 28, 1863, at St. Louis for disability, age 48.

Brown, John F., enlisted October 17, 1862, age 45, mustered out May 24, 1863.

Ballard, Wm., enlisted September 4, 1862, discharged for disability, April 28, 1863.

Brockway, Joseph, enlisted September 10, 1862, age 46, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Cleveland, James, enlisted September 5, 1862, age 60, discharged at Memphis, February 9, 1865, for disability.

Calville, John, enlisted October 16, 1862, age 64, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Crawford, Nathan, enlisted November 24, 1862, age 55, died at Alton, Illinois, December 3, 1863.

Finarty, Joseph, enlisted October 13, 1862, age 66, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Gately, John J., enlisted September, 1862, age 50, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Hinkle, Peter, enlisted September 28, 1862, age 50, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Howard, Patrick, enlisted October 20, 1862, age 45, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Jones, Rees C., enlisted November 26, 1862, age 60, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Lawson, James, enlisted October 7, 1862, discharged for disability at Cincinnati February 30, 1865, age 63.

Laraway, Philip, enlisted September 15, 1862, discharged at Rock Island May 18, 1864, age 66.

Mason, Joseph, enlisted September 4, 1862, age 59, died at Muscatine January 2, 1863.

Newell, Thos., enlisted September 4, 1862, age 46, discharged at Indianapolis, November 6, 1864.

Park, Simpson, enlisted October 20, 1862, age 51, discharged April 28, 1863, at St. Louis, for disability.

Rowland Wm., enlisted September 13, 1862, age 60, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Stockdale, Charles, enlisted September 23, 1862, age 59, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Steele, John A., enlisted September 12, 1862, discharged at Memphis, June 26 1864, age 55.

Todd, Samuel, enlisted September 20, 1862, age 45, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Thompson, John, enlisted October 14, 1862, age 57, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Van Koop, Jacob T., enlisted September 15, 1862, died at St. Louis May 14, 1863, age 46.

Williams, Charles, enlisted September 5, 1862, discharged at St. Louis April 28, 1863, age 56.

Williams, Lyman, enlisted October 11, 1862, age 45, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Wellslager, Samuel, enlisted September 13, 1862, discharged at Memphis Aug. 24, 1864, age 62.

Wybow, Geo. F., enlisted September 22, 1862, age 47, mustered out May 24, 1865.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Fifth Corporal Perrie G. Burch, enlisted August 22, 1862, as Sixth Corporal, promoted Fifth Corporal, died at Carrollton, La., August 19, 1863, of disease.

Eighth Corporal John Daskam, Jr., enlisted as private August 22, 1862, promoted Eighth Corporal, transferred to Co. H., Thirty-fourth Regiment, promoted First Corporal.

PRIVATES.

Carter, Ashbell, enlisted August 22, 1862, transferred to Co. H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Long, Robert, enlisted August 22, 1862, transferred to Co. H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Scott, Ethan A., enlisted August 21, 1862, died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 2, 1863, of disease.

Scott, Julius C., enlisted August 21, 1862, died at New Orleans October 13, 1863, of disease.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

On the 15th of November, 1862, this regiment mustered into the service about 900 strong at Iowa City. Moving to Cairo by rail they embarked for Columbus, Ky., which place they reached on the night of the 18th. Here they remained, suffering from disease and many hardships of camp life during the following winter, until March 3, 1863, when they removed to Paducah, where they were comfortably quartered for nearly three months. On the last day of May they left for Yazoo river country, and in the campaign of Vicksburg were stationed along that miasmatical stream, which greatly reduced the force of the regiment by disease. Pestilential Helena, the army's next quarters, was but little better. August 13 the command

joined in the expedition against Little Rock. Entering the city triumphantly September 10, they remained there until March 23, 1864, save the time spent in several important and rather disastrous expeditions through Arkansas. In the battle of Jenkins' Ferry the regiment did not, at any time, engage in a body. Companies H, E, K and G did most of the regiment's hard fighting in this combat, and suffered quite severely. The Fortieth had its share in the sad and trying retreat to Little Rock. Hunger, disease and death preyed upon the brave men who were engaged, half starved, in building corduroy roads and marching in mire half way to their knees.

The command remained most of the time at Little Rock until the following February, when Brigadier-General Bussey, at Ft. Smith, asked the department command to send him a "first-rate regiment." The Fortieth was ordered to Ft. Smith as filling that description. Some time after the regiment was assigned to Ft. Gibson, and saw no further warfare until their country was saved and their services no longer needed.

NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Ft. Gibson August 2, 1865. Officers not otherwise accounted for, mustered out as with the regiment.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Anderson, enlisted August 13, 1862, resigned March 26, 1864.

First Lieutenant John T. S. Fry, enlisted August 14, 1862, as Second Sergeant, promoted Second Lieutenant March 27, 1864, First Lieutenant January 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Geo. Lieurance, enlisted August 13, 1862, commissioned November 15, 1862, resigned June 19, 1863.

Second Lieutenant David A. Tanner, enlisted as Fourth Sergeant August 16, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant January 15, 1865, wounded in skirmish near Ocala, Ark., April 3, 1864.

Third Sergeant John C. Tucker, enlisted August 15, 1862, appointed Sergeant November 15, 1862.

Fifth Sergeant John H. Brown, enlisted August 13, 1862, appointed Sergeant November 15, 1862, discharged March 20, 1863, for disability.

First Corporal Mortimer W. Nelson, enlisted August 15, 1862, appointed Corporal November 15, 1862, wounded at Jenkins' Ferry.

Second Corporal Peter V. Lash, enlisted August 20, 1862, appointed Corporal November 15, 1862.

Third Corporal Johnson Miller, enlisted August 22, 1862, appointed November 15, 1862, died at Memphis of remittent fever September 3, 1863.

Fourth Corporal Robert B. Boyd, enlisted August 13, 1862, appointed November 15, 1862.

Fifth Corporal Chris C. Mateer, enlisted August 21, 1862, appointed November 15, 1862.

Sixth Corporal Robert A. Gray, enlisted August 14, 1862, appointed November 15, 1862, discharged February 19, 1863, for disability.

Seventh Corporal Wm. W. Graham, enlisted August 13, 1862, appointed Corporal November 15, 1862.

Eighth Corporal Elijah Gray, enlisted August 14, 1862, appointed November 15, 1862, died of fever at Ft. Smith, Ark., April 24, 1865.

Musician Jas. W. Wroughton, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Musician Major A. Victor, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Wagoner D. D. Eidson, enlisted August 13, 1862.

PRIVATEES.

Allen, Wm. T., enlisted August 22, 1862.

Allen, Isham P., enlisted August 20, 1862.

Ankeny, Seth P., enlisted August 22, 1862.

Armstrong, Thos., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Barnes, Bailey, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Barnes, Zachariah, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Brown, Bertrand, enlisted September 1, 1864.

Barnard, John, enlisted September 1, 1864.

Bates, Samuel D., enlisted August 22, 1862, discharged at Little Rock, March 24, 1864, for disability.

Biggs, Wm., enlisted August 15, 1862, discharged at St. Louis, June 3, 1863, for disability.

Bradley, William, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Brown, Geo. W., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Bodenhamer, John S., enlisted August 14, 1862, discharged at Keokuk for disability, December 26, 1864.

Boyd, Wm. W., enlisted August 13, 1862, discharged for disability April 22, 1862.

Brown, Gilbert B., enlisted September 1, 1864.

Callaway, Jesse C., enlisted August 13, 1862.

Doan, Zach., enlisted Jan. 24, 1864.

Dagger, John, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Dugger, Micajah, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Evans, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Ewing, Franklin, enlisted August 18, 1862, transferred to Co. K, November 3, 1862, died October 1, 1864, of congestive fever, at Little Rock.

Embree, Cyrenius, enlisted January 15, 1862, died of phthisis August 25, 1864, at Memphis.

Embree, Jos. W., enlisted January 6, 1864.

Houghton, Joab, enlisted August 20, 1862.

Hudson, Lewis H., enlisted August 14, 1862, afterwards Corporal, discharged at Keokuk, July 10, 1865, for wounds.

Herrald, Benjamin, enlisted August 21, 1862.

Hensyel, Aaron, enlisted August 20, 1862.

Harrell, Anderson F., enlisted August 15, 1862.

Harraman, Winget, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Johnson, Robert, enlisted August 22, 1862, died of typhus fever, Feb. 6, 1863, at Columbus, Ky.

Jones, Geo. W., enlisted August 14, 1862, died November 8, 1862, previous to muster.

Kriser, Jacob, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Kelly, John, enlisted August 14, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky, May 10, 1863, of typhoid fever.

Kriser, Michael, enlisted August 15, 1862, transferred to Co. K, November 3, 1862.

Kinney, Isaac, enlisted August 8, 1862, transferred to Co. K, November 3, 1862.

Lockard, Martin W., enlisted August 15, 1862.

Lutz, John, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Leathers, Josiah, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Lockard, John H., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Lockard, James M. C., enlisted August 14, 1862.

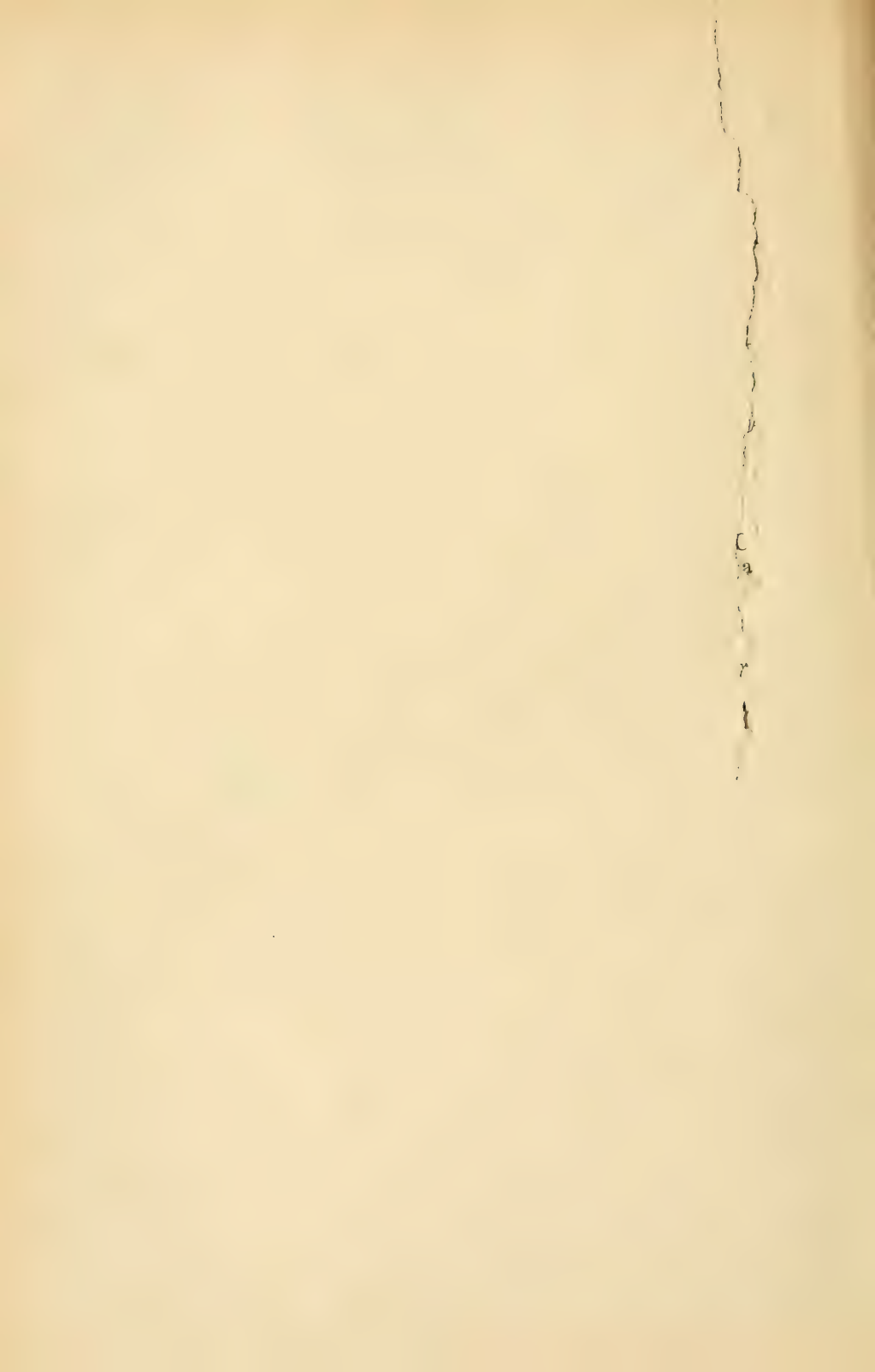
McMahon, Uriah, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Mayberry, Sylvester, enlisted August 14, 1862, died at Keokuk, January 11, 1865, of chronic bronchitis.

- McMaines, Joseph, enlisted August 13, 1862, died at Little Rock, of chronic diarrhœa, August 15, 1864.
- McMaines, Alex., enlisted August 14, 1862.
- McMaines, Wm. H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
- Myers, Andrew J., enlisted August 15, 1862.
- McKaney, Andrew, enlisted August 14, 1862.
- Myers, Jesse C., enlisted August 14, 1862, discharged for disability March 20, 1863, at Paducah, Ky.
- McMaines, Robert, enlisted August 14, 1862, died of typhoid fever August 10, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
- Mateer, James, enlisted August 21, 1862.
- McMahon, Wm. H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
- McMaines, Samuel T., enlisted August 15, 1862, discharged at Mound City, for disability, October 7, 1863.
- Myers, Adolphus C., enlisted August 14, 1862.
- Mayberry, Geo. W., enlisted August 14, 1862.
- McMannus, Asbury, enlisted February 20, 1864.
- McCollam, David, enlisted August 22, 1862, transferred to Co. K, November 3, 1862.
- Miller, Richard, enlisted August 14, 1862, discharged at Davenport for disability December 16, 1864.
- Murray, James H., enlisted August 13, 1862, transferred to Co. K, November 3, 1862.
- Maple, Daniel N., enlisted August 13, 1862, transferred to Co. K, November 3, 1862, died at Fort Smith, Ark., of erysipelas, May 10, 1865.
- Murrow, David, enlisted August 14, 1862, transferred to Co. K, November 3, 1862, died of typhoid fever at Paducah, Ky., March 24, 1863.
- Roberts, Chas. A., enlisted December 14, 1863.
- Parr, Noah, enlisted August 20, 1862.
- Parr, Mathew G., enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Roberts, Joseph C., enlisted August 22, 1862.
- Rosel, Asbury, enlisted August 21, 1862.
- Roarty, Rodgers, enlisted August 13, 1862.
- Richardson, Jno. W., enlisted August 18, 1862.
- Snodgrass, O'Kane, enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Starnes, James M., enlisted August 14, 1862.
- Stanley, Wm. P., enlisted August 18, 1862, afterwards Corporal, discharged for disability at Little Rock, January 30, 1865.
- Stinnett, Isham, enlisted August 14, 1862.
- Stinnett, Moses, enlisted August 15, 1862.
- Stoalabarger, Reuben, enlisted August 20, 1862.
- Starvis, Samuel Mc., enlisted August 22, 1862.
- Snook, Napoleon B., enlisted August 20, 1862, died of typhoid fever April 24, 1863, at Paducah, Ky.
- Stanley, Lyman, enlisted August 20, 1862, discharged for disability May 20, 1863, at Paducah, Ky.
- Snodgrass, John F., enlisted August 16, 1862.
- Sanford, Joseph, enlisted August 18, 1862, transferred to Co. K. November 3, 1862.
- Sands, John, enlisted August 13, 1862, transferred to Co. K.
- Shaw, Wm., enlisted September 1, 1864.
- Taylor, Wm. O., enlisted August 14, 1862.
- Van Winkle, Jonah, enlisted August 22, 1862, died at Dupont, Ind., of typhoid fever, February 24, 1863.



Yours Truly
T. L. Downing



Whitehead, Edward, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Whitehead, Wm., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Wymore, Samuel, enlisted August 14, 1862, died October 27, 1863, at Memphis of chronic diarrhœa.
 Wymore, A. E. S., enlisted August 18, 1862, died of typhoid fever at Helena, August 19, 1863.
 Whitaker, Wm., enlisted August 13, 1862, died of typhoid fever at Helena, Ark., August 10, 1863.
 Wymore, Elam M., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Williams, John C., enlisted August 18, 1862.
 Wymore, John W., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Wymore, James W., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Walden, James A., enlisted September 1, 1864.
 Walden, Geo., enlisted September 1, 1864.
 Williams, John C., enlisted September 1, 1864.
 Wymore, M. H., enlisted February 17, 1864.
 Zunmalt, Jacob, enlisted September 1, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Forsyth, enlisted August 9, 1862, commissioned November 15, 1862, resigned July 1, 1863.
 Fifth Sergeant Geo. W. Coleman, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Fifth Corporal John Harlow, enlisted August 9, 1862, died November 28, 1862, at Iowa City of pneumonia.
 Seventh Corporal Titus Wise, enlisted August 9, 1862, discharged for disability at Little Rock, February 14, 1865.
 Eighth Corporal David M. Wise, enlisted August 9, 1862, died at Columbus, Ky., of pneumonia, March 2, 1863.

PRIVATE.

Adams, James F., enlisted August 9, 1862, transferred to Invalid Corps February 15, 1864.
 Armstrong, Joseph, enlisted August 9, 1862, died at Memphis September 30, 1863, of intermittent fever.
 Adams, John W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Brougher, John, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Cooper, Albert M., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Doughman, Andrew, enlisted July 26, 1862.
 Deen, Jesse, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Gregory, James P., enlisted August 9, 1862, died at Mound City, Ill., July 30, 1863, of chronic diarrhœa.
 Kilgore, Andrew, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Mosher, James H., enlisted August 2, 1862.
 Mosher, Nathaniel E., enlisted August 9, 1862, died at Bellefontaine of chronic diarrhœa Dec. 20, 1863.
 McClure, Alex S., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Mercer, Eli S., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 McVay, James A., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Mosher, Geo. G., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Stubling, Wm. L., enlisted July 25, 1862.
 Stone, Joseph S., enlisted August 9, 1862, wounded severely in right thigh at Prairie De Anne, April 10, 1864.
 Warford, Franklin M., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Wise, John A., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Wise, Edward W., enlisted August 9, 1862, died of chronic diarrhœa at Memphis, September 3, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Lee, Nathaniel M., enlisted August 18, 1862.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

This was one of the regiments raised in accordance with the proposition of the "War Governors" of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota, to supply to the United States 85,000 volunteers for one hundred days' service, which offer was accepted by the President, April 23, 1864.

Company I of this regiment was raised from Mahaska county, by Capt. Batterton, in May. The rendezvous of the command was at Davenport. From that point the Forty-seventh was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, where it encamped until the expiration of term of service, when it returned to Davenport without having "smelled powder," or heard the roar of battle. The camp at Helena was sickly, for some reason, and quite a number of the command there fell victims to disease, which in all armies is usually more destructive than the enemy's guns.

The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, October, 1864.

Colonel James P. Sanford, commissioned June 4, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Jno. H. Fry, enlisted May 11, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Musician Nathan D. Leonard, enlisted May 23, 1864.

Broyles, Sanford P., enlisted May 16, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Wagoner Thos. Cowles, enlisted June 4, 1864.

Blair, Jacob, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Higens, Joseph C., enlisted May 10, 1864.

Tyler, James M., enlisted May 17, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Eighth Corporal Jonathan B. Hawk, enlisted May 14, 1864.

Bridges, James G., enlisted May 14, 1864.

Corns, Alonzo, enlisted May 14, 1864.

Hatcher, Washington, enlisted May 14, 1864.

Hatcher, E. R., enlisted May 14, 1864.

McCoy, Benjamin, enlisted May 14, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Captain Henry Batterton. enlisted May 17, 1864, commissioned June 4, 1864.

First Lieutenant David L. Needham, Jr., enlisted May 7, 1864, commissioned June 4, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Wm. R. Roberts, enlisted May 7, 1864, commissioned June 4, 1864.

First Sergeant Joseph A. Cunningham, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Second Sergeant Jonathan R. Champion, enlisted May 10, 1864.

Third Sergeant Chas. H. Loring, enlisted May 7, 1864, died at Helena, Ark., July 17, 1864.

Third Sergeant Thos. Sweem, enlisted as Fourth Sergeant, May 7, 1864, promoted Third Sergeant July 30, 1864.

Fourth Sergeant Jas. E. St. John, enlisted as private May 7, 1864, promoted Fifth Sergeant, promoted Fourth Sergeant July 30, 1864.

Fifth Sergeant Jackson Hughbanks, enlisted May 7, 1864, probably reduced to ranks.

Fifth Sergeant Charles Leighton, enlisted as private May 7, 1864, promoted Sergeant July 30, 1864.

First Corporal Harrison H. McFarlan, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Second Corporal McKee T. Elsey, enlisted May 10, 1864.

Third Corporal Wm. D. Boyd, enlisted May 9, 1864, reduced to ranks at his own request, July 30, 1864.

Third Corporal R. P. Bolles, enlisted as private May 21, 1864, promoted Third Corporal July 30, 1864.

Fourth Corporal Benj. H. Winkleman, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Fifth Corporal Jno. O. D. Ross, enlisted May 7, 1864,

Sixth Corporal John H. Coffman, enlisted May 7, 1864, reduced to ranks.

Seventh Corporal Aaron Phillips, enlisted May 9, 1864, reduced to ranks.

Seventh Corporal David E. Rice, enlisted as private May 30, 1864, promoted Corporal June 29, 1864, died at Davenport, September 19, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Eighth Corporal Francis M. Childers, enlisted May 7, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Andrew, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Armstrong, Matthew, enlisted May 14, 1864, deserted July 12, 1864.

Ball, Thomas, enlisted May 13, 1864.

Bones, Wm. H., enlisted May 14, 1864,

Beckman, Diedrick, enlisted May 14, 1864.

Bump, Martin V., enlisted May 16, 1864.

Brackney, Elias, enlisted May 7, 1864, died at Davenport, September 26, 1864.

Bergren, Wm., enlisted May 10, 1864.

Barr, Smith M., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Benton, Wm. E., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Chick, Wm. A., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Coffinan, D. H., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Crispin, John F., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Ellis, Perry, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Eubanks, Jesse D., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Ellison, James, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Ellis, Linza, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Enloe, Isaac N., enlisted May 12, 1864.

Fletcher, James C., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Fleming, Justin, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Gregory, Wm. H. H., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Graham, Wm. M., enlisted May 10, 1864.

Gatewood, John F., enlisted May 14, 1864.

Glaze, Wm. B. L., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Haupt, Geo., enlisted May 9, 1864.

Hendrick, Wm. A., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Keenan, Ebenezer, enlisted May 7, 1864, died on Steamer "D. A. January," September 4, 1864 of typhoid fever.

Kinsler, Wm., enlisted May 7, 1864, discharged October 26, 1864.

Knight, Immer M., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Little, Jared, enlisted May 10, 1864, died at Helena, July 30, 1864.

Lough, Sidney S., enlisted May 6, 1864.

Lee, Wm. T., enlisted May 7, 1864.

McClure, Robert, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Mattox, Cyrus M., enlisted May 7, 1864.

McCann, James A., enlisted May 24, 1864.

Miles, Lewis. H., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Mullen, Job, enlisted May 9, 1864.

McMains, Robert A., enlisted May 10, 1864.

McDonald, Thos. E., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Morgan, J. P., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Ralston, Wilson D., enlisted May 7, 1864.

Ruppel, Lewis F., enlisted May 10, 1864.

Ricketts, Lemuel, enlisted May 7, 1864.

- Ross, Andrew C., enlisted May 7, 1864.
 Stone, George, enlisted May 24, 1864.
 Sutton, Wm. F., enlisted May 7, 1864.
 Shock, Oliver H., enlisted May 24, 1864.
 Southwick, Jonathan W., enlisted May 16, 1864, died at Helena, Arkansas, August 21, 1864, of camp fever and diarrhoea.
 Swearingen, Alden B., enlisted May 9, 1864.
 Stafford, Jonathan A., enlisted May 7, 1864.
 Sloan, Richard D., enlisted May 7, 1864.
 Thissell, Austin C., enlisted May 7, 1864.
 Tryon, Gosvenor A., enlisted May 9, 1864.
 Talbert, Gustavus F., enlisted May 7, 1864.
 Timbrel, Jasper M., enlisted May 7, 1864.
 Winters, John T., enlisted May 10, 1864.
 Workman, Jas., enlisted May 7, 1864, died at Helena July 21, 1864.
 Weaver, Henry W., enlisted May 21, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

- Binder, Wm., enlisted September 10, 1861, discharged at Helena, Arkansas, January 12, 1863.

COMPANY K.

- Second Corporal, Geo. Williams, enlisted September 3, 1861, subsequently reduced to ranks, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
 Third Corporal, Wm. E. Jones, enlisted September 3, 1861, subsequently reduced to ranks, wounded at Salem, Arkansas, and discharged September 26, 1862.
 Angel, Wilson, enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, killed in battle at Ripley, Miss., June 11, 1864.

- Himes, Wm. H., enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
 McVay, Jacob H., enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.
 Randall, Israel W., enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

COMPANY L.

- Hicks, Alfred B., enlisted August 15, 1861.

COMPANY M.

- Second Corporal, Alexander Cowan, enlisted October 3, 1861 as private, promoted Second Corporal November 25, 1862, died at Memphis, September 13, 1863.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was raised during the latter part of 1861, with rendezvous at Camp Harlan, Mount Pleasant, and contained squads of Mahaska county men who enlisted with the regiment, or as recruits after it had entered the service, quite a number enlisting in 1863 and 1864.

During May, 1863, the regiment was in several engagements in Mississippi, at Jackson, at Raymond, and twice at Mechanicsburg, on the 24th and 29th of that month. During the previous part of the year the regiment had been stationed at Helena, Arkansas, doing scouting and picket duty. Under Gen. Sherman at Black River, in June, a portion of the regiment

had quite a severe encounter with the enemy's cavalry, about 125 Union men being surrounded by 800 Rebels. The former were successful in cutting their way out with a loss of near fifty men in killed and taken prisoners. During the remainder of the year the regiment was engaged in skirmishing in Mississippi, but without serious loss.

During 1864, no regiment in the army was in more active service than the Fourth Cavalry. After several skirmishes and long marches in the early spring, or rather during the winter, they were furloughed March 4, 1864, by special order of Gen. Sherman. Various expeditions were undertaken upon the return of the regiment to Mississippi, involving marches of some thousands of miles and numerous brilliant engagements. Of his men, December 1, 1864, Colonel Winslow says: "No language can describe their sufferings, or give them credit for that distinguished bravery and endurance which have taught the enemy to respect them and fear their coming, as the people of the Indies fear the Simoon. Four expeditions against Forrest and one against Price, bear testimony to the fatigues endured, the dangers encountered, the defeats shared, the victories won."

During March and April, 1865, a most brilliant march with frequent fighting, was made from Chickasaw, Alabama, to Macon, Georgia. Seven battle flags were captured in a single engagement, near Columbus, Georgia, by volunteers of this regiment. During the month occupied in this expedition, 610 miles were marched, 2,436 prisoners captured, 21 pieces of artillery, 1,650 stand of small arms, and 880 horses and mules taken.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, August 10, 1865. Men not otherwise accounted for, mustered out as with the regiment.

COMPANY E.

Mitchell, John, enlisted January 3, 1863.

Byers, James W., enlisted November 21, 1863.

Boswell, Francis M., enlisted November 9, 1863.

Dumont, Thomas, enlisted November 17, 1863.

Good, William, enlisted November, 1863.

McGee, William, enlisted November 13, 1863.

Riggs, Franklin, enlisted November 17, 1863.

COMPANY F.

Second Sergeant Hira W. Curtis, enlisted October 17, 1861, taken prisoner in a skirmish at Black River, Mississippi, June 22, 1863.

Third Sergeant Levi Smith, enlisted October 17, 1861, as private, promoted Fifth Sergeant December 1,

1861, promoted Fourth Sergeant September 1, 1862, promoted Third Sergeant October 1, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Fourth Sergeant William Glasgow, enlisted as Fifth Sergeant October 29, 1861, promoted Fourth Sergeant, discharged for disability August 23, 1862.

Fourth Sergeant A. Loughridge, enlisted as private October 17, 1861, promoted Eighth Corporal May 1, 1862, promoted Seventh Corporal August 1, 1862, promoted Sixth Corporal September 1, 1862, promoted Fourth Corporal October 1, 1862, promoted Fifth Sergeant May 1, 1864, promoted Fourth Sergeant July 1, 1864.

Sixth Sergeant William J. McFall, enlisted as private October 17, 1861, promoted Eighth Corporal September 1, 1862, promoted Sixth Sergeant October 1, 1862.

First Corporal Joseph Cline, enlisted October 14, 1861, returned to ranks March 15, 1862, taken prisoner and paroled, transferred to Invalid Corps February 15, 1864.

First Corporal Joseph Glasgow, enlisted October 29, 1861, as Second Corporal, promoted First Corporal October 1, 1862, taken prisoner at Black River, Mississippi, in a skirmish, June 22, 1863.

Fifth Corporal E. D. Bratton, enlisted as private October 17, 1861, promoted Eighth Corporal August 1, 1862, promoted Seventh Corporal September 1, 1862, promoted Fifth Corporal October 1, 1862, reduced to ranks January 1, 1863, re-enlisted as veteran Jan. 1, 1864.

Sixth Corporal Elijah Busby, enlisted as private October 17, 1861, promoted Sixth Corporal October 1, 1862, re-enlisted as veteran December 12, 1863, promoted Second Corporal January 1, 1864, promoted Sixth Sergeant May 1, 1864, promoted Fifth Sergeant July 1, 1864, captured in a skirmish at Black River, Mississippi, and released.

Seventh Corporal Jeremiah Everett, enlisted October 17, 1861, reduced to ranks at his own request December 1, 1861, discharged November 7, 1862, for disability.

PRIVATES.

Allison, Charles R., enlisted October 14, 1861.

Boswell, F. M., enlisted November 9, 1863.

Butler, James W., enlisted October 14, 1861, died of congestion of brain at Helena, Arkansas, March 4, 1863.

Byers, James W., enlisted November 21, 1863.

Crane, Hiram T., enlisted October 17, 1861.

Barnes, B. B., enlisted February 2, 1864.

Carnahan, Harlan, enlisted October 17, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864, promoted Seventh Corporal May 1, 1864.

Bristol, M. B., enlisted February 19, 1864.

Barnes, A. W., enlisted January 12, 1864.

Davis, Caleb, enlisted October 17, 1861, died at Batesville, Arkansas, June 23, 1862.

Dumont, Thomas, enlisted November 7, 1863.

Good, Samuel, enlisted October 14, 1861, discharged for disability March 13, 1863.

Good, William, enlisted November, 1863.

Griffith, John P., enlisted October 29, 1861, discharged November 22, 1864.

McGee, William, enlisted November 13, 1863.

Pickens, Alpheus, enlisted October 14, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Lewis, Samuel, enlisted September 3, 1864.

Pugh, William H., enlisted February 19, 1864.

Pike, John B., enlisted October 17, 1861, transferred to Marine Brigade April 7, 1863.

Miles, Elihu, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Rose, Enos, enlisted October 14, 1861, died at Keokuk November 7, 1862, of chronic diarrhoea.

Pierson, James B., enlisted January 12, 1864, wounded and discharged September 15, 1864.

Scott, William, enlisted October 17, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 12, 1863, promoted Farrier January 1, 1864.

Scott, Lewis W., enlisted February 13, 1864, discharged for disability December 22, 1864.

Bartlett, William, enlisted January 1, 1862.

Walton, N. D., enlisted September 2, 1862.

Riggs, Franklin, enlisted November 7, 1863.

Thomas, Sylvester W., enlisted February 8, 1864, died May 2, 1864, at Vicksburg

Thomas, C. M., enlisted February 2, 1864.

COMPANY S.

Third Sergeant Samuel N. Miller, enlisted Fourth Sergeant September 19, 1861, promoted Third Sergeant August 1, 1862.

Black, Samuel O., enlisted September 26, 1861, promoted Corporal, wounded near St. Francis River, Arkansas, April 8, 1863.

Enslow, William H., enlisted November 23, 1861, died of chronic diarrhoea, at Helena, Arkansas, April 17, 1863.

Jones, Joseph H., enlisted September 26, 1861.

Kinney, John, enlisted October 4, 1861, taken prisoner.

Kinney, H. J., enlisted Feb. 17, 1864.

White, Henry C., enlisted September 23, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

Sheppard, George W., enlisted October 6, 1862, wounded at St. Francis River, Arkansas.

Casler, Clinton B., enlisted as veteran December 12, 1863.

VOLUNTEERS—COMPANIES UNKNOWN.

Gates, James O., enlisted January 5, 1864.

Hays, John H., enlisted January 5, 1864.

Harris, James, enlisted January 5, 1864.

Jones, N. B., enlisted January 4, 1864.

Jones, Edward, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Kernehan, James B., enlisted December 12, 1863.

Lee, Charles H., enlisted January 11, 1864.

Kenworthy, Henry A., enlisted January 4, 1864.

Morgan, Clinton C., enlisted January 2, 1864.

Posegate, Francis, enlisted December 25, 1863.

Thompson, Andrew T., enlisted January 5, 1864.

Kinkade, David N., enlisted as veteran February 29, 1864.

Smith, George D., enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was formed at Camp Hendershott, Davenport, Iowa, during the summer of 1863. On the 27th most of the regiment was ordered to Omaha, and served on the frontier during their entire period of service. They took part in every expedition against the Indians, in the departments of Missouri, Kansas, and the Northwest, during 1863 and 1864. The regiment was retained in the Indian service until 1866. The regiment, except Companies K, L and M, was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. The remainder at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. The Colonels of the regiment were Sam W. Sumners and H. H. Heath.

COMPANY B.

First Sergeant, Levi Sumner, enlisted November 3, 1862, discharged for disability, April 12, 1865.

Third Sergeant, Joseph W. West, enlisted March 7, 1863.

PRIVATEs.

Anthony, Wm., enlisted October 29, 1862.

Blackston, John W., enlisted October 26, 1863.

Evans, John T., enlisted March 11, 1863.

Henry, Thomas B., enlisted March 2, 1863.

Kersey, Samuel, enlisted November 6, 1862, wounded at Horse Creek, July 14, 1864.

Sumner, Washington, enlisted November 5, 1862.

COMPANY C.

McPherson, John, enlisted April 10, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Commissary Sergeant, C. H. Spurlock, enlisted December 10, 1862.

Eighth Corporal, Simon B. Woodward, enlisted January 21, 1863, promoted Eighth Corporal, June 8, 1863.

Ankeny, Wm. H., enlisted December 25, 1862.

Allison, Jas., enlisted Jan. 24, 1862.

Martin, Wm., enlisted December 20, 1862.

Small, Wm. T., enlisted December 23, 1862.

Wortman, Daniel, enlisted March 2, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Third Corporal, Samuel O. Kinzer, enlisted April 6, 1863.

COMPANY H.

McMullen, Ross, enlisted June 20, 1863.

Wagoner, Fred, enlisted June 20, 1863.

COMPANY L.

Berry, John P., enlisted March 31, 1864.

Parrott, Thomas J., enlisted March 12, 1864.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS—COMPANIES UNKNOWN.

English, James, enlisted September 6, 1864.

Floro, Geo., enlisted June 8, 1864.

Houser, James, enlisted September 6, 1864.

Weeks, David, enlisted September 3, 1864.

Noe, William, enlisted June 8, 1864.

Picken, Michael, enlisted September 6, 1864.

Pearson, Chas. R., enlisted March 8, 1864.

Sprague, Allen, enlisted September 8, 1864.

Walker, Stephen, enlisted September 11, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Benscoter, S. H., enlisted November 19, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Brockway, John W., enlisted September 23, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Martin, Francis M., enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Mullin, Joseph, enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Sexton, Wm. J., enlisted October 30, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Sharp, W. T., enlisted November

19, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Spain, Sanford S., enlisted October 14, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Vance, Taylor, enlisted September 9, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Whitsel, Chas. J., enlisted October 1, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Woten, Nathan, enlisted October 27, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

Wym, John, enlisted September 25, 1863, mustered out March 15, 1866.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The Fourth Battery was organized at Davenport in the latter part of November, 1863. Its members came from all parts of the State, and many of them had previously been in the service. It was a fine command in every respect, but did not have the good fortune to particularly distinguish itself in the field. Its theater of operations was for the most part in Louisiana. The Battery was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. The Captain was Phillip H. Goode, of Mills county. The enlistments from Mahaska county were as follows:

FOURTH BATTERY.

Junior Second Lieutenant Francis M. Ellsworth, enlisted July 24, 1863, resigned April 5, 1864.
Eleventh Corporal Mathew N. Prine, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Musician Robert A. Crosson, enlisted July 27, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Artificer John N. Morgan, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

Avy, Levi, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Atkins, Wm. T., enlisted November 4, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Buckmaster, Asbury, enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Brown, Wm. R., enlisted August 29, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Bodenhammer, A. C., enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Bodenhammer, Jas. M., enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Bass, Wm. M., enlisted August 4, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Barton, Thos. S., enlisted August 16, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Collins, Geo. G., enlisted August 21, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Cowen, Geo. T., enlisted September 1, 1863, discharged for disability September 5, 1864.
Downs, Jacob E., enlisted August 26, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Gateley, Joseph H., enlisted August 18, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Gerard, Francis M., enlisted August 1, 1863, served ten months in Co. H, Eighth Infantry.
Glasgow, James T., enlisted October 6, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Hennis, Benjamin T., enlisted August 3, 1863, died at Davenport February 2, 1864, of typhoid pneumonia.
Huber, John M., enlisted July 26, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Hartman, Oliver C., enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Hendryx, Thos. J. enlisted August 5, 1863, discharged for disability August 11, 1864.
Ives, Samuel C., enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Johnson, Ab., enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Jessup, Alex L., enlisted November 3, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Kincaid, Benj. F., enlisted August 5, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
McManes, Andrew, enlisted August 3, 1863, discharged for disability March 5, 1864.
Nafe, Augustus W. enlisted August 3, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.
Ponell, Joseph, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered out July 1865,

Quaintance, G. P., enlisted August 18, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Sproule, Wm. H., enlisted August

23, 1863, mustered out July 14, 1865.

Young, Jones H., enlisted November 4, 1862, mustered out July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS.

Alder, John F., enlisted May 14, 1864, Co. D, Fourty-fourth Infantry.

Byers, S. H. M., enlisted June 24, 1861, as first Corporal, Co. B, Fifth Infantry, promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, March 1, 1862, promoted Adjutant April 23, 1863, imprisoned at Libby, exchanged, discharged March 19, 1865, appointed Consul to Zurich Switzerland under Grant, which appointment he now holds; was the author of the song "Sherman's March to the Sea," written while in Libby Prison.

Bryan, Andrew A., enlisted August 22, 1861, Co. F, Tenth Infantry, wounded at Vicksburg and discharged at St. Louis, for wounds.

Bennington, Samuel, enlisted October 13, 1861, in Co. E, Twelfth Infantry, died at St. Louis January 15, 1862.

Beattie, James, appointed Musician, Forty-fifth Infantry, May 25, 1864.

Bryney, A. J. enlisted as substitute in Ninth Infantry November 18, 1864.

Barnes John C., enlisted October 27, 1861, re-enlisted January 5, 1864.

Chapman, Samuel H., enlisted as Captain Co. B., 5th Infantry, resigned December 2, 1861.

Cummings, William C. commissioned Assistant Surgeon, Tenth Infantry, April 16, 1862, resigned October 17, 1862.

Cromley, John W., enlisted August 16, 1863, Co. E, First Iowa Infantry (African descent).

Cummings, John S., enlisted September 11, 1861, in Engineer Reg-

iment of the West, Second Sergeant, Co. K, promoted Second Lieutenant Co. H, Oct. 19, 1862.

Cox, Thomas S., enlisted August 9, 1861, Co. A., Seventh Mo., Cavalry.

Collins, Elisha, enlisted September 1, 1864, Co. I, Twenty-third Infantry.

Cox, Joshua S., enlisted as substitute November 19, 1864, Ninth Infantry.

Clark, James D., enlisted as substitute November 19, 1864, Ninth Infantry.

Dent, William R., enlisted August 22, 1861, Co. F, Tenth Infantry, died at Bird's Point, Mo., of typhoid fever.

Dickens, Robert S., enlisted August 16, 1863, First Corporal, Co. E, First Iowa Infantry (of African descent).

Dodd, Charles J., enlisted as veteran February 15, 1864, in Second Veteran Infantry.

Draper, M. V. B., enlisted as veteran December 17, 1863, in Co. I, Second Veteran Infantry.

Dryden, Cyrus, enlisted September 10, 1864, Co. F, Tenth Infantry.

Douglass, R. R., enlisted as substitute November 14, 1864, in Ninth Infantry.

Ellsworth, Francis M., enlisted May 7, 1864, as private, Co. B, Forty-eighth Infantry, promoted Eighth Corporal June 13, 1864.

Griffith, John, enlisted July 3, 1861 in Co. F, Fifth Infantry, re-enlisted as veteran January 1, 1864 in Fifth Cavalry.

Gregory, O. C., enlisted September 17, 1861, Co. D, Tenth Infantry.

- Hildreth, Levi, enlisted August 28 1862, in Co. G, Tenth Infantry.
- Harlan, James E., enlisted May 15, 1864, Co. D, Forty-fourth Infantry.
- Hale, Roberts, enlisted May 7, 1864, Co. B, Forty-eighth Infantry.
- Hall, G. M., enlisted November 18, 1864, as substitute in Ninth Infantry.
- Henderson, Thomas J., enlisted as substitute December 1, 1864, in Sixteenth Infantry.
- Hendrickson, J., enlisted as veteran December 9, 1863, Co. I, First Cavalry, as veteran.
- Kelso, Martin, enlisted August 18, 1862, Co. G, Tenth Infantry, killed at Champion Hills, in battle, May 16, 1863.
- Kuntz, John R., enlisted November 28, 1864, as substitute in Nineteenth Regiment.
- Kissick, William, enlisted October 22, 1861, in Co. C, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted Second Corporal November 15, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant November 17, 1864, having re-enlisted January 4, 1864.
- Lafferty, G. W., enlisted February 10, 1861, in Tenth Pennsylvania, Reserve Volunteer Corps, discharged May 31, 1864.
- Lee, George R., enlisted October, 1861, Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery, discharged at Louisville, December 23, 1864.
- Lamond, Eli C., enlisted Second Sergeant Co. C, Sixteenth Infantry, October 26, 1861, died at Davenport, June 27, 1862.
- McIntosh, James M., enlisted as private in Co. D, Thirteenth Infantry October 10, 1861, promoted Sixth Corporal June 3, 1862, captured at Atlanta, and died a prisoner of war at Florence, S. C., November 13, 1864.
- Milligan, —, enlisted June 18, 1864, Co. B, Forty-Eighth Infantry.
- Miles, William, enlisted March 30, 1864, in Third Battery.
- Mann, A. E., enlisted August 30, 1864.
- McDavitt, M. S., enlisted as substitute November 14, 1864, in Ninth Infantry.
- Lieutenant W. H. Needham enlisted from Albia, July 31, 1862, as private in Co. D, Twenty-Second Infantry, promoted Fourth Sergeant (date unknown); at assault on Vicksburg, Mr. Needham was the second of twelve volunteers who succeeded in entering the enemy's works, of whom honorable mention was made in General Grant's report; of these only three or four escaped. In recognition of his bravery, Sergeant Needham was promoted Second Lieutenant June 5, 1863, First Lieutenant August 3, 1863, acted as Adjutant and Quarter-Master for six months during 1865, mustered out at Davenport August 4, 1865.
- Nesbitt, Joseph B., enlisted August 24, 1861, Co. B, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, re-enlisted as veteran and promoted to rank of Lieutenant, mustered out in 1865.
- Noel, Abraham, enlisted May 6, 1861, Co. K, Second Infantry, died at St. Louis, December 3, 1861, in hospital.
- Patton, T. J., enlisted as private in Co. E, Second Infantry, May 6, 1861, promoted Fourth Corporal September 1, 1862.
- Parks, John D., enlisted as veteran in Co. F, Second Veteran Infantry; date of First Lieutenant, June 1, 1861.
- Pattee, Alfonso, enlisted as substitute November 5, 1864, in Ninth Regiment.
- Remington, T., enlisted October 27, 1861, re-enlisted as veteran January 4, 1864, in Co. C, Sixteenth Infantry.

Shuck, John M., enlisted August 9, 1862, Co. B, Thirtieth Infantry.

Seymour, John S., enlisted as substitute November 2, 1864, in Third Battery.

Spates, Jacob R., enlisted as substitute November 18, 1864, in Ninth Infantry.

Smith, William H., enlisted October 27, 1861, Co. C, Sixteenth Infantry, wounded at Iuka, re-enlisted January 5, 1864, promoted Corporal, missing at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Taylor, William P., enlisted July 12, 1861, in Co. K, Sixth Infantry, wounded at Shiloh, discharged September 1, 1863.

Thomas, John W., enlisted as Third Corporal, Co. B, Forty-Eighth Infantry June 16, 1864.

Van Hook, Macon, enlisted July 12,

1861, in Co. K, Sixth Infantry, severely wounded at Reseca, Ga., re-enlisted January 1, 1864.

Van Dyke, Benjamin F., enlisted November 17, 1862, Co. I, Fourteenth Infantry, wounded at Pleasant Hills, La.

Woodward, I. J., enlisted May 6, 1861, in Co. K, Second Infantry.

Williamson, John R., enlisted August 9, 1862, Co. D, Twentieth Infantry, transferred to Invalid Corps in 1863.

Weese, Elisha, enlisted May 23, 1864, Co. B, Forty-eighth Infantry.

Wilkins, Hiram, enlisted March 28, 1864, died of chronic diarrhœa at Rome, Ga., August 4, 1864.

Wheeling, John, enlisted as substitute November 2, 1864, in Thirteenth Infantry.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Friday, August 25, 1865, was a gala day in Oskaloosa, the occasion being a grand reunion of Mahaska's returned soldiers, and a welcome dinner given them by her citizens.

Early morning found crowds from the country thronging upon the town,

"Like mountain torrents pouring to the main;
From every glen a living stream came forth,
From every hill in crowds they hastened down."

It should be borne in mind by the reader that the hills of Mahaska are not very high, and that the similarity to the mountain torrent is applicable to the stream alone.

At 10½ o'clock the procession was formed on Main street, by order of the officers of the day, J. W. McMullen being marshal, and Col. John Lofland in command of the soldiers. The following is the order of the procession:

1. Brass Band.
2. Returned soldiers in old company organizations.
3. Civilians.

In this order they marched to the speakers' stand in the public square, where the exercises opened with:

1. Music.—"Hail Columbia," by brass band.
2. Prayer.—Rev. R. A. McAyeal.
3. Music.—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home," by the choir.
4. Reception Speech.—W. S. Kenworthy.
5. Music by the band.
6. Reading of President Lincoln's last Inaugural by Judge Loughridge.
7. Music.—"Rest, Martyr, Rest," by the choir.

Following these exercises the soldiers marched to groaning tables awaiting them under the shade trees of the square. The banquet served was a credit to the ladies in charge, to whom had flown the milk and honey from Mahaska's capacious fountains of good things, which they prepared in most tempting forms, as the soldiers thought, in quite happy contrast with the hard-tack and bacon of the camp.

After dinner the exercises were continued as follows:

Music by the band.

Return by Co. H, Third Iowa Infantry of their battle-stained flag (presented to them by the ladies of Oskaloosa, May 31, 1861), to the hands of the fair donors.

Toasts:

1. Soldiers of Iowa; the story of their dauntless bravery on the battle-fields of the republic will illumine the pages of her history and crown it with unfading laurels; green and unperishable be the memory of the fallen; loved and honored be those who still live to bear aloft the radiant banner of the free.

Response by Captain J. H. Warren.

2. The fallen soldiers.

Response by Judge Loughridge.

Music by the choir.

3. The Army and Navy of the United States; they have crushed the mightiest rebellion the world ever saw, vindicated and restored the authority of the Government, put all its enemies under its feet, and by exhaustless strength and irresistible power commanded the respect of the entire world.

Response by Captain J. F. Lacey.

Music by the band—"Ellsworth March."

4. Union prisoners in the South; their treatment while in southern prisons was the refinement of barbarism and inhumanity; treatment which none but fiends could inflict; in the name of justice and the starved and murdered soldiers, we demand that all rebels connected directly or indirectly with those barbarities, be brought to swift and merited punishment.

Music by the choir.

5. Our country and the union; the former the hope of liberty throughout the world, the latter the joy of every loyal heart; let them be handed down one and imperishable to all coming generations.

Response by Joseph Kelly.

Music by the choir.

6. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln; the one the father of the country, and the other the savior; their names will stand side by side upon the page of their country's history; we will sacredly cherish their memory and be guided by their precepts and examples.

Response by Judge W. H. SeEVERS.

Music by the band.

7. Andrew Johnson, the president of the United States; born in poverty and obscurity, educated through his own industry, strengthened by the storms of adversity and the fires of revolution, placed in power by the friends of liberty and the union; may he be true to liberty and a champion for the right; a worthy successor to the immortal Lincoln.

Response by Col. C. W. Fisher.

Music by the band.

8. The loyal women of Iowa; true to their government and the cause of liberty by their sacrifices, and devoted and untiring labors for the comfort and health of soldiers during the war, they, in common, with their sisters of the entire North, have shown themselves worthy descendants of the women of the Revolution.

Response by Rev. C. H. Gates.

Music by the band.

9. Friends of liberty throughout the world; they have sympathized with us in our struggle for national life; in their contests with despotism and tyranny in the old world, may speedy and triumphant success crown their efforts.

Response by Dr. C. Beardsley.

Music by the choir.

10. General Samuel A. Rice, the soldier and patriot; his name is enshrined in the hearts of all lovers of liberty. Peace to his ashes.

Response by Rev. R. A. McAyeal.

Music by the choir.

Doxology.

"The crowd then dispersed, every one going his own way, with a smile of satisfaction illuminating his countenance. Seldom has been seen, at any public meeting, such universal good feeling and such general satisfaction rendered. Not one unpleasant circumstance occurred to mar the enjoyment of any one present, sobriety and good conduct being the order of the day. In the evening the city hall was tendered to such as wished to enjoy a social gathering, and quite a large number assembled and passed the evening, each in a manner best suiting his taste, some in social converse, while not a few tipped the light fantastic toe, until warned by the 'wee sma' hours' to seek their homes. Mahaska county never saw a brighter or happier day. Long may it be remembered."

Such is the account given by the *Herald*.

About the time of this reunion, a subscription paper was started, the object being to secure sufficient funds for the erection of a soldiers' monument. This paper was headed by several names at one hundred dollars per name, but the project was never completed—for what reason we did not learn.

The graves of fallen soldiers were first decorated May 30, 1868, on which occasion J. W. McMullen was marshal of the day, and Rev. T. E. Corkhill delivered the oration. Probably not more than twenty soldiers are buried in Oskaloosa.

At present writing, August, 1878, several meetings have been held by soldiers of Oskaloosa, having in view a second reunion of those engaged from Mahaska in the late war. This movement has, as yet, taken no definite shape, but in the language of one of the veterans, "We are going to have a reunion or *bust*."

THE RICE MONUMENT.

When the news of Gen. Rice's death reached his brigade in the summer of 1864, it was resolved to build a monument to his memory. This brigade was composed of the Ninth Missouri, the Fiftieth Indiana, and the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Iowa Infantry regiments. The amount raised was three thousand dollars. At a meeting at Gen. Bussey's head-

quarters, the regimental officers got into some misunderstanding, the result of which was that the twelve hundred dollars raised by the first two regiments named were returned to the individual donors. The Iowa regiments placed over Gen. Rice's grave, in Forest Cemetery, a fine marble shaft 23 feet in height and 5 feet 4 inches square at the base.

On the upper part of the column are the names of the actions, or expeditions in which the General was engaged; on the west, CAMDEN, PRAIRIE D'ANNE; on the south, HELENA, JENKINS' FERRY; on the east, TERRE NOIR, ELKINS' FORD; on the north, LITTLE ROCK, YAZOO PASS.

Below is the following inscription:

"SAMUEL A. RICE, BRIGADIER GENERAL U. S. VOLUNTEERS,

Born January 27, 1828,

Died July 6, 1864,

Of wounds received at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry.

*Erected in honor of their gallant leader by the
members of the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-
third Iowa Infantry Regiments
of Rice's Brigade.*

Upon the left are cut the United States Flag and Shield; also a pair of muskets crossed in the form of an X. The monument was the work of Messrs. Glaze & Co., of Oskaloosa.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

The following beautiful poem, which has won for its author a National reputation, and has been sung in the theaters of Europe, was written in a Southern prison by Adjutant S. H. M. Byers, at present (1878) U. S. Consul at Zurich, Switzerland. In his little book, "What I saw in Dixie," on page 73-4, he copies from his diary, December 25, 1865, as follows: "This is my second Christmas in prison. * * * * *

Lieutenant Tower, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who had lost a leg in the army, and was afterward captured, is now to be exchanged and sent home. He wears a hollow, artificial wooden limb in place of the one he lost; this we packed full of letters, one of which contained 'Sherman's March to the Sea.' The Rebels little suspected our novel way of communicating with our friends. The Lieutenant went safely through, and the letters were all delivered":

Our camp fires shone bright on the mountains

That frowned on the river below,

While we stood by our guns in the morning

And eagerly watched for the foe—

When a rider came out from the darkness

That hung over mountain and sea,

And shouted "Boys, up and be ready,

For Sherman will march to the sea."

Then cheer upon cheer for bold Sherman

Went up from each valley and glen,

And the bugles re-echoed the music

That came from the lips of the men.

For we knew that the stars in our banner

More bright in their splendor would be,

And that blessings from Northland would greet us

When Sherman marched down to the sea.

Then forward, boys, forward to battle,
We marched on our wearisome way,
And we stormed the wild hills of Resaca,
—God bless those who fell on that day—
Then Kenesaw, dark in its glory,
Frowned down on the flag of the free,
But the East and the West bore our standards,
And Sherman marched on to the sea.

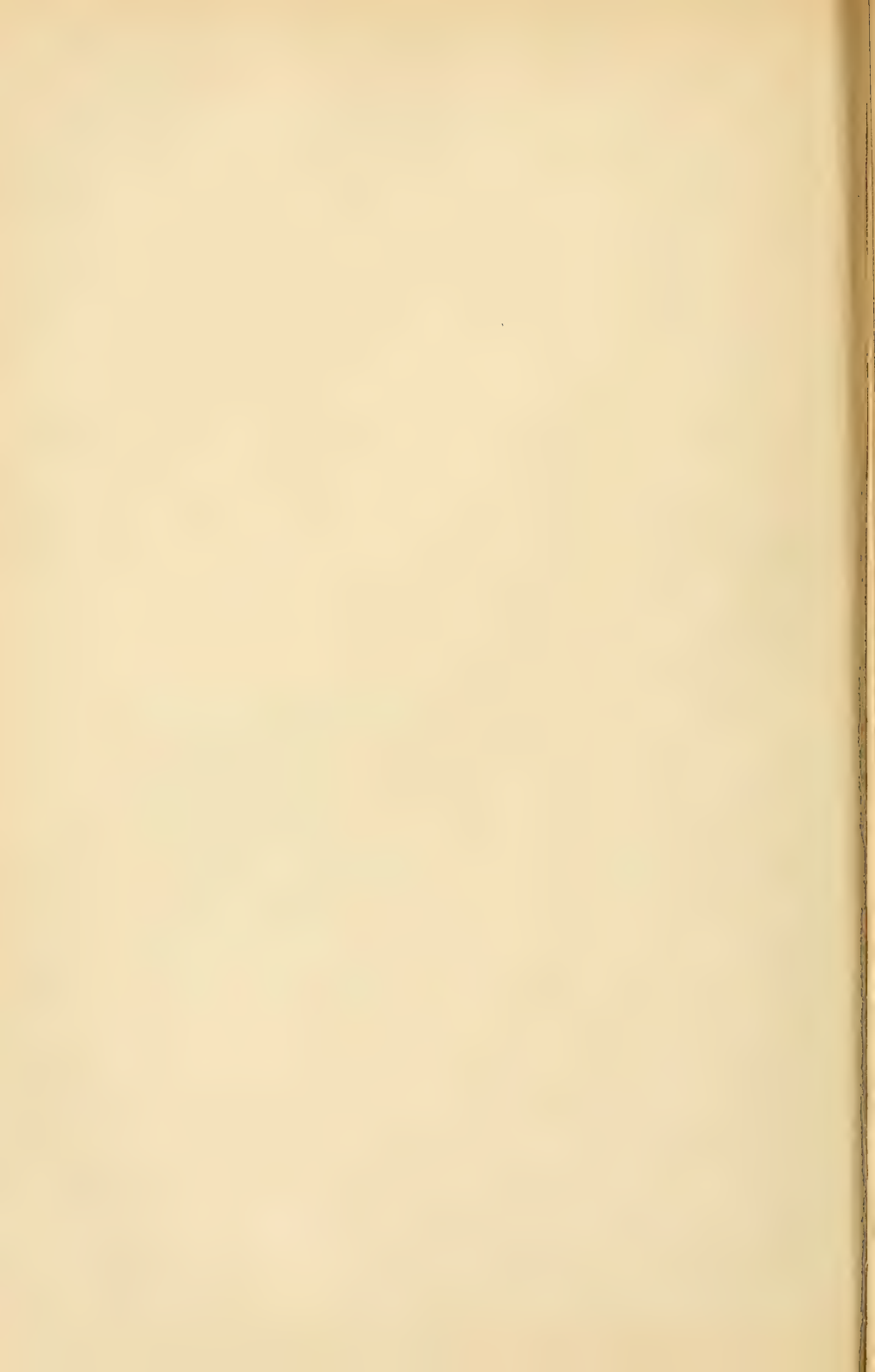
Still onward we pressed, till our banners
Swept out from Atlanta's grim walls,
And the blood of the patriot dampened
The soil where the traitor flag falls;
But we paused not to weep for the fallen,
Who slept by each river and tree;
Yet we twined them a wreath of the laurel,
As Sherman marched down to the sea.

O, proud was our army that morning
That stood where the pine darkly towers,
When Sherman said, "Boys, you are weary,
This day fair Savannah is ours."
Then sang we a song for our chieftain
That echoed o'er river and lea,
And the stars in our banner shone brighter,
When Sherman marched down to the sea.





Yours Truly,
J. R. Gilman



CITIES AND TOWNS.

OSKALOOSA.

VERY much of the history of the county-seat has of course been involved in the history of the county. Oskaloosa was the first town of any importance, and since the time of its inception has been without a rival within the boundaries of the county.

The date and manner of its location and naming, in May, 1844, as well as a mention of many of its early institutions, has already been given. The first house built on the town plat was by Mr. D. Canfield, in the spring of 1844. Smith & Cameron started the first store about the same time.

G. W. Jones started the second grocery store, in which were kept such provisions as the country afforded and his capital would secure. A grocery that day also included a barrel of whisky in its staple stock, which was carried out in quantities from a fraction of a pint to a number of gallons.

We have been informed by one who came here in September, 1844, that at that time there were no buildings upon the town plat except the residence and boarding-house of Canfield and the store above mentioned. This, however, is probably a mistake, as mention has been made by others of several dwellings erected in Oskaloosa during the summer of 1844.

The fall and winter of that year found the tide of immigration rapidly increasing, and the growing number of saw-mills in the county affording more suitable material, the growth of the town was quite rapid, so that January 1, 1845, found Oskaloosa attaining the dignity of a village.

Wm. B. Street erected the first *frame* store building on the west side of the square, and was one of Oskaloosa's earliest and most enterprising merchants.

Mr. M. T. Williams is the oldest citizen of Oskaloosa now living in the place, he having settled here in May, 1844, at the time the town was laid out, and though absent a part of the following winter, still maintained his residence in the village.

Sam'l Gossage, who *first* came here in the fall of 1844, is again a citizen of Oskaloosa, now being proprietor of the National House.

Dr.'s Weatherford and Porter located in Oskaloosa in 1844, and were the first physicians of the place. Dr. E. A. Boyer, of Jackson (now Scott) township, had been the main practising physician in this part of the county previously, sharing with Dr. Warren, late of Richland township, the frontier practice of this part of the State. Those physicians frequently rode beyond Des Moines to visit patients.

The first regular minister who came to Oskaloosa for the purpose of conducting religious services we understand to have been a young Methodist

theologue (a student from Cincinnati) about twenty years of age, who came to Mahaska county as a missionary and organized Methodist classes in private houses. It is probable, however, that the first regular class in Oskaloosa was organized by Rev. A. W. Johnson, in the fall of 1844, and in the house of A. G. Phillips. Others say Simon Cameron, a Cumberland Presbyterian, was the first minister.

To the dweller in the county seat to-day it is a difficult matter to realize what was the appearance of Mahaska county and of Oskaloosa in the summer of 1844, and for a few years following. To one standing in the middle of the square only a few scattered cabins were in sight. The "City of Trees" did not yet exist, and no foliage interrupted the view down the divide for miles, while away to the south stretched an unbroken sea of prairie grass. In that day no roads of iron bound the settler to the ready aid of older States, nor reached out their grips of steel to bring in the arts of trade or the means of progress. No metallic nerve held us in daily intercourse with a developed East and the progress of an older continent,

"On its wings of lightning bearing
Thought's swift mission through the air."

While now Oskaloosa is a minature hub with her half dozen spokes of Bessemer steel pointing in various directions; while now almost every hour of the day and night is pierced by the shriek of a locomotive, or made restless by the rumbling wheels of her inland trade; *then* was she in the midst of a vast though smiling wilderness. Only four times a fortnight, perhaps, would Finck & Co.'s rattling hack or rumbling stage bring to the new village Uncle Sam's burden from the banks of the Mississippi. Early stage traveling was attended with difficulties. The sloughs were not bridged, and in the spring of the year it was no uncommon thing for a passenger to make part of his journey on foot, carrying a rail on his shoulder with which to pry the half-empty vehic'e out of the mud. At first there were no stages at all; next a hack line from Fairfield; then came Finck & Walker's stage line, which ran a stage perhaps twice a week; then the Western Stage Co. This brought to Oskaloosa traveling the "dawning of a better day." Perhaps it would be more proper to say that the travel brought the stage line, but in either case the traffic in passengers rapidly increased, until at times a half dozen four-horse stages would pass through in a single hour. Those were balmy days for the stage lines, and when the Western Stage Co. quit business they were property owners all over the West. The profits of the business were immense. The time between Oskaloosa and "The River" was from one to two days, according to the condition of the roads. When the highways were in good order passengers leaving Oskaloosa after supper were in Ft. Des Moines for breakfast. This was the terminus of one line; another extended to Council Bluffs.

With the first settlement of the country vehicles were scarce. For the first two or three years Wm. Edmundson, the sheriff, owned the only buggy in the county, and this was the only livery rig which could be borrowed, even in case of a wedding, as late as September, 1845. M. T. Williams and wife made their bridal tour in this buggy. At this time traveling was mostly done in wagons, generally by horse power. Oxen were quite extensively used in breaking prairie and in local hauling, but in teaming from "The River" the main reliance was horse-flesh. If a lawyer or merchant was called on a business trip to "The River" he usually went on horse-back or rode in a loaded wagon which hauled merchandise or produce.

Until the country was considerably settled, there was a great scarcity of money. For instance: Out of some twenty-six justices and constables elected in 1844, only six of them had money to pay the clerk of court for examining their bonds and qualifying them for office. The currency in use, was mostly State notes of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Occasionally some silver, and anon a gold piece would be seen. No frame dwelling was erected in Oskaloosa until that of M. T. Williams, which he built in the summer of 1845, with his own hands, just north of the present City Hall, and which is still standing. The previous structures were of logs, and in the absence of brick, or on account of too great haste to go after stone, the chimneys were built of sod, where any chimneys were used. Some families brought with them a cooking stove, but during the first season were sometimes puzzled for something to cook. Game was quite abundant, and the undisturbed timber yielded a harvest of wild fruits, such as has not since been known. The substantials were pork, corn meal and wheat coffee. Even these gave out sometimes. On one occasion the boarders at the Canfield House had a rather late breakfast. It happened in this wise: The landlord had noticed his larder was running low, but he was in hourly expectation of supplies from below. One evening the pantry was bankrupt, but the host was in hopes his team would come with provisions before morning. But "hope deferred, maketh the heart sick" at every dawn. Wm. D. looked wistfully down the divide in vain. He mounted a horse and left for Richard Perkin's, secured a small quantity of meal, and half a side of bacon, from a settler down there, and started for home. The half dozen hungry boarders sat in front of the cabin, pining for the flesh pots of civilization, but soon their spirits rose, and their mouths began to water, for away to the south came the plucky landlord, riding like a Jehu, and holding aloft the half side of bacon as a sign of relief. And this supply failed not until other provisions came.

This incident, as well as another we are about to relate, serves to show that the early settlers were not accustomed to ask "Who is my neighbor?" Suffering themselves the hardships and privations of a new country, the pioneers divided with whoever came, down to the last hand-full, and did all cheerfully. Generosity in that day was not only a finer, but more common article than it is now, though it be to our shame that we are compelled to say it.

The father of T. G. Phillips was among the first to come to Oskaloosa. He realized the fact that he was coming to a new country, and he resolved to come well provided. Accordingly he brought with him, what he supposed to be a sufficient quantity of flour to supply his family for an entire year. The family came into the village in the evening. The news of Phillips' abundant supply spread like a prairie fire, and he had an abundance of callers. Everybody came to see him. Everybody seemed to appreciate him. They were all plain spoken people, and were not ashamed to ask for what they wanted; Mr. Phillips' levee lasted till bed time, and was continued in the morning until breakfast, at which hour he found he had loaned out just one barrel of flour to entire strangers, and it is likely all Oskaloosa breakfasted on hot biscuit instead of corn-bread, which was the more common fare.

Sometime after this, when he had the logs prepared, Phillips let drop the remark that he expected to raise his house on a certain day. He invited no one to come to assist him, but on the morning appointed no less than

seventy-five persons were present, for the purpose of giving their neighbor a lift. Will some one show us a parallel case in the decade of 1870-80?

In 1843 there were very few settlers on the road along the divide. It is said that from Waugh's Point, six miles east of the present town of Fremont, to where Pella now stands, that for most of the way no house would be in sight. Wm. Morrow was located at Fremont, and between his house and Oskaloosa, Richard Parker's was the only dwelling on the highway, until 1844. Of course the country was without hotels, and the people in cabins were accustomed to accommodate travelers, and it was no uncommon thing to see a cabin floor strewn with prostrate and sleeping travelers, or hunters, who happened in that vicinity for the night.

As an index to the business of Oskaloosa in that day, and as a prompter to old-time memories to its citizens, we give, as far as we are able to learn them, the chief business houses of Oskaloosa, at the close of 1850. General stores: Street Bros., Wm. S. Dart, E. Perkins, and Phillips & Moreland; Dry Goods, H. Temple & Co., Jones & Young; Tailors, M. Baldwin, James S. Chew, R. C. Campfield, and Currier & Co.; Boots and Shoes, Wise & Mathews, and J. M. Whitney; Saddlers, W. S. Edgar, and J. D. Fletcher; Eagle Hotel; G. F. Santler & Co., Jewelry; T. W. Rodgers, Wagon-maker; T. Shriver & Co., Gunsmiths; B. Goodrich, Stoves and Tinware; B. T. Pirkey, Furniture.

The principal lawyers were M. T. Williams, J. A. L. Crookham, Wm. T. Smith, John R. Needham, Wm. H. Seevers, Eastman & Skiff and A. M. Cassidy.

The physicians were C. G. Owen, N. Henton, A. Barker, E. W. Hyde, and W. Weatherford.

The record of Oskaloosa's public, and some of her private institutions, as given on the following pages, will give you some idea of the change wrought in twenty-eight years.

While there was not at the time of its location, a single tree in the boundaries of the plat, such attention has been given by citizens to the cultivation of shade trees, as to have earned for the town the appellation of "City of Trees." Quite a number of the streets are perfect vistas, under the shade of whose over-hanging boughs are found a welcome promenade, and refreshing drive. These various avenues of maple and elm are lined with residences of the most inviting appearance. Neatly shaven lawns and shaded walks or retreats, tell of the taste and culture of the inhabitants.

Oskaloosa is a quiet place. While it improves gradually, it has not the *drive* and feverish energy of many western towns. Its population is composed mainly of native Americans, the strong temperance sentiment prevailing, making it uninviting to a foreign element, who like their liquor, and a laxity of Sabbath laws. To one who wishes the advantages of a city, and yet a quiet home among people of refinement and education, the West affords no more suitable place than Oskaloosa.

The plat of the original survey provides for a public square in the center of the quarter section on which the county-seat is located. At an early day this square was surrounded by a fence—and, as an adornment, different citizens set out one or several trees which they tended with praiseworthy pride and thus afforded, years ago, a most excellent shade, in this, the only public park the city has provided for its citizens. Unfortunately for the time to come, when it is hoped that Mahaska county will have a

fine court house, the square is not large enough to afford room for such a building as the county will need.

The business of Oskaloosa is largely confined to retail stores in Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs and Agricultural Implements. Surrounded as the city is, by a fine agricultural country, the trade in each of these departments is very considerable. There are some wholesale stores in the city.

The population of Oskaloosa as shown by the census returns for 1870, was 3,204. In 1873 it was 3,425. In 1875, the date of last state census, it was 4,263. At this time the population is probably not far from 4,800. The figures above given are from official returns, and are smaller than those claimed by the city generally, as is the case in most western towns.

The absence of any water supply has cost Oskaloosa the absence of many manufacturies she might otherwise have had. Of the attempt and failure to secure a supply by means of an artesian well, we have occasion to speak elsewhere. A project is now being agitated proposing a main or aqueduct to be constructed to Skunk River whence an abundance of water could be obtained for all purposes. This undoubtedly will be done *some-time*.

Oskaloosa has three railroads. The Central R. R. of Iowa, affording excellent north-and-south communication and a great outlet for Mahaska coal to northern Iowa and Minnesota; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific bringing Oskaloosa within about 90 miles of the Mississippi river, and affording direct eastern communication with low freights to Chicago; the Keokuk & Des Moines Ry. with Oskaloosa station at Beacon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The passage of this road into the hands of the C., R. I. & P. will make Oskaloosa quite an eligible point for the company's car shops.

With a good supply of water, Oskaloosa is more favorably located as a manufacturing city than almost any other town in the state. Surrounded by an agricultural country second rank to none in Iowa, underlaid by a thick and almost inexhaustible vein of coal, with considerable timber skirting the streams of Mahaska, with three railroads radiating in six different directions from the city as a center, located in a healthy locality, the citizen may well ask what Hawk-eye town can offer better inducements to the capitalist?

The first movement made toward the establishment of a city government, was in December, 1851, when E. W. Eastman, on behalf of petitioners, appeared in the county court requesting a special election to be held, in which it should be decided by a vote of citizens whether the town should be incorporated or not. The election was ordered to be held at the court house, December 27, 1851, at which time it appeared there were sixty-three ballots cast "for incorporation" and sixty-one ballots "against incorporation." At another election held January 3, 1852, the following persons were chosen to prepare a charter, viz: E. W. Eastman, John R. Needham, A. S. Nichols, Wm. H. SeEVERS and M. T. Williams. For some reason these persons failed to act, and the matter was allowed to rest until May 12, 1853, when a similar application to the one above mentioned was presented by Wm. Loughridge to Judge Crookham, who ordered a special election to be held at the court house on the 20th of May, 1853, for the purpose of selecting a committee to draft a charter. The vote stood seventy-three to six in favor of a charter. On May 28th an election was held to choose persons to prepare a charter, of which the following is the report:

OSKALOOSA, May 30, 1853.

Now comes S. A. Rice, one of the clerks appointed to conduct an election in the village of Oskaloosa for the election of three resident voters of said village, to prepare a charter or articles of incorporation for said village to become a city, holden on the 28th day of May, 1853, and files a return of said election, by which it appears that M. T. Williams, S. A. Rice and Wm. Loughridge were elected by the voters of said village to prepare said charter or articles of incorporation for said village to become a city; and it is thereupon ordered that the clerk of this court notify said officers of their election, and it is furthermore ordered that they prepare said charter or articles of incorporation, and present them to this court on or before the first day of the next regular term of this court.

J. A. L. CROOKHAM, *County Judge.*

The charter was presented to the court on June 17th, submitted to the people June 28th, ratified by them by a vote of forty-four to two, and the first city election ordered to be held July 2, 1853.

This charter, after defining the limits of the city and declaring the purpose of its incorporation, provided for its legislature to be composed of a mayor and two aldermen from each of four wards into which the city was divided; further, for the manner and times of elections, the duties and powers of the mayor, council, treasurer and clerk, and provided for amendments and the manner of holding the first election. In this election the county judge appointed the election board, which consisted of James Edgar, S. A. Rice and Wm. Ballard as judges, and James A. Talbot and Daniel Ogilvie as clerks.

The official vote was as follows:

		COUNCILMEN.	
<i>Mayor—</i>		<i>First Ward—</i>	
Wm. T. Smith.....	66	R. R. Harbour.....	77
Wm. Loughridge.....	60	J. M. Dawson.....	135
Majority.....	6	Allen Grier.....	36
<i>Marshal—</i>		Dawson's Majority. 22	
Isaac Kalbach.....	72	<i>Second Ward—</i>	
John H. Shoemake.....	52	I. N. Cooper.....	125
Majority.....	20	E. W. Eastman.....	102
<i>Recorder—</i>		Wm. S. Edgar.....	19
Wm. T. Smith.....	58	Cooper's Majority.. 4	
S. Greenough.....	48	<i>Third Ward—</i>	
Wm. Loughridge.....	11	Smith Stevens.....	123
Smith's plurality...	10	Tobias Leighton.....	122
<i>Treasurer—</i>		Majority.....	1
James Edgar.....	69	<i>Fourth Ward—</i>	
Ebenezer Perkins.....	57	E. W. Wells.....	118
Majority.....	12	Henry Temple.....	61
		E. Perkins.....	20
		Wells' Majority....	37

July 12th Mayor Smith was duly qualified and commissioned by Judge Crookham, by whom it was ordered that the first meeting of the officers of the city of Oskaloosa should be held in the office of Wm. T. Smith, at

four o'clock, on Tuesday evening, July 12, 1853, at which time, we presume the council was duly organized, and the aldermen took their seats.

Under this charter the city government acted until January 24, 1855, at which date the city was incorporated by special act of the legislature, and the old charter rendered null upon the adoption of the new one, which went into operation in February.

At an election held on the 18th of January, 1864, it was decided to abandon the charter, and to organize as a city of the second class under the Code of Iowa. The records of this transaction having been lost or destroyed, the city solicitor, in 1876, in order to avoid all possible trouble, secured the passage of the following act by the state legislature.

CHAPTER 92, 16 G. A.

LEGALIZING THE CITY OF OSKALOOSA.

AN ACT to legalize the organization of the city of Oskaloosa as a city of the second class, and to legalize the annexation thereto of certain territory.

WHEREAS, The city of Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county, Iowa, held an election on the eighteenth day of January, 1864, for the purpose of abandoning the special charter of said city, and to organize as a city of the second class, under the provisions of chapter 51 of the revision of 1860 and amendments thereto; and,

WHEREAS, The records of the proceedings connected with said abandonment and organization have been lost or destroyed; and,

WHEREAS, Said city has been acting and recognized as a city of the second class since said proceedings were had; and,

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the regularity of said proceedings; and,

WHEREAS, The inhabitants of certain territory in said county adjoining said city petitioned the circuit court of said county for the purpose of annexing said territory to said city under the provision of chapter 10, title IV of the Code; and,

WHEREAS, Commissioners were appointed by said court, and an election held on said territory on the 11th day of December, 1874, at which a large majority of the qualified electors residing upon said territory, voted in favor of annexing said territory to said city—and other proceedings were had, as provided by said chapter of the Code; and,

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the regularity of the proceedings connected with the annexation of said territory, and as to whether the same constitutes a part of said city, as a city of the second class, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That the organization of the city of Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county, Iowa, as a city of the second class, and the annexation thereto of said territory, are hereby legalized and rendered as valid and binding, to all intents and purposes, as if all the proceedings in regard thereto had been conducted in strict accordance with law.

Approved March 14, 1876.

OFFICERS

OF OSKALOOSA CITY GOVERNMENT FROM ITS ORGANIZATION UP TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

[NOTE.—The list of officers as herein given, is taken from the city record, and is as complete as can be ascertained.]

1853.

Clerk—William Loughridge.
Treasurer—James Edgar.

On the second day of July, 1853, the city government of the city of Oskaloosa went into operation by the following persons being sworn into their respective offices:

Mayor—William T. Smith.
Marshal—Isaac Kalbach.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—J. M. Dawson, R.
R. Harbour.
Second Ward—I. N. Cooper, E.
W. Eastman.

Third Ward.—Tobias Leighton,
Smith E. Stevens.

Fourth Ward.—E. W. Wells,
Henry Temple.

1854.

[Time of election changed from July to
June.]

Mayor—William Loughridge.

Marshal—Isaac Kalbach.

Clerk—S. S. Smith.

Treasurer—Henry Lyster.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—James Edgar, Mat-
thew Edmundson.

Second Ward—James A. Young,
E. W. Eastman.

Third Ward—S. E. Stevens, Lot
A. Chorn.

Fourth Ward—E. W. Wells, Dan-
iel Ogilvie.

1855.

Mayor—D. M. Gunn.

Marshal—Isaac Kalbach.

Clerk—William Birchard.

Treasurer—George Rowland.

City Justice—James Rhinehart.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—J. M. Dawson, J.
M. Byers.

Second Ward—J. A. Talbot, J. A.
Young.

Third Ward—J. P. Cowan, Henry
McCall.

Fourth Ward—Daniel Ogilvie, N.
J. Smith.

1856.

Mayor—William T. Smith.

Marshal—D. M. Gunn.

Clerk—William Edmundson.

Treasurer—Wesley Moreland.

City Justice—Daniel Ogilvie.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—William S. Dart, J.
M. Byers.

Second Ward—J. H. Shoemake,
Newton Henton.

Third Ward—Simeon Pool, S. A.
Rice.

Fourth Ward—A. M. Cassiday,
George Rowland.

1857.

Mayor—William T. Smith.

Marshal—Jonathan Atkins.

Clerk—William Edmundson.

Treasurer—Wesley Moreland.

City Justice—Silas Scott.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—William S. Dart,
John N. Kinsman.

Second Ward—James A. Young,
J. H. Shoemake.

Third Ward—Christian Houtz,
W. M. Wells.

Fourth Ward—H. B. Myers,
George Rowland.

1858.

Mayor—James A. Young.

Marshal—Jonathan Atkins.

Clerk—D. A. Lough.

Treasurer—W. M. Wells.

City Justice—C. G. Owen.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—B. W. Johnson, W.
C. Rhinehart.

Second Ward—J. Y. Hopkins, D.
W. Loring.

Third Ward—C. Houtz, J. R.
Needham.

Fourth Ward—J. B. Dixon, Dan-
iel Ogilvie.

1859.

[Time of election changed to February.]

Mayor—James A. Young.
 Marshal—Jonathan Atkins.
 Clerk—W. R. Roberts.
 Treasurer—W. M. Wells.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—J. N. Kinsman, B. W. Johnson.
 Second Ward—Henry Howard, Abner Allen.
 Third Ward—J. R. Needham, D. A. Lough.
 Fourth Ward—Daniel Ogilvie, E. W. Wells.

1860.

Mayor—John R. Needham.
 Marshal—Silas Scott.
 Clerk—W. R. Roberts.
 Treasurer—W. M. Wells.
 City Justice—Henry Lyster.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—W. C. Rhinehart, E. Hyatt.
 Second Ward—J. A. Young, H. Howard.
 Third Ward—D. A. Lough, B. F. Ingles.
 Fourth Ward—George Rowland, E. W. Wells.

1861.

Mayor—J. R. Needham.
 Marshal—Silas Scott.
 Clerk—W. R. Roberts.
 Treasurer—W. M. Wells.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—William Edmundson, J. N. Cooper.
 Second Ward—J. W. Faxon, J. M. Lewis.

Third Ward—Tobias Leighton, John Lofland.

Fourth Ward—A. G. Young, N. J. Smith.

1862.

Mayor—B. F. Ingles.
 Marshal—F. Castles.
 Clerk—H. P. Taylor.
 Treasurer—W. M. Wells.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—W. S. Dart, Isaac Kalbach.
 Second Ward—James Rhinehart, W. B. Street.
 Third Ward—C. Houtz, N. J. Smith.
 Fourth Ward—D. W. Loring, J. D. Fletcher.

1863.

Mayor—A. F. Seeberger.
 Marshal—David Harger.
 Clerk—S. H. Chapman.
 Treasurer—W. M. Wells.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—W. S. Dart, J. B. Adlon.
 Second Ward—J. Abraham, M. Wilson.
 Third Ward—J. P. Cowan, J. H. Griffith.
 Fourth Ward—M. L. Jackson, A. M. Rodgers.

1864.

[Time of election changed to March.]

Mayor—James Rhinehart,
 Marshal—G. W. Norton.
 Clerk—James Loughridge.
 Treasurer—W. M. Wells.
 Street Com—*G. W. Norton.

*Resigned September 12, 1864; succeeded by A. Maxfield, September 26, 1864.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—T. T. Wright, Norman Dodge.

Second Ward—J. Abraham, L. B. Ayres.

Third Ward—Henry Lyster, N. C. Crawford.

Fourth Ward—M. Wilson, Silas Scott.

1865.

Mayor—James M. Loughridge.

Marshal—*A. Maxfield.

Clerk—James Ruan.

Treasurer—W. M. Wells.

Street Com.—†A. Maxfield.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—T. T. Wright, Henry Mattox.

Second Ward—J. Abraham, J. B. Dixon.

Third Ward—A. G. Smith, Henry Lyster.

Fourth Ward—M. Wilson, A. M. Rodgers.

*Resigned; succeeded October 9, 1865, by G. W. Norton.

†Resigned September 12, 1865; succeeded by Joseph Hedrick, October 9, 1865.

1866.

Mayor—Silas Scott.

Marshal—Joseph Hedrick.

Clerk—James Ruan.

Treasurer—W. M. Wells.

Street Com.—Jos. Hedrick.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Henry Mattox, N. Dodge.

Second Ward—J. B. Dixon, J. M. Janney.

Third Ward—*A. G. Smith, N. Caven.

*Councilman A. G. Smith moved out of the ward, and was succeeded September 10, 1866, by P. A. Watts.

Fourth Ward—A. M. Rodgers, Daniel Ogilvie.

1867.

Mayor—Amos Hollingsworth.

Marshal—Wm. Johnson.

Clerk—James Ruan.

Treasurer—Mitchel Wilson.

Solicitor—Jno. R. Needham.

Street Commissioner—Wm. Johnson.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Cyrus Beede, N. Dodge.

Second Ward—S. E. Rhinehart, J. M. Janney.

Third Ward—N. Caven, Chas. H. Evans.

Fourth Ward—R. H. Haller, Daniel Ogilvie.

1868.

Mayor—J. M. Loughridge.

Marshal—Wm. Johnson.

Clerk—James Ruan.

Treasurer—Mitchel Wilson.

Solicitor—*John R. Needham.

Street Commissioner—Wm. Johnson.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Geo. T. Carpenter, Cyrus Beede.

Second Ward—John Siebel, S. E. Rhinehart.

Fourth Ward—Daniel Ogilvie, R. H. Haller.

*Resigned June 8, 1868; succeeded by M. E. Cutts, July 13, 1868.

1869.

Mayor—J. M. Loughridge.

Marshal—J. W. Ocain.

Clerk—James Ruan.

Treasurer—M. Wilson.

Solicitor—*M. E. Cutts.
Street Commissioner — J. W.
Ocain.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—†A. C. Williams, G.
T. Carpenter.

Second Ward—S. E. Rhinehart,
John Siebel.

Third Ward—D. A. Hurst, John
Rhinehart.

Fourth Ward — †A. B. Cacey,
Daniel Ogilvie.

*Resigned May 18, 1869; succeeded by
Jno. F. Lacey, July 12, 1869.

†Resigned May 18, 1869; succeeded by
Cyrus Beede, June 14, 1869.

†Resigned May 18, 1869; succeeded by C.
P. Searle, June 14, 1869.

1870.

Mayor—Geo. H. Baugh.
Marshal—*J. H. Likens.
Clerk—James Ruan.
Treasurer—S. H. Chapman.
Solicitor—†I. B. Morris.
Street Commissioner — †J. W.
Ocain.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Henry Mattox, A.
C. Williams.

Second Ward—John Siebel, S. E.
Rhinehart.

Third Ward—§R. W. Lacey, D. A.
Hurst.

Fourth Ward—Jas. McQuiston,
C. P. Searle.

*J. A. Likens resigned May 14, 1870,
immediately after his election, and was
succeeded by J. W. Ocain, March 14, 1870:
J. W. Ocain resigned July 11, 1870, succeed-
ed G. W. Norton, July 16, 1870; G. W. Nor-
ton resigned Nov. 30, 1870, succeeded by W.
N. Buchanan, Dec. 1, 1870.

†Resigned Nov. 14, 1870; succeeded by J.
Kelly Johnson, Nov. 21, 1870.

†Resigned Dec. 12, 1870; succeeded by W.
H. Simmons.

§Resigned Nov. 21, 1870; succeeded by
James Rhinehart, Dec. 12, 1870.

1871.

Mayor—Geo. H. Baugh.
Marshal—W. N. Buchanan.
Clerk—Frank Kelly.
Treasurer—S. H. Chapman.
Solicitor—J. Kelly Johnson.
Street Commissioner—W. H. Sim-
mons.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—L. D. Rounds, Henry
Mattox.

Second Ward—*James A. Young,
John Siebel.

Third Ward—D. A. Hurst, James
Rhinehart.

Fourth Ward—H. C. Huntsman,
Jas. McQuiston.

*Resigned Feb. 12, 1872.

1872.

Mayor—W. T. Smith.
Marshal—Wm. N. Buchanan.
Clerk—Frank Kelly.
Treasurer—W. A. Lindly.
Solicitor—J. Kelly Johnson.
Street Com.—W. H. Duke.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—D. H. LeSuer, L. D.
Rounds.

Second Ward—W. H. Wray, E.
M. Beatty.

Third Ward—B. R. Perdue, D. A.
Hurst.

Fourth Ward—M. T. Williams,
H. C. Huntsman.

1873.

Mayor—Geo. H. Baugh.
Marshal—Riley Jessup.
Clerk—Frank Kelly.
Treasurer—W. A. Lindly.
Solicitor—J. Kelly Johnson.
Street Commissioner — James
Ocain.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—*John A. Kalback, D.
H. LeSuer.

Second Ward—W. H. Wray, E.
M. Beatty.

Third Ward—D. A. Hurst, B. R.
Perdue.

Fourth Ward—F. L. Downing,
M. T. Williams.

*Resigned September 22, 1873; succeeded
by L. K. Dutton October 13, 1873.

1874.

Mayor—Geo. H. Baugh.

Marshal—C. McCarty.

Clerk—Geo. R. Lee.

Treasurer—W. A. Lindly.

Solicitor—J. Kelly Johnson.

Street Com.—J. W. Ocain.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—M. P. Givens, L. K.
Dutton.

Second Ward—Wm. Mattison,
W. H. Wray.

Third Ward—B. R. Perdue, D.
A. Hurst.

Fourth Ward—John H. Green,
F. L. Downing.

*Resigned September 16, 1874; succeeded
by J. B. McCurdy September 30, 1874.

1875.

Mayor—Geo. H. Baugh.

Marshal—*John Shaw.

Clerk—Geo. R. Lee.

Treasurer—W. A. Lindly.

Solicitor—J. Kelly Johnson.

Street Commissioner—Wm. Staf-
ford.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—L. A. Scott, M. P.
Givens.

*Resigned July 12, 1875; succeeded by J.
W. Gladden August 9, 1875.

Second Ward—Wm. Mattison,
David Evans.

Third Ward—C. Houtz, B. R.
Perdue.

Fourth Ward—J. H. Green, Jas.
Hurst.

1876.

Mayor—Geo. H. Baugh.

Marshal—*J. W. Gladden.

Clerk—Geo. R. Lee.

Treasurer—W. A. Lindly.

Solicitor—Ben McCoy.

Street Commissioner—W. Wray.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—L. A. Scott, Jno. A.
Shannon.

Second Ward—M. L. Levi, David
Evans.

Third Ward—L. B. Ayres, C.
Houtz.

Fourth Ward—James McCulloch,
James Hurst.

*Resigned November 13, 1876; succeeded
by T. J. Henderson.

1877.

Mayor.—Geo. H. Baugh.

Marshal.—T. J. Henderson.

Clerk.—Geo. R. Lee.

Treasurer.—W. A. Lindly.

Solicitor.—Benj. McCoy.

Street Commissioner.—W. Wray.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward.—L. A. Scott, John
A. Shannon.

Second Ward.—M. L. Levi, Da-
vid Evans.

Third Ward.—L. B. Ayres, C.
Houtz.

Fourth Ward.—James McCul-
lough, James Hurst.

1878.

COUNCILMEN.

Mayor.—James A. Rice.
 Marshal.—John Ream.
 Clerk.—T. H. Green.
 Treasurer.—A. A. Kendig.
 Solicitor.—F. M. Davenport.
 Street Commissioner.—M. K.
 Edson.

First Ward.—John A. Shannon,
 L. A. Scott.*
 Second Ward.—W. A. Rinker,
 Geo. Brown.
 Third Ward.—F. H. Loring, M.
 E. Cutts.
 Fourth Ward.—L. H. Hole, S. J.
 Dutton.

*Resigned June 10, 1878. Still vacant.

FIRES.

Four times in the history of the city has Oskaloosa been visited by the "fire fiend," in such a manner as to make his call a matter of distinct recollection. The south side of the square has been twice visited, and the Phoenix Block has sprung from the ashes of two fires. The first of these occurred during the summer of 1863. It started in a two-story frame building, the first double story store ever built in Oskaloosa, where it is supposed some vagrants had taken lodging for the night and set fire to paper in the building from their pipes. Six frame buildings were burned. The principal losers were Wm. T. Smith, M. T. Williams, J. B. Dixon and J. D. Shannon. Compared with the present value of business property of the city, the loss was small, amounting to only \$3,000 or \$4,000.

This block was soon afterward re-built, and was a considerable improvement over the frame row above mentioned. Part of the new block was known as the Knowlton Block. These buildings were again destroyed, shortly after midnight of January 20th, 1873. This fire originated in an unknown manner in the store room of SeEVERS & GADD. The following is a list of the principal sufferers: J. B. Dixon, \$5,500; Daniel Danielson, \$6,500; Thompson & Beaman, \$6,500; Masonic Hall, \$6,500; SeEVERS & GADD, \$4,000; M. T. Williams, \$1,000; J. H. Green & Co., \$5,000; J. L. Pinkerton, \$3,000; W. E. Vernon, \$1,500; Shoemaker & Wroughton, \$1,000. By order of Wm. T. Smith, Mayor, a number of frame buildings adjoining and fronting on the square were torn down, for which threats were made to sue the city for damages. But a wiser and more generous policy was pursued, viz: the erection of a fine row of business buildings along the entire south side of the square.

From this time the month of January seems to have been the unfortunate month for Insurance companies and property holders in Oskaloosa. On the early morning of the 15th in the year 1874, an alarm was sounded from the northwest corner of the square. The origin of the blaze was again unknown. Four buildings were burned. Losses: A. M. Rodgers, \$5,000; Boyer & Barnes, \$3,000; H. Price, \$1,000; N. Dodge, \$500; Levi Hambleton, \$5,000; Louis Frank, \$1,200; J. W. Faxon, \$700. In a total loss of \$17,000 there was only about \$5,000 insurance.

The last big fire in Oskaloosa was on High street, January 8th, 1877, supposed to have started from a lamp explosion. The principal losses were J. P. Gruwell, building, \$2,000; Gibbs Bros., building, \$2,500; J. W. Hinesley, building, \$1,000; Jasper Bates, house and contents, \$1,500; Mattison Bros., building, \$2,500; J. M. Orvis, stock, \$2,000; Rice & Hinesley, stock, \$2,500.

ARTESIAN WELL.

The need of some water supply for public purposes, has long been felt in the county seat. Some time about the year 1872, the question of sinking an artesian well in the center of the public square in Oskaloosa was seriously discussed. It was claimed by Oskaloosa citizens that this would be a benefit to the county as well as to the city, and application was made to the board of supervisors to secure their assistance in the project. This was so far successful as to secure the action of the board in passing a resolution appropriating, not to exceed \$10,000, to that project, provided the city would bear an equal expense. D. W. Loring and Robert Seevers were appointed as commissioners to act with a similar appointment from the city council. Through some misunderstandings the partnership was not formed, and for a time the project was dropped. The State Geologist was consulted, and gave his written opinion in favor of the feasibility of obtaining a good supply of water at a reasonable depth. The matter was finally taken in hands by the city alone, the county appropriation having been enjoined by grangers. Everything prospered until a depth of 900 feet had been reached, from which time bad management, carelessness and misfortune rendered the subject a by-word among all Oskaloosa citizens. The first trouble was the loss of tools. They were grappled for a long time without success—the well caved in—some scoundrel at one time dropped in a log chain and scantling—the work was abandoned. It was resumed by new contractors, Spangler, Marrs & Co., of Chicago, in November 1875, and was vigorously carried forward until March, 1876, when a depth of 2,500 feet was reported. This at an expense of near \$25,000. This state of affairs—almost $\frac{1}{2}$ mile into the depths of the earth and no flowing stream—was discouraging. A disposition was manifested to accept a proposition of the contractors to try again down near Siebel's mill, but the public purse forbade. Unfortunately for the scientist, no record was kept of the strata passed through after the suspension of the work, pending the second contract. We give the strata for the first 1,200 feet. It will be noticed that a fine vein of coal underlies the city.

Depth. Thickness.		Depth. Thickness.	
5	5 feet black soil.....	270	20 feet white slate.....
38	33 feet joint clay.....	230	10 feet porous rock.....
41	3 feet sand and gravel.....	610	330 feet lime stone.....
50	9 feet blue clay.....	720	110 feet slate.....
63	13 feet fire clay.....	870	150 feet of hard limestone or Iowa marble susceptible of very fine polish..
97	34 feet black slate.....	970	100 feet very dark hard lime rock, with streaks of sand rock and mica. (Also some fossils at 935 ft.....
107	10 feet coal.....	977	7 feet hard gray sand stone.....
	$\frac{1}{2}$ foot sulphur.....	982	5 feet gypsum and magnesia with streaks of hard sand shell.....
127	20 feet lime stone.....	997	15 feet feldspar.....
139	12 feet soap stone.....	1002	5 feet of porous sand rock.....
148	9 feet grey sand stone.....	1076	to 1095 black slate.....
149	$\frac{1}{2}$ foot traces plumbago.....	1095	to 1115 blue slate.....
161	12 feet grey sand stone.....	1115	to 1140 lime rock.....
165	4 feet flint rock.....	1140	to 1200 blue slate.....
180	15 feet lime stone.....		
189	9 feet sand stone.....		
190	1 foot traces plumbago.....		
200	10 feet sand stone.....		
250	50 feet black slate.....		

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The following are the present officers of Oskaloosa:

Mayor.—James a Rice.
 Marshal.—John Ream.
 Clerk.—T. H. Green.
 Treasurer.—A. A. Kendig.
 Solicitor.—F. M. Davenport.

Councilmen:

First Ward.—John A. Shannon, L. A. Scott.*
 Second Ward.—W. A. Rinker, George Brown.
 Third Ward.—F. H. Loring, M. E. Cutts.
 Fourth Ward.—L. A. Hole, S. J. Dutton.

*Resigned June 10, 1878. Still vacant.

The expenses of the city government last year, exclusive of sinking fund, was:

Salaries,.....	\$ 1,610.56
Gas,	3,522.30
Improvements,.....	1,079.53
Merchandise,.....	120.06
Labor,.....	407.52
Costs,.....	235.85
Fire Department,.....	1,577.29
Miscellaneous,.....	451.09
Total,.....	<hr/> \$ 9,004.20

The city taxes collected by the city treasurer during the year 1877, was \$9,782.

The assessed value of property, real and personal, for that year was \$986,164 39.

The following is a comparative valuation, according to assessment, for five years.

Assessed Valuation, 1873,.....	\$ 776,722
“ “ 1874,.....	816,990
“ “ 1875,.....	867,490
“ “ 1876,.....	982,732
“ “ 1877,.....	986,164

The levy for 1878 is twelve mills, being two for sinking fund and ten for general fund.

The amount of receipts over running expenses, for 1877, was \$3,432.51.

The city's bonded indebtedness, July, 1878, is about \$38,800, funded as follows:

Steam engine and hose (due in 1880-83).....	\$ 5,800
Artesian well (due January 20, 1882).....	12,000
Artesian Well and South Avenue (due in 1886-87).....	21,000

These bonds are negotiable at par. They draw 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Most of the bonds are held by eastern parties. It is probable that about two-thirds of the bonds can be paid when due, and the balance will be refunded.

There are in outstanding warrants on the city treasury, at above mentioned date, about \$3,450. These will all be paid by April 1, 1879.

Oskaloosa was supplied with gas in 1872, under contract with J. L. Pinkerton, who afterward disposed of his contract to the "Oskaloosa Gas Light Company." At first the gas was made from coal oil, but is now made of coal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Oskaloosa Fire Department was organized in 1871, and now comprises three companies, as follows:

Oskaloosa Fire Company, No. 1.—Consists of twenty-five members and is supplied with a steam fire engine of Cole Bros.' make, purchased by the city in July, 1873, and called "Long George." Belonging to this company are two hose carts, 1,500 feet of good hose, and a hose tower.

Officers.—C. Woodruff, foreman; J. W. Lafollett, assistant foreman; Melvin Ream, second assistant foreman; W. H. Duke, Secretary; B. T. Dutton, Treasurer; H. Duke, hose foreman; W. B. Ingles, assistant hose foreman.

Company, No. 2.—Was first organized in August, 1873, and known as Defiance company, No. 2, but this company disbanded, and the present one was organized January 1, 1877, with a membership limited to fifteen members. This company has a small engine of Douglas' patent, called "Long Charlie." They have 250 feet of hose in good condition.

Officers.—Rob't Carroll, foreman; Wm. Waters, assistant foreman; Chas. Hoffman, Secretary; Wm. Owens, Treasurer.

Wide Awake Company, No. 3.—Have a similar engine to No. 2, and same membership. This company was organized August, 1873. Meetings are held on last Thursday in each month. Have 200 feet of hose.

Officers.—H. P. Welker, foreman; C. D. Alexander, assistant foreman; H. K. Kemble, second assistant foreman; D. C. Waggoner, Secretary; J. A. Jones, Treasurer.

The chief of the fire department, elected for 1878, is F. L. Downing. The firemen are paid one dollar each per month for their services.

The water supply of Oskaloosa consists of four large cisterns and two large reservoirs. Of these latter one is near Seibel's mill, and the other in the north part of town near the woolen factory.

HOTELS.

As we have already stated, the first hotel in Oskaloosa was known as the "Canfield House," and kept by Wm. D. Canfield. It was located on the ground where the Bashaw Livery Stable now stands.

Another primitive institution was the Oskaloosa House, which has followed the Canfield into a list of the times that were. In 1856-7 the "Needham House" was built just one block south of the square by David Needham. It has changed hands almost as many times as it has been years in existence, and is now known as the Burnett House. Mr. Willey is the proprietor.



Newmceill

About 1872 the fine residence built by Mr. Roop, of which we have made mention elsewhere, was purchased and opened as a hotel by Jesse Thomas, and called the St. James. It has since had some half dozen proprietors, the last being Samuel Gossage, who shares quite largely the patronage of the public.

However, the pride of Oskaloosa hotels is the Downing House, which stands on the east side of the square. This was formerly called the Madison House, and was purchased by Major F. L. Downing in 1856. It had been kept by a man named Eastman previously, and was an old-fashioned frame tavern with the sign post out in front, far enough from the door to allow the stage coaches to drive between it and the front door. The first months after the major's arrival in Oskaloosa were palmy days for landlords. Every morning from two to four stages stopped for breakfast, and the traveling patronage was not only large but lucrative. The Major tells us that in fifteen months he made \$6,000 from ten rooms. At one time during that period a railroad party came staging through Oskaloosa and stopped at the Madison House for the night. The party numbered twenty-nine, with Governor Dix at the head. Only half the number were expected, and it became necessary to crowd matters. The Major had one large room, and he sent the stable-boys out to the barn and had several ticks filled with straw for the emergency, and in this room fifteen weary railroaders slumbered that cold winter night on five straw ticks, three to a bed.

A bridal party stopping here in 1856 describes the "best room" in Oskaloosa's best hotel as covered with a miserably worn rag carpet, containing two beds, no wash stand, but instead, a wash bowl placed on a common chair, and by its side a saucer of soft soap!

Such accommodations are in lively contrast with the princely hotel built by Major Downing in 1874. At this time the Madison House was torn down. It consisted of seven different frame buildings grouped together, and was sold and moved away by piece-meal. The present Downing House is a three-story brick, sixty by one hundred and ten feet, and cost, furnished throughout, \$48,000.

Its completion was celebrated by a grand opening December 22, 1874, at which between three and four hundred invited guests were present. An elegant banquet was served in the dining room, and the whole closed with a grand ball in the City Hall.

The Downing enjoys the major portion of the transient custom, and has from thirty to forty regular boarders. Dennis Reagen, at the desk, has a smiling face for every new comer. His ubiquity is a seven days' wonder, and his power in entertaining guests is only excelled by a silhouette pantomime.

SIEBEL & CO.'S MILLS.

These mills were built in West Oskaloosa partly in 1851, and partly in 1857. The grist mill was built in 1851 by Roop, Harbour & Co., and in the following year was accupied as a grist mill and distillery. The building now used as a woolen mill was built by Mr. Roop in 1857, and occupied in connection with his distillery as a whisky refinery. In 1865 these were sold to Messrs. Hambleton & McCurdy, who abolished the distillery and put the machinery for a woolen mill in the refinery building. The enterprise then passed into the hands of Siebel & Co. in 1866, who are the present owners.

These gentlemen have three buildings, occupied as grist mill, woolen mill, and warehouse. The grist mill is a three-story frame, sixty-five feet square, containing three pairs of burrs, and grinding about two hundred bushels of wheat per day. This mill does what custom work is offered, but is engaged for the most part in the manufacture of flour for mercantile trade. Most of this is sold within the limits of Mahaska county.

Just north of the grist mill is the engine house, containing a forty-horse power engine which turns the shafting of the grist mill, and of the woolen factory just beyond. The latter building is 110x133 feet in size, three stories high. It contains two sets of woolen machinery, and during the past year manufactured goods from 45,000 pounds of wool. Some of this was made into fine cloths, but the greater portion into flannels, blankets and yarn, which are sold throughout the state.

In 1877 Siebel & Co. manufactured about five hundred pairs of blankets, thirty-five thousand yards of flannels, and eight thousand pounds of flannel yarn. Coal for fuel is obtained from neighboring banks, and the necessary water from a pond which the firm has made by excavation near the mills.

SCHOOLS.

As has been already stated, the first school in the vicinity of Oskaloosa, which also was the first in the county, was that taught by Miss Simira A. Hobbs, beginning in September, 1844, and taught in a pioneer school house, about two miles east of Oskaloosa public square.

In the following winter, school was kept by Samuel Caldwell, who has sometimes been erroneously credited with teaching the first school. This was just at the eastern edge of Oskaloosa town, in the house of A. G. Phillips, located near the present residence of Hon. M. E. Cutts.

In the summer of 1845 James Johnson taught in Levi Smith's house, on the south side of the square. In the fall of 1845 Miss Hobbs again taught in a log cabin, on the ground where the present M. E. parsonage stands. In the following winter, Mr. N. Bonham taught school in John Cameron's house.

Where, when, and by whom the first *public* school was taught, is a question as deeply buried among various traditions, and contradictions as the origin of the Mexican Aztecs, and after hearing a half dozen different accounts spread over as many different years, the historian can give perfect credence to none. There is a probability however, that it was taught in the old Cumberland Presbyterian church, but only a probability. Those we have mentioned above, were all subscription schools, and taught before the State of Iowa was organized.

The schools of Oskaloosa were known as the first school district of Oskaloosa township, and the first school house erected by this district, was the brick building yet known as Gospel Ridge School House, and standing dilapidated and vacant on the school lot in northeastern part of Oskaloosa. Here J. M. Loughridge was probably first principal.

About 1850, provision was made by the legislature for several Normal Schools in the State. It was enacted that in case of certain towns furnishing suitable buildings for the same, an allowance of \$500 each per year would be made by the State for the support of a Normal School.

The location of a school was secured in Oskaloosa, and July 3, 1852, the corner stone of the Normal School building was laid, which was completed

about a year afterward. Geo. W. Drake and wife taught a private school there, for a time, but the Normal was never fairly established till the appropriation was withdrawn, and the building being mortgaged fell into the hands of Drake. In January, 1858, it was sold to the First School District of Oskaloosa township, and was used as a public school building until after the Union school building was completed, when it was sold to Wm. Burnside who refitted it, and changed it to a double dwelling house. As such it is now occupied.

In the city election of 1859 the question of forming an Independent school district was submitted to the people, and decided in the affirmative. The first school board was composed of J. Y. Hopkins, president, H. Howard, vice-president, James A. Young, secretary, John White, treasurer, J. M. Byers and John Montgomery, directors.

The costs of schools for 1860, being the first year they were under control of the Independent district, was \$2,465.78.

The schools of Oskaloosa were first graded in 1864. A committee composed of Directors McCarty and Kemble were appointed to report upon the matter of grading the schools and decided in favor of the grading system, and reported a course of study which was adopted. This course of study provided for a high school department, and as there was no room in the Gospel Ridge Normal School buildings for a high school, it became necessary to secure an additional building. Accordingly the First Presbyterian Church was rented for that purpose, and a high school established in the fall of 1864. At this time, nine months of school were provided for, and Joseph McCarty, the first superintendent ever employed in Oskaloosa, entered upon his work for the year 1864-5. Ira O. Kemble was first principal of the high school.

In June, 1866, the block on which the high school building stands, was purchased for \$1,000.

In November of the same year, the first public school for colored children, was started in a room belonging to Mr. J. F. Childs, and located on the Baptist church lot.

At a special election held in October, 1868, the proposition of issuing \$30,000 bonds for the purpose of building a Union school house, was submitted to the people and lost. A similar question was again defeated in November by a vote of 236 to 193. March, 1869, \$15,000 bonds were voted for the completion of a high school building.

The plan of this building was by an architect from Des Moines, Foster by name, and upon his plans and specifications, bids were received for the erection of the same, which was let to Messrs. Foster Bros., of Des Moines, at a contract price of \$34,800. It was the intention to have a \$30,000 building, but the plan was so satisfactory, that the board thought well to invest a few thousand dollars more, and had the usual experience to find that the contract price did not cover all expense, for the building with heating apparatus and furniture complete, cost not much short of \$50,000. It was completed in 1870, and has ever since been a just pride of the city. The building is three stories, surmounted by a Mansard-roof. Has a basement in which is a steam heating apparatus, giving perfect satisfaction. In heating and ventilation—two very important items in school economy—the high school building at Oskaloosa is about as near the ideal as material things usually come. The building contains eleven rooms, nine of which are occupied as school rooms, and has a seating capacity of 525 pupils. It

is but proper to mention that the first heating apparatus was a failure in this building, and the present success was the result of expense and experiment.

At the time of the building of this structure, the schools of this city were held in the Gospel Ridge, and Normal buildings, in a small room known as Birge's office, and in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The second and third of these buildings were sold in 1870.

In 1864, when the high school had been opened in the Presbyterian church, the building was leased for five years, but this was abandoned in 1868, and a lease was made of the Cumberland Presbyterian. To this church was built a temporary addition, 24x30 feet, which the school board also sold in 1870.

The colored school was at this time held in the colored church, but the pupils are now in the schools in common with the white children.

In March, 1876, the growing wants of the city for more room to be used for school purposes, were made known to the citizens, and bonds to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars were voted for the purpose of building two new structures, in the first and fourth wards. These buildings were planned to be exactly alike, being two stories brick, with eight rooms and a seating capacity of 400 pupils. The contract was let to John Waggoner at \$10,420 apiece. They cost the city about \$11,000 complete.

Of the bonds issued there are yet \$24,000 outstanding. These bonds draw 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Of the issue of 1869 only \$3,000 are outstanding, due in 1879. Of the issue of 1876 there are \$2,000 due in 1880, \$2,000 in 1881, \$2,000 in 1882, \$2,000 in 1883, \$2,000 in 1884, \$2,000 in 1885, and \$4,000 in 1886.

About the time of the completion of the two ward buildings \$5,000 more bonds were issued, whose time of payment we did not learn.

For 1878 the tax levy was:

School House Fund.....	\$ 5,600.00
Teachers' Fund.....	8,000.00
Contingent Fund.....	2,000.00

For the year ending February 25, 1878, the total receipts were:

School House Fund.....	\$ 11,677.08
Teachers' Fund.....	8,810.05
Contingent Fund.....	2,237.20
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,724.33

EXPENDITURES:

School House Fund.....	\$ 4,745.55
Teachers' Fund.....	10,743.95
Contingent Fund.....	6,645.31
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,133.81

During 1866-7 J. Valentine was superintendent of schools at a salary of \$1,200. During that year, however, such a change was made in the machinery of the schools as to require most of Mr. Valentine's time in the high school, so that the superintendency of schools was practically abol-

ished until 1869, when J. F. Everett was employed, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1872, when Wm. Lytle succeeded him, holding the position until 1875, when the present incumbent, Prof. H. H. Seerley, was elected superintendent. Mr. Seerley came to Oskaloosa in the fall of 1873, as high school assistant. He was promoted as high school principal for 1874-5, and the following year stepped to the first place in the schools.

From the high school there have been fifty-nine graduates, as follows: seven in 1873, twenty in 1875, sixteen in 1876, six in 1877, and ten in 1878.

The first class being in 1873, was composed of Minnie Needham, Mamie Loring, Ida Street, Emma Fletcher, Mollie Robison, Ada McKinley, and Sadie Wright.

Of the graduates the great proportion are girls, the sexes being divided—49 girls and 10 boys. This general fact, in regard to high schools, has called forth argument against such institutions, on the ground that it is the boys who specially need education—a short-sighted and much mistaken view, when it is considered that the girls of the present generation will be the mothers of the next, and if there is any surety for a high and pure citizenship, it is in a cultivated, well-trained, and high-minded motherhood. Such will high school discipline produce, and every man who is not so selfish as to live alone for the present generation, will not decry high schools on the ground of a useless education of the gentler sex.

In the high school is a library of several hundred volumes, part of which was purchased by entertainments given by the students, but the major portion of which was a donation from a collapsed association of Oskaloosa known as the Harper Library Association. This is free to the students of the high school.

An Alumni Association has been formed by the graduates of the high school, in which twenty-seven alumni and alumnae have enrolled their names. This association expects to hold annual reunions of the graduates. The first reunion was held at the close of the school year, 1878, in the First M. E. Church. The exercises consisted of orations, essays, and declamations, participated in by Miss Carrie McAyeal, Mrs. Minnie Lacey, Miss Mamie Loring, and Will H. Needham, Jr.

John M. Kemble, of 1875, has been appointed Alumni Historian for three years, dating from September, 1877.

The high school course of study is quite complete, for a city of the size of Oskaloosa, including a thorough course in English and Mathematics, with Elementary Sciences, Latin and German.

The present members of the board are John M. Jones, president, R. Dumont, secretary, G. W. Hale, treasurer. Directors, Dr. D. A. Hurst, Ben. McCoy, Mitch. Wilson, Byron V. Seevers, Geo. A. Ross.

The following are the teachers for 1878-9.

HIGH SCHOOL.

1. J. J. McConnell, Principal.
2. Kate A. Wright, Assistant.
3. Eva Sellers, Fourth Grammar Room.
4. R. Anna Morris, Third Grammar Room.
5. Carrie M. McAyeal, Second Grammar Room.
6. Mary McFall, First Grammar Room.

7. Clemmie Perdue, Fourth Primary Room.
8. Ida M. Perry, Third Primary Room.
9. Lida J. Pickerell, Second Primary Room.
10. Hettie S. Fisher, First Primary Room.

FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

11. P. L. Kendig, Principal.
12. Lida Collins, Second Grammar Room.
13. P. K. Gilchrist, First Grammar Room.
14. Erville Harris, Fourth Primary.
15. Retta Holmes, Third Primary.
16. Carrie Hawkins, Second Primary.
17. Dora Fuller, First Primary.

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.

18. Wilford Hull, Principal.
19. Becca E. Fisher, Grammar.
20. Alice Sellers, Third Primary.
21. Nina Kemble, Second Primary.
22. Lou J. Hawkins, First Primary.

GENERAL STATISTICS COMPARATIVE.

	1876.	1877.	1878.
School population.....	1,400	1,557	1,543
Enrolled during year.....	1,199	1,205	1,198
Average monthly enrollment.....	886	932	984
Average monthly belonging.....	833	864	916
Average monthly attendance.....	767	816	862
Days absence during year.....	11,417	7,513	8,321
Number of tardinesses.....	4,647	3,175	1,979
Percentage of punctuality.....	97.6	98.2	99.3
Percentage of attendance (on membership).....	97.2	94.6	95.2
Percentage of attendance (on enrollment).....	64.0	67.7	71.1
Percentage of attendance (on enumeration).....	54.0	52.4	55.8
Percentage of enrollment (on enumeration).....		77.4	77.6

In the year 1876 the school population was changed by the county superintendent after the report. We give the percentage of that year on the number allowed by the superintendent.

COST OF OSKALOOSA SCHOOLS FOR YEAR 1877-78.—NINE MONTHS.

Whole amount paid teachers from September, 1877, to September, 1878.....	\$ 10,397.50
Contingent expenses	2,219.89
Total.....	\$ 12,617.39

Average cost per pupil, including amount paid for instruction and supervision:

On average number enrolled.....	\$ 10.56
On average number belonging	11.34
On average number in attendance.....	12.06

Average contingent expenses per pupil:

On average enrolled.....	\$ 2.25
On average belonging.....	2.42
On average attendance.....	2.57

Comparative cost per month for each pupil during years 1877-78:

	1877	1878
On average enrollment.....	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.42
On average belonging.....	1.69	1.53
On average attendance.....	1.79	1.63

OSKALOOSA COLLEGE.

Education and educational institutions have been mainly indebted to religious thought and religious organizations for their origin and support. The Church of Christ, of which Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, B. W. Stone, and others were permanent members during the first half of the present century, have been pre-eminently an educational people.

Early in the history of Iowa influential members of this church, imbued with the spirit of the age and of Christianity, appreciating the importance of an educational institution of a high order, and projected upon a broad, modern, and liberal basis, began to discuss the propriety of attempting such an enterprise. At length, at the State Meeting which convened at Mt. Pleasant, June, 1855, it was resolved that the time had come to begin the work. The location was offered to the place that should raise the largest local aid. After a sharp competition from Marion, Mt. Pleasant, Winter-set and other points, but especially from Marion, Oskaloosa offered a subscription of \$30,050, and in October, 1856, secured the location. Elder A. Chatterton, R. Parker, Dr. C. G. Owen, J. Adkins, W. T. Smith, J. H. Bacon, A. S. Nichols, Mr. Edmundson, C. Hall, J. M. Berry, J. Swallow, S. H. Banham, W. A. Saunders and S. H. McClure were chosen trustees. The work of endowment was also begun with much vigor, and over \$20,000 subscribed within a few weeks, but the hard times of 1857-8 came on, contractors broke, subscribers failed to pay, the work of endowment was suspended, mortgages and liens were pressed toward foreclosure, and everything for a time looked dark for the college so auspiciously begun. At length a little more than half of the original building fund was realized, the church of the State raised a "relief fund," and later added over \$40,000 to the subscribed endowment fund, but a considerable portion of this subscription proved to be worthless.

September 2, 1861, professors G. T. and W. J. Carpenter opened a preparatory school in the rooms temporarily fitted up for that purpose. A full description of the condition of the buildings and grounds, or a detailed delineation of the difficulties to be overcome would here be out of place; suffice it to say that the school opened with the following named students, since known as the "immortal five": George Wilson, James Brown, Jennie Coarse, Jennie McCall and Maggie Stevens. During the entire year there were less than fifty enrolled. But the young teachers and a few friends were full of faith, and labored on until success crowned their efforts.

The following named persons have at different times discharged the duties of president: G. T. Carpenter, A. F. Ross, B. W. Johnson, F. M. Bruner and L. P. Lucy. Besides these, W. J. Carpenter, M. P. Givins, O. Goodrich, F. M. Kirkham, A. Hull, J. L. Pinkerton, N. Dunshee, G. H. Laughlin, O. P. Hay, W. S. Burnard and B. E. Shepperd have held regular professorships in the college. Beside these, a number of others have acted as tutors, and teachers of specialties, etc. Among those who have acted most extensively and successfully as financial agents for the college may be named A. Chatterton, J. B. Noe, J. F. Rowe, N. E. Cory, F. Walden, G. T. Carpenter, W. J. Carpenter, N. A. McConnell, J. B. Heatton, J. Wiley, F. M. Bruner and J. D. Guthrie. The college now has a full and able faculty with G. T. Carpenter as president; cabinets, libraries, apparatus and other facilities for doing excellent work, and is rapidly growing in patronage and influence. The scheme embraces preparatory, classical, scientific, ladies, biblical, normal and commercial courses. With such designs, facilities and managers, Oskaloosa College is rapidly taking its place in the front rank of Western colleges, and is a just source of pride in the county and State.

PENN COLLEGE.

Quite a number of years ago, at Spring Creek Meeting House, was located an educational association known as the Spring Creek Union College Association of Friends. In September, 1866, at the Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends at Oskaloosa, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the educational wants of the members of the Yearly Meeting. This committee was composed of thirty members of the Yearly Meeting, who, on the eleventh day of this same month, held a conference with the Spring Creek Association, and a union was formed with that body under the title of "Iowa Union College Association of Friends." This association conducted a most flourishing school about two miles east of Oskaloosa, until the buildings were burned down. About 1870 a site for a school in the northern part of Oskaloosa was sold to the association at such a figure by John White, Esq., as to amount to a donation. Several thousand dollars were donated by eastern and English Friends, and such subscriptions made as to encourage the erection of a building, being the wing of the present structure. This wing was completed in the fall of 1872 at a cost of \$17,000, and a High School was opened on the 5th day of November, with John W. Woody as superintendent and Mary C. Woody and Anna E Gove as assistant teachers.

The success of this enterprise encouraged the board of directors to organize on a college basis during the following season. In the annual meeting of the association, held in September, the name was changed from "Iowa Union College Association of Friends" to that of "Penn College," and on the 23d of the same month, 1873, the college was opened with the following faculty:

JOHN W. WOODY, A. M., PRESIDENT,
ENGLISH LITERATURE AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

BENJAMIN TRUEBLOOD, A. B.,
LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES AND MIXED MATHEMATICS.

RUTH WOODWARD, B. S.,
MATHEMATICS.

C. P. DORLAND,
BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

The enrollment for the first year reached two hundred and nineteen students, and the outlook was quite encouraging. The main building was erected in 1875, and the entire cost of building has been near \$37,000, affording accommodation for five hundred students.

The first graduates were in 1875, at which time Linda A. Dorland and Jennie Kitchen became the first representatives of Penn College alumni. The class of 1878 comprised three graduates from the classical course, Benjamin E. Ninde, Lizzie Green, and Eva Waggoner.

Professor Woody has since retired from the presidency, which office he ably filled until 1877. His successor is William B. Morgan, A. M., C. E., who now has entered on his second year in the management of the institution.

Three departments of study are sustained—collegiate, preparatory, and normal. The attendance during the last year was about one hundred and thirty students, who received instruction from the following professors, viz: William B. Morgan, mathematics and astronomy; Stephen A. Jones, Latin and Greek languages; Charles E. Tibbets, natural sciences; Ruth Hinshaw, mental and moral science and German language; Lydia J. Jackson, mathematics and political economy; H. H. Seerley, didactics; Daniel V. Janeway, tutor in Latin; J. P. Gruwell, anatomy.

The college is equally free to both sexes, and to all denominations. The managers rely upon the students to a considerable extent for self-government, believing that, within proper limits, the best government is that which governs least. The general tone and deportment of the institution is quite gratifying to its friends, and the financial condition is such as to insure its prosperity.

The board of directors of Penn College for 1878 are as follows, viz:

Appointed by Iowa Yearly Meeting:—R. J. Mendenhall, Charles Hutchinson, Lawrie Tatum, Alistus W. Lewis, Samuel T. Mote.

Elected by the College Association:—Israel C. Green, Leonard H. Hole, Levi Hambleton, Amos Briggs, John F. Gritman, Joseph D. Hoag, Greenbury P. Wood, John H. Green, D. W. Hunt.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized November 10, 1844, by Rev. B. B. Bonham. The organization at first consisted of twenty-two members. Articles of incorporation were drawn up, signed and recorded. The first ruling elders were W. McMurry, Robert W. Long, Silas M. Martin, Thomas P. Chapman, M. L. Smith and W. B. Street. On lots 5 and 6, block 34, which the congregation bought from the county commissioners, this society, in 1846, erected their house of worship, being the first church building erected in the county. From its organization until 1849 the church was supplied by different ministers, among whom were Rev. J. M. Cameron and Rev. Jolly. In 1850 the minister and members of the congregation, except three men and a few females, moved to California. From this time to 1857 the congregation merely held its existence. A part of this time the pulpit was supplied by the Revs. J. M. Berry, W. Laurence, J. Mathers, and B. A. Smith. During most of the time, however, the church was occupied by the Methodists, Old and New School Presbyterians, and the Congregationalists. These churches, were, for the most part, organized in this building, and occupied it until their own houses of worship were

erected. In 1857 Rev. J. R. Lawrence, at the call of the congregation, became pastor, and continued as such until the fall of 1866, when the congregation became vacant, and remained so till October, 1867, when Rev. G. S. Adams became pastor. In 1869 Rev. W. M. Medcalf took his place, and remained until the fall of 1870, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Wilson, who remained only six months, since which time the church has not had a pastor.

This congregation has suffered severe depletion at different times. In 1850, as above mentioned, most of the congregation moved to California; then in 1859 the congregation was divided, and another society formed at White Oak. During the war many of the members went into the Union army, and were killed or died there.

At present, by removals and deaths, the membership has been reduced to about twenty-five. The Sabbath-school has been discontinued, and the prospect for reviving the church is not very promising. The society still owns the building, which is now occupied by the Adventists. The members of the present session are William B. Street, D. M. Walton, J. B. Rickey, and William McWilliams.

The bell which is still rung in this church building was brought from Keokuk by wagon, in 1846, and an old settler informs us that it was so hung as to ring by the jolting of the vehicle the entire distance—an odd sound, we should judge, in a western wilderness, such as most of the Des Moines Valley was then.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The first Methodist class was organized in Oskaloosa by Rev. A. W. Johnson, sometime in the fall of 1844. In the fall of the same year a small log cabin for the purposes of a cabin, was erected on the north end of the lot now used for the same purpose. Mr. T. G. Phillips, now of Oskaloosa, assisted in hauling the logs for the erection of this cabin, which was ready for occupancy about the commencement of 1845. The houses consisted of a single room which served as a study, parlor, kitchen, wash-room, bed room, pantry, and dining room, and all the other uses to which houses are generally put. Useful as the edifice was it would not serve the purposes of a church, and the meetings of the members were held at the house of Mrs. Phillips, mother of T. G. Phillips.

After the completion of the Court House, this building was occupied by the Methodists, at stated times, till 1853, when they erected a house of worship of their own. The membership at that time was but small and weak, and they could do but little towards the erection of their house. They first undertook to build a frame—got the materials on the ground, but could not raise means enough to put it up and finish it. It lay in this shape for two years, when they abandoned all idea of building a frame house and concluded to put up a brick which they did in 1853, in the very spot where the present church stands. This was done during the ministering of G. W. Teas. After using this house until 1857-8 during the pastorate of W. F. Cowles, it was found to be too small to accommodate the congregation, when by a vote of the members it was determined not to tear down, but to enlarge the old house so it might accommodate more people. This was done, and the house thus made more spacious and comfortable. It remained thus until during the ministry of the Rev. Wesley Dennett, perhaps in the year 1865, when another large addition was put to the house in the shape of a T. This addition was made at an expense of \$6,000.

In 1845 the membership of this church numbered about 260, at which time Revs. Kirkpatrick and Rayner were the traveling preachers. In 1846 Revs. Sherin and Harrison were the ministers. In 1847 the membership was about 380, with Jennison and Wright as preachers. In 1848 the membership had increased to 400 under the ministry of the Rev. Anson Wright.

Oskaloosa became a station in 1851, with 144 members. Rev. J. B. Hardy was the first stationed preacher. The successive preachers were Revs. Harris, Stewart, Slusser, Allender, Cowles, Waring, Teter, Dennett, Corkhill, and E. L. Briggs. During the ministry of the latter, the church was divided, it having reached a membership of over 500, and was too large for one pastor to care for, and the Simpson Charge M. E. Church was formed.

In charge of the old body of members which still continued to be called the First M. E. Church, was Rev. Jno. Harris, in 1869. J. W. McDonald ministered here in 1870-1-2. In 1873 the church passed into the hands of Rev. C. B. Clark, who also remained three years. The present minister, Rev. W. H. H. Pillsbury, succeeded Mr. Clark in 1876.

The church now numbers about 275 members. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sabbath-school of about 140 children, of which the pastor is the superintendent. The contributions of the church for all purposes are not far from \$2,000 per year.

The trustees are J. W. McMullen, Dr. D. A. Hurst, Dr. D. A. Hoffman, F. M. Davenport, E. M. Beatty, D. W. Loring, R. P. Bacon, Wm. Wray, N. J. Smith.

Stewards—J. Kelly, J. W. McMullen, Wm. Waggoner, Wm. Hadley, Dr. W. R. Nugent, A. Barnhart, D. H. Ballard, Uriah Ballard, and Wm. Kemper.

Among the ladies of the church has been organized a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of about fifty members, whose annual contributions to the mission cause are about one hundred dollars.

A Lyceum, composed of the younger members of the church, affords mutual entertainment and improvement to the young people every week.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first records of this society have been lost, and our only dependence for its early history was the memory of its oldest male member, Mr. F. W. McCall.

The church was organized at quite an early day (according to the Iowa Minutes, in 1844). For some time previous to the time of the erection of its church building, the congregation worshiped in Union Hall. Rev. W. O. Westervelt became pastor of the church about 1852. In 1855 the society was incorporated, and in the following year commenced the erection of their church building. This was partly roofed in November, 1856, when a snow storm stopped the workmen, and they were not able to resume until the following spring. The church was dedicated in the summer of 1857, by Rev. Spaulding of Ottumwa. Its cost was about \$2,200.

In 1859 the pastor succeeding the Rev. Westervelt, was Mr. Roberts, who remained with the church one year, and was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Gates. This gentleman continued in charge of the congregation about eighteen years, and labored among this people very acceptably and with much success. February, 1869, came to Oskaloosa congregation Rev. G.

D. A. Hebard, of Iowa City. During 1870, there were sixty persons united with the church. Reversed Hebard died in the midst of his work, December 14, 1870. In the following February was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. E. Snowden.

For 1879, the officers of the church are:

Deacons—C. P. Searle, F. W. McCall, S. R. Pettit, and E. Edris.

Trustees—H. Harris, C. T. Willard, M. B. Bristol, Mrs. E. J. Merrill, Mrs. Dr. Hinshaw.

Clerk—J. J. Merrill.

Connected with the church is a good Sunday-school with an average attendance of 100 pupils. Dr. T. K. Brewster is the superintendent. The revenue of the church membership of the congregation for all purposes is about \$1,600. The present membership of the congregation is 175.

The church building, during the present summer, is undergoing a thorough renovation. It will be strengthened and changed in appearance by an outside layer of brick to that of a brick church. There will be a new spire, an alcove pulpit placed in rear, and the building re-seated and re-finished throughout at a cost of some \$2,000. It has been for some years the purpose of the congregation to build a new church, but they have finally decided to utilize the old frame-work, the result being, however, substantially that of a new building.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Oskaloosa was organized February 21, 1845, by Rev. Samuel Cowles, a missionary, with the following persons as organizing members: James Conner, Rachel Conner, Jane Thompson, Wm. Bovell, S. B. Shelleday, Elizabeth Shelleday and Sarah A. Shelleday. At this time James Conner was elected and ordained ruling elder. April, 1845, there was an addition of five members. Rev. Cowles served the church as supply till 1850. July 3, 1847, James Bovell was elected ruling elder. In January, 1848, a Sabbath-school was organized in connection with the church, and about the same time a prayer meeting, both of which auxiliaries are yet in flourishing condition. In 1848 it was decided to erect a house of worship, which was not, however, completed till 1855, at a cost of \$3,025, being the present brick building occupied by the church. Sometime in 1850 Rev. David McComb commenced his labors with the church, which continued for one year, when the pulpit was supplied by occasional ministers till February, 1852. At this time Rev. Geo. M. Swan was installed first pastor of the church, continuing till 1854, during which time fifty-six persons were added to the church membership. In June, 1855, Rev. Irwin Carson became pastor of the church, and continued in this relation until the fall of 1858. One hundred and nine members were received into the church during this period. At a congregational meeting, March, 1858, articles of incorporation were adopted, continuing for twenty years. In November, 1858, Rev. Wm. M. Stryker began his labors with the church, continuing until the following spring. During the year 1861 Rev. H. A. Barclay supplied the pulpit. Next came Rev. Silas Johnson, who served the church as supply from January, 1862, to February, 1865, and then as pastor until March, 1867, when he resigned his charge. During his ministry one hundred and twenty-five persons united with the church. At a congregational meeting February 16, 1865, it was decided

to rent the church edifice for school purposes for five years, in order to liquidate a pressing indebtedness, which was done. Rev. D. H. Mitchell was pastor from September, 1867, to March, 1869, during which time there were fifteen additions to the church. Immediately following the resignation of Mr. Mitchell Rev. S. C. McCune was unanimously chosen pastor, and served in that capacity till April, 1873. In November of this same year Rev. H. S. Snodgrass came to this people. They were quite heavily in debt at this time, for a small church, about \$1,300 being required to liquidate its liabilities. This amount was secured by a festival held in City Hall, during the latter part of December, and continuing for several days. In the fall of 1874 about \$250 were spent in making repairs. In 1875 the rotary eldership plan was adopted by vote of the congregation. Mr. Snodgrass resigned April 10, 1878, and since that time the church has had no regular minister. In addition to the elders mentioned above, the following have been members of the session during some period of the church's history: J. M. Sweeney, J. A. Young, W. H. H. Rice, Francis Thompson, A. M. Rodgers, R. S. Crozier, Harry Howard, J. B. Ayres, J. S. Johnson, W. A. Hunter, J. W. Elsey, David Duncan, H. N. Little, David Robertson, Wm. McQuiston and J. M. Nichol. Some of these have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, and quite a number are now in the bounds of other congregations. The present elders are W. A. Hunter, Francis Thompson, Wm. McQuiston, Wm. R. Cowan and David Robertson.

The present number of members is ninety-two. During the year 1877 the church building was extensively repaired by the addition of new roof, new cupola, and the outside of the building nicely painted, all at a cost of about \$700. The money raised for all branches of the church work last year was \$1,243.67. Forgetting the Pauline injunction "Owe no man anything," this church has been crippled during much of the time of its existence by a wearing debt, a fact which has caused much trouble and anxiety to its members. We are happy to record that at this date it is almost entirely free from any financial embarrassment.

N. B. Among the notable events in the history of Mahaska county, which have been omitted in the previous portion of this work, we may here mention the State Convention of National Reformers, in favor of a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which assembled at this church November 3d and 4th, 1869. Prominent among the leaders of the movement was Rev. R. A. McAyeal. The call for the Convention was numerously signed by prominent men throughout the State. Long in advance of the assembling of the Convention, the *Progressive Conservator* had so persistently opposed the movement, and agitated the question so much that it attracted unusual attention, and as a consequence one W. F. Jamieson, a Liberal lecturer, was attracted to it. When the Convention assembled, it was decided that the opponents of the movement should be admitted to the floor for discussion; and accordingly both sides were ably discussed for two days, and a full phonographic report was taken and published. Most prominent among the Christian opponents of the movement was Rev. G. D. A. Hebard, who subsequently delivered a very able lecture on the subject. A full report of the proceedings of the Convention, together with the lecture of Rev. G. D. A. Hebard, and others, were published in the *Progressive Conservator*, requiring a great width of space for thirteen successive weeks. Of these reports Porte C. Welch, Esq., filed

one hundred extra copies, which have since proven to be very valuable, as they are the only complete reports of both sides of any such a Convention ever held.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

This congregation was organized by Elder H. H. Hendrix (now of Oregon), March 25, 1846. The following is the text of the brief statement to which the original thirty-two members signed their names: "Church of Christ in Oskaloosa, Iowa, taking the Bible alone as its only rule of faith and practice, and bearing the name of Christian in honor of the founder of our holy religion." To the above was appended the following names of the original congregation: Joseph B. Royal, Louisa Royal, Cephas Poland, C. G. Owen, Mathew Edmundson, Margaret Edmundson, Samuel Vance, Alfred Trim, Abram Hetherington, Ann Hetherington, W. W. Nelson, Margaret Nelson, Robert McConnell, Margaret McConnell, Rebecca Vance, Mary Edmundson, Catherine Gaston, Nancy C. McConnell, Matilda C. McConnell, Robert Gaston, Eliza Ann McConnell, John Hale, Nancy Hale, Elizabeth McCall, John Padget, John Fox, Mary Fox, Thomas Huff, Jonathan Adkins, Philena Adkins. J. B. Royal (now an honored preacher of Illinois), and Matthew Edmundson were chosen elders, and Jonathan Adkins and Dr. C. G. Owen, deacons. Elder Hendrix and others supplied the church with preaching for a time; when Elder A. Chatterton located in the place. For several years the church was greatly blessed under his labors; during the time of his labors the present brick chapel was erected, and Oskaloosa College founded. Before the erection of the chapel, the congregation met in the old court house, in private houses and in such other places as could be obtained, or necessity required. The building of the chapel and the college, involved both institutions and several members of the church. Thus serious embarrassments and difficulties arose to the detriment of the church's prosperity for several years.

Among the ministers who have labored for the congregation, the following may be named: H. H. Hendrix, A. Chatterton, J. B. Noe, N. E. Cory, W. J. Carpenter, G. T. Carpenter, N. A. McConnell, W. R. Cowley, John Crocker, A. Hickey, B. W. Johnson, D. R. Dungan, N. Dunshee, G. H. Laughlin, and E. Goodwin, the present highly acceptable pastor. Besides those named above, the congregation have enjoyed the occasional labors of many others.

The Sunday-school has always been a prominent and successful feature of church work. For the greater part of the last ten years Prof. M. P. Givens has been the efficient superintendent and leader of the music. The church is now out of debt, has a membership of about 330, and wields a fair share of Christian influence upon the community. A new chapel has been talked of for some time, and is very much needed.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized June 17, 1849, with nine members, by Rev. J. C. Porter of the Second Associate Reformed Presbytry of Illinois, and was styled the First Associate Reformed Church of Oskaloosa. This was before the union of the A. R. and the Associate churches, which resulted in the formation of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, an event that took place May 26, 1858. It retained its former name

until the fall of '58, when by a unanimous vote it passed under the jurisdiction of the U. P. Church and assumed its present name.

Poultney Loughridge and wife were the first members of the A. R. in Mahaska county. Jeremiah M. Dick, the eldest son of Rev. Minego Dick, one of the primitive founders of Presbyterianism west of the mountains, was the first Associate Reform preacher that visited the county. He preached a number of times at the house of Mr. Loughridge. Rev. John Gardener visited them afterward, and also Rev. Lindsey of the Associate Church.

During the year 1851, Rev. Fee visited this society, and after preaching a few Sabbaths received and accepted a call, and thus became the first pastor of the congregation. Under his administration in 1853 they erected a neat and comfortable house of worship, the second church building that was erected in Oskaloosa. Mr. Fee remained until 1854 when he demitted his charge, and the congregation was left vacant.

A call was subsequently made for Rev. Wm. Larimer, but was not accepted. Rev. R. A. McAyreal next came to the church by appointment of General Synod, June 1, 1856. He received and accepted a call in September of that year, and thus became pastor of the congregation. During all this time members were added to the church, so that the number when he accepted the call was seventy-three.

In 1866 the house of worship belonging to this congregation was sold to the Society of Friends. For a time after this, the church worshiped in City Hall. In 1868 the present house of worship was built, the foundation having been laid the previous year. It was the understanding on the part of the congregation that they would build no faster than they were able to pay the workmen, and consequently the church was not finished until a year or two later, when it was dedicated by a union service, in which the pastor was assisted by a number of the other city ministers. The church is not now, nor has it ever been in debt. The cost of the building, including lot, was near \$8,000.

The contributions of the church for all purposes has averaged not far from \$2,000 per year in the last twenty years, that being now about the amount of the congregation's yearly contributions. There are now about 170 members in the church.

The officers are as follows—Session: Geo. Gilchrist, Wm. Burnside, H. A. Cowan, John A. Proudfit, David A. Lough, James Loughridge.

Board of deacons: J. B. Clawyworth, Wm. Nash, John Gilchrist, Mrs. E. J. Coryell, and Mrs. A. J. Burnside.

Connected with the church is a prosperous Sabbath-school, superintended by Wm. Burnside.

It is but just in closing this sketch to call the attention of the reader to the work of Dr. R. A. McAyreal who has been in continuous service in this church for over twenty-two years, save a year's absence in the army as chaplain. Such faithfulness to his charge, when larger opportunities might have been opened up, and *did* offer themselves, is not frequently seen. The Dr. is probably the oldest settled minister in the county.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in the building of the Associate Reform Church, Sunday, May 27, 1855. The minister present was a missionary, the Rev. E. W. Peet.

The first vestry was composed of Henry Blackburn, A. F. Seeberger, L. D. Ingersoll, J. M. White, Abner Allen, Geo. Russell and M. T. Williams. Of these Henry Blackburn and Abner Allen were chosen wardens.

The next meeting recorded in the minute book of the vestry was held on the 1st day of August, 1857, Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, of Ottumwa, presiding. At that meeting Articles of Incorporation were adopted in accordance with the laws of the State.

For a time succeeding this meeting Rev. P. A. Johnson was rector of the parish, who continued here probably two years. In August, 1858, a lot was purchased by the parish on Market street, which was subsequently exchanged for the one on which the present church building stands.

During the year 1863 Rev. Mr. Cochely preached monthly. From the termination of his connection with the parish until 1868 the church was in a dormant state, there being but two services during five years. Mr. Thos. B. Kemp becoming rector of the parish in the spring of 1868, infused new life into the church, and during his ministry of five years labored very acceptably among the people of Oskaloosa.

During the summer of 1869 a church building and rectory were built on the church lot, the services having previously been held in Union Hall. These improvements cost the church about \$4,000, which amount, with the aid of \$8,000 from the mission board, was provided for at the time of the building of the same. The church is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and is a frame structure 28x50 feet.

Rev. Kemp removing to Marshalltown in the spring of 1873, the church was without a rector until 1874, when Rev. James Allen (now of Australia) became pastor and continued for two years, when he removed to England.

In the fall of 1876 Rev. James Stoddard, of Falls City, Neb., was called to the rectorship, which place he filled until May, 1878, since which time the rectory has been vacant.

A flourishing Sunday-school had been kept up for some years previous to the spring of 1878, when it adjourned, and is not now (October, 1878) in session.

The present vestry is composed of——Wolcott, D. H. LeSuer, Cary Cooper, John A. Shannon, Wm. Butler, M. T. Williams and John F. Lacey. The church has at present about twenty-five communicants and two or three times that number of adherents.

OSKALOOSA BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church in Oskaloosa was constituted in December, 1855, with a membership of five persons. An ecclesiastical council composed of ministers and laymen from neighboring churches was invited to meet and examine into the history and belief of the organization, and if it was found to be formed after the New Testament model, to publicly recognize it as a church. The decision of the council being favorable, the services of the occasion were held at the M. E. Church. Until the spring of 1856 the church had no regular preaching. At this time J. F. Childs became the pastor, an arrangement which continued eleven years.

During the first year of Mr. Childs' pastorate the church held its services in the upper rooms of the then Normal School building. In January, 1857, Union Hall was hired and occupied for services a little more than a year. In the fall of 1857 a lot was purchased, and in the month of March follow-



Thos Ballinger

ing, the work of building a house of worship was begun, without a dollar pledged on subscription; the male members of the church, aided by personal labor. The largest amount subscribed outside the membership was \$15, paid in labor and materials. Thus in troublous times, financially, the mechanical talent of the church was generously turned to the building of a house of worship. May 16, 1858, the building was so far completed that the church held services in it, though at the time it was without windows, the floor but partly laid, and the siding on to a point only just above the window-frames, and no lathing done. By the following spring it was entirely completed. This period found the church shouldering a debt of \$450; but in 1863 this was paid off by the membership, without any aid whatever from those outside.

Since its organization three hundred different persons have been connected with it. Of these some have died, some have been suspended, and a large number regularly dismissed to unite with other churches; leaving a present membership of about one hundred and fifty. Early in the history of the church a Sabbath-school was organized, which has been sustained until the present time. The present superintendent (1878) is Geo. R. Lee. Average attendance, sixty.

In April, 1867, Rev. J. F. Childs, so long the efficient and earnest pastor of the church, turned his whole attention to the missionary operations and financial management of the Iowa Baptist Association, of which he was corresponding secretary for a number of years.

He was immediately succeeded by Rev. Thomas Brande, who served as pastor four months, when he was called away to assume the financial management of Des Moines University. Rev. A. F. Willey followed, but after an eight-months' pastorate, a struggle with disease, died and was buried in Burlington April 8, 1868. During the summer, services were conducted by Thos. J. Keith, a theological student from Shurtleff College, Illinois. During a few weeks from the following February, Rev. Mr. Childs preached, and eleven accessions were made to the church within this time. From the middle of April for seven months the church was supplied by Rev. John Kingdon, who failed in health, and after the time mentioned was compelled to cease his labors.

Prayer meetings and Sabbath-schools were kept up, with an occasional sermon by a visiting minister till February, 1870, when Rev. J. F. Childs returned to the church, of which he continued pastor until January, 1875. In June of the same year he was succeeded by H. R. Mitchell, who remained until September, 1876. Then came A. J. Furman, in October, 1876, from Dakota, missionary, who was pastor until August, 1878.

The revenue of the church is about \$1,000 per year for all purposes.

The deacons are R. Dumont, J. L. Moore, T. M. Craven; treasurer, C. W. Ellsworth; clerk, Harvey Barrett.

There is a Woman's Missionary Society connected with the church which does excellent work.

SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH.

This church became an organization by recognition of the bishop in September, 1868. It was the offspring of the First M. E. Church, and was organized in compliance with a vote of the M. E. Conference, which concurred with the presiding elder and the preacher in charge in the opinion

that another church should be formed, on account of the large membership of the First Church and the growing demands of the city.

The original membership of this body was one hundred and sixteen. Rev. W. C. Shaw was placed in charge of the new society, which held its meetings for two years in a rented hall on the south side of the square. During this time the present site for the church was purchased, and the building commenced. In the fall of 1870 Rev. B. Mark was appointed to this station, and during his administration the lecture room was finished and dedicated. In 1871 Rev. J. T. Simmons succeeded to the charge, and in the fall of 1872, by Bishop E. G. Andrews, the fine audience room of the church was dedicated. In 1872 came Rev. C. L. Stafford, who labored acceptably at this point until 1876. Rev. Dennis Murphy was the next pastor. He remained but one year. September, 1877, Rev. W. B. Cowles, the present pastor, was located in this church.

The edifice belonging to this society is the finest in the city, being a brick structure, erected at a cost of \$20,000, and having a seating capacity of five hundred persons.

The present membership of the church is about three hundred. The amount raised by the congregation for all purposes will average about \$1,500. The indebtedness is \$2,000.

The Sabbath-school, with about one hundred and forty members, is under the superintendency of Amos Kemble.

The trustees are J. B. McCurdy, J. M. Jones, H. R. Kendig, Wm. Scott, M. W. White, J. W. Finley, J. P. Cowan, Wm. Crosson, B. F. McMillen.

Stewards: Wiley Wray, J. B. McCurdy, John N. Martin, Wm. H. Shaw, D. C. Myers, C. McCarty, A. A. Kendig, A. J. Jewell.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This society was organized in the fall of 1850 by Thomas Ballinger, and had at that time about thirty-six members. The meetings were held in the court house, and for some time Mr. Ballinger preached once a month.

His successors were Joshua Spooner, Rev. Davis, A. J. Fishback and J. P. Sanford (afterward Colonel), and others.

The society never erected a church building. The last regular minister was in 1870. The society owns two lots in Oskaloosa, which they hope some day to occupy as a church site.

BANKING.

The first banking house in Oskaloosa was opened by W. T. Smith and M. T. Williams, March 1st, 1855, under the firm name of Smith & Williams, and continued in business until January 1st, 1857, when Smith purchased his partner's business under the firm name of W. T. Smith & Co. Shortly afterward Mr. Smith was joined by H. B. Myers as a partner, who after continuing in the bank for a short time, withdrew without any change in the style of firm, name or business of the house. This bank continued until October 20, 1858, when its business was transferred to the "Oskaloosa Branch of the State Bank of Iowa."

Not long after the establishment of the banking house of Smith & Williams, a mercantile bank was started by John White & Co. After running a few months, the firm sold out to W. H. Seevers & Co., who had just fairly commenced business, when the crash of 1857 compelled them to close their

doors. A few days later the house was re-opened by John White & Co. At the time of the establishment of the "Oskaloosa Branch of the State Bank of Iowa," this firm voluntarily quit business, and transferred its trade to the new institution.

The "Branch" had been organized, and was declared chartered by the governor of the State, dated October 12, 1858. The capital stock of this institution was \$50,000. The first stockholders were James Rhinehart, J. M. Dawson, Jno. White, John Montgomery, Wm. T. Smith, Samuel A. Rice, Stephen R. Bennett, Geo. M. Downs, A. F. Seeberger, Robt. Seevers, M. L. Jackson, D. W. Loring, Thomas Thompson, H. P. Taylor, Samuel Coffin, and E. A. Boyer.

The first directors were John White, James Rhinehart, W. T. Smith, Robert Seevers and John Montgomery.

John White, of the firm John White & Co. was elected president of the "branch" and Wm. T. Smith, of Wm. T. Smith & Co., was elected cashier. The latter was also a director of the mother Bank, or "State Bank of Iowa," as representative of the Oskaloosa branch.

January 4, 1859, James Rhinehart became president of the Oskaloosa Bank. February 1st, 1864, W. T. Smith was elected president, and being then principal holder of the stock and general manager, there was none but *acting* cashier until April 12, 1865, when Mitchell Wilson was elected to that position, which he had filled as acting cashier for sometime previous.

May 1, 1865, under permit of Comptroller of Currency the present National State Bank was organized as successor of the branch of State Bank, which went into liquidation about this time. The capital stock of the National was \$100,000. Wm. T. Smith was elected first president, and Mitchel Wilson, cashier. The first board of directors was composed of John W. Jones, M. L. Jackson, R. A. McAyeal, Benj. Hollingsworth, John R. Needham and Andrew C. Williams. This bank was organized in a building on the north side of the square. Mr. Smith continued president until Jan. 1, 1866, when having sold his stock in same to A. C. Williams and Cyrus Beede, A. C. Williams became president. About this time Mitch Wilson also withdrew from the bank.

Jan. 1st, 1864, the "First National Bank of Oskaloosa" was established with John White as president, and Cyrus Beede, cashier. The board of directors was composed of John White, H. H. Prine, Samuel Coffin, A. S. Nichols, V. B. Delashmutt, J. H. Warren and Cyrus Beede.

This bank continued to do business until December 17, 1868, when it went into voluntary liquidation. John White the president continued a private bank in the same place for a short time, when he bought a controlling interest in the National State Bank from Williams & Beede. About this time the location of the bank was changed from the north side to the southwest corner of the square and for some months its business was practically suspended for personal reasons of those owning a controlling interest in the stock. John White continued president until his death in 1870.

The present officers of the bank are Seth Richards, president; G. W. Hale, vice-president; E. D. Lindly, cashier; directors: Seth Richards, G. W. Hale, F. L. Downing, C. P. Searle, and Mitchel Wilson.

The deposits at this bank July 8, 1878, were \$108,000. The circulation of the bank's notes is \$90,000.

The bank has a good vault, with Hall safe inside, and all modern improvements for the security of deposits, including a time-lock.

This is the oldest banking organization in Mahaska county.

Mahaska County Savings Bank.—This institution was incorporated July 27, 1875, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It commenced business in a one story brick building on High street, and announced itself as a savings institution, with the usual methods of savings banks. The first board of directors were E. Clark, M. E. Cutts, W. A. Lindly, M. T. Williams, D. W. Loring, James Rhinehart and John H. Green. The officers: president, Ezekiel Clark of Iowa City; vice-president, M. E. Cutts; cashier, W. A. Lindly; assistant cashier, Perry E. Clark. The present officers and directors are the same.

Just after the opening of the bank, the managers decided on having a building and home of their own. Accordingly they purchased the site on the northwest corner of the square, where the old court house stood, and on that lot have erected a fine two story brick banking house, 20x60 feet, with elegant sandstone front.

The interior arrangement of the banking house is admirable. A neat little room for the cashier to the left of the entrance, and the director's parlors in the rear part of the room, afford comfort to the occupants, and privacy from annoyance. The vault is of best construction on solid stone foundation, with double brick walls, and brick and concrete arch. Inside is a 10,000 pound safe with chronometer lock, being the first one placed in a bank in central Iowa. The bank first occupied this building the latter part of 1876.

The amount of deposits according to last report was \$90,000. The bank pays 6 per cent interest on short time deposits, but at present discourages, as far as possible, that class of patronage.

The Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Oskaloosa.—The Union Savings Bank was organized June 10, 1871, with E. H. Gibbs as president; H. L. Gibbs, vice-president, and I. M. Gibbs, cashier; and opened business in the one story building north of the present savings bank. This institution in 1873 merged into Gibbs' Bros., private bankers, and moved into the building now occupied by the Farmers' and Traders' bank, built by Gibbs Bros., and still owned by them.

December 12, 1877, Messrs. Gibbs Bros. having quit the banking business, the Farmers' and Traders' Bank was incorporated, and succeeded Gibbs Bros. in their building. This bank was organized under the State laws, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. Its stockholders number about one hundred and twenty-five, and are located in every township in Mahaska county. This awakens a large country interest in the custom and success of the bank, and the patronage of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank is largely from farmers and traders.

The officers of this bank are John Siebel, president; L. C. Blanchard, vice-president; A. A. Kendig and H. S. Howard, tellers; directors, John Siebel, E. H. Gibbs, P. W. Phillips, C. T. Willard, Peter Stumps, J. A. L. Crookham, John H. Smith, G. B. McFall and James Bridges.

The banking house occupied by this institution is, perhaps, the finest in the State. It was built at an expense of \$25,000, and is finished throughout with black walnut. The floor is of marble, and the furniture most elegant. The vault and safe are first-class, the latter with triple combination lock.

Frankel, Bach and Co's Bank.—The firm of I. Frankel and E. Bach, under the style I. Frankel and Co., commenced mercantile business in Os-

kaloosa in 1861, and in 1873, finding they had considerable surplus capital not required in their clothing trade, opened a private banking house in September of that year. In 1876 they built their present building in Centennial Block, making for themselves a superior banking room. They are large real estate owners in Oskaloosa.

According to their last report their deposits were upward of \$85,000. This finds a secure place in the largest bank vault in the city, with burglar proof safe and Sargent's time-lock.

Frankel, Bach and Co.'s correspondents are International Bank, Chicago; Kuhn, Loeb and Co., New York; State National Bank, Keokuk.

POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was established in Oskaloosa in the summer of 1844, Perry L. Crosman being the first postmaster. The office was kept in Jones' grocery. At first there was simply a weekly mail. The postage was usually paid on a letter at its place of delivery, being twenty-five cents per letter of ordinary size. So scarce was money in Oskaloosa at that early day, that we are told letters frequently lay two months in the office before their owners were able to take them out, and not rarely they were sent to the dead-letter office as unpaid.

About 1846 the stage line was established, and there were three mails per week, and finally a daily mail. Now, probably, a dozen mails per day.

Mr. Weatherford we find to have been postmaster in 1847, and he was probably Crosman's successor. From that time the following postmasters have served: Samuel Ingles, 1849-1853; Sylvester Greenough, 1853-1857; R. T. Wellslager, 1857-1861; Charles Beardsley, 1861-1865; W. E. Shepherd, 1865-1871 (R. R. Habour was appointed during this time three months under Andrew Johnson, but was not confirmed by the senate, when Shepherd was re-instated); Will H. Needham, 1871-1876; Henry C. Leighton, 1876-1878. Upon the death of Mr. Leighton, January 31, 1878, his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Leighton, was appointed his successor, and Frank Lofland as deputy. The clerks of the office are Will H. Needham, Jr., and T. Leighton.

The revenue of the office from all sources is about \$6,000 per annum. The stamps canceled amount to about \$600 per month, and postage prepaid at this office on periodicals \$72 per month.

This office has issued upward of 26,000 money orders. For the year ending March 31, 1878, the orders issued amounted to \$8,2764.32, and orders paid to \$61,213.06, making an aggregate of \$89,977.38.

I. O. O. F.

The first lodge established in Oskaloosa was Mahaska Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., by Right Worthy D. D. G. M. Patterson, July 11, 1848. The first officers elected were: William H. SeEVERS, N. G.; George W. Baer, V. G.; James McMurray, Secretary; R. B. Rutledge, treasurer. These, with James W. Porter, T. D. Porter, A. S. Nichols, J. N. Kinsman and John W. Jones, were among the first members of the lodge, which did not receive its charter until 1852.

The lodge filed articles of incorporation February 1, 1852, at which time Wesley Moreland was Noble Grand, and John W. Jones, secretary.

Probably the first meeting of the lodge was held in the frame building on the southeast corner of the square now occupied by Martinstein as a bakery. The lodge meetings were held on the second floor of the building for a number of years; then it was removed to Street's block, third story.

In 1857 the lodge bought the lot on the northwest corner of the square, under City Hall, and commenced building a three story brick building for its own use, but had only reached the first story when the crash of '57 paralyzed the enterprise; and, feeling that they could not carry the work forward, the Odd Fellows disposed of the property at a loss of near \$3,500, and, upon completion of the building by other parties, rented from them the third floor as a lodge, which they continued to occupy until their present hall was completed.

Having accumulated near \$5,000 in its treasury, in 1873 Mahaska Lodge determined to make another effort to secure a home of its own. Buying about twenty feet front on the northeast corner of High and Washington streets, in conjunction with Judge Loughridge, they commenced a building forty feet front, with the understanding that they could complete the entire third floor at their own expense, and use the same as a hall. This plan was carried out, but the Odd Fellows found themselves so heavily involved upon completion of the building, that they were forced to sell all but the undivided one-half of the third floor—a financial disaster from which Mahaska Lodge has not yet entirely recovered, being somewhat in debt at present writing. They have a very neat, well-furnished and comfortable hall, forty by sixty feet, with a sixteen-foot ceiling.

The present officers of Mahaska Lodge are: S. T. Barnhill, N. G.; Calvin Woodruff, V. G.; R. G. Pike, secretary; W. G. Alexander, treasurer; William Butler, chaplain. The membership, July, 1878, was one hundred and thirty-eight.

Commercial Lodge, No. 128, I. O. O. F., was established January 23, 1860. It was formed by a detachment of members withdrawing from Mahaska Lodge, for the purpose of starting an additional society. The charter members were Sidney S. Smith, David Roop, Isaac Kalbach, F. L. Downing, A. J. Swearingen, Francis Huber, A. M. Abraham, Geo. Priseler, C. Blatner, and D. E. Budd.

This Lodge, in 1874, bought the undivided one-half of the hall built by Mahaska Lodge, *i. e.* the one-half of third floor. Previously it had been the custom of the Commercial to rent from Mahaska Lodge, having always met in the hall of the latter. The society is in good financial condition, with about eighty members. The officers are: B. R. Ball, N. G.; Louis Baumgart, V. G.; F. S. Hull, Secretary; William Harbach, Treasurer.

Oskaloosa Encampment, No. 13, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted June 28, 1854. The charter members were Wesley Moreland, Wm. H. Seevers, Jno. R. Needham, James A. Young, A. G. Young, and Jno. W. Jones.

The present financial condition is quite satisfactory to the membership, consisting of sixty-three persons. The officers are: M. M. Rice, C. P.; Peter Schmitt, H. P.; W. O. Wing, S. W.; Wm. Harbach, J. W.; S. Baldauf, Treas.; R. G. Pike, Scribe.

Perscverance Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., has been running as a Rebecca Lodge for about twenty years, but without even a

dispensation until June 3, 1873. It was not chartered until October, 1875. From a charter membership of twelve persons it had grown until January, 1, 1878, to eighty-five members. The elected officers of the Lodge are: Sister W. G. Alexander, N. G.; Sister W. B. Williams, V. G.; Brother R. G. Pike, Sec'y; Sister R. G. Baldwin, Treas.

These last two, Encampment and Rebecca Lodges, meet in Mahaska Lodge's hall.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

As this is a comparatively new order and probably unknown to a majority of our readers, a few words upon the history at large will be appropriate.

On the 5th day of November, 1868, being the day of Grant's first election to the presidency, in Meadville, Penn., fourteen men assembled and organized the first lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen. The motive that prompted them was a pure and unselfish one, and their plan of operation is the very best to carry out the purpose for which the order is intended—that of Charity, Hope and Protection. From the date of organization the order grew slowly until July 4, 1870, when the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was instituted at Meadville. The order continued to grow slowly, reaching into Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, and in 1871 the first lodge of the A. O. U. W., in Iowa, was instituted at Washington.

In 1874 there were but five lodges in the State. From this time the growth has been rapid, and there are now more than 150 subordinate lodges with near 7,000 members in the State of Iowa.

It is a benevolent order, not unlike the I. O. O. F., helping the widow and orphan and caring for the sick. A distinguishing feature is the beneficiary department, by virtue of which \$2,000 is paid to the heirs of deceased members. The headquarters of this department is the Grand Lodge of the State, and the payments are made by assessments upon the individual members. This, of course, is a virtual life insurance, and no one can be admitted to membership without having passed a satisfactory medical examination by the examiner of the lodge.

Oskaloosa Lodge, No. 152, A. O. U. W., was organized March 5, 1878, with thirty charter members. The officers are: John Lofland, M. W.; C. T. Willard, G. F.; W. R. Cowan, O.; H. G. Briggs, Recorder; J. A. Kalbach, Receiver; W. A. Lindly, Financier; A. P. Spencer, Guide; Dr. J. C. Barringer, Medical Examiner.

The lodge meets in Good Templars' hall, southwest corner of the square, and in August, 1878, had forty-eight members.

Meetings are held every Friday evening, and the articles of the order provide for degree work, in some respects similar to other lodges.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Oskaloosa Lodge, No. 660, I. O. G. T., was organized April 9, 1874, by charter from the Grand Lodge of the State.

The first officers were: Thos. Newell, W. C. T.; Mary E. McMichael, W. V. T.; Mrs. Kate Houver, W. C.; Wm. P. Hellings, W. Sec.; John T. Perdue, W. F. S.; Mrs. E. K. Alexander, W. T.; Albert M. Jones, W. M.; Mary M. Newell, W. D. M.; Wm. Stewart, W. I. G.; C. B. Rodgers, W. O. G.; Mrs. E. Baker, W. R. H. S.; Miss Laura Montgomery, W. L. H.

S.; J. B. Noe, P. W. C. T. In addition to these there were as charter members, W. R. Lacey, W. R. Ware, C. W. Douglas, W. W. Knight, W. Campbell, Ed. Stewart, C. G. Owen, C. McCarty, Geo. Wortman, E. Le Suer, C. W. Jones, Clara Lacey, H. Howard, John Stewart, Frank Glaze, Fannie McCarty, V. K. Logan.

The lodge is now composed of about one hundred members. It is in a flourishing condition, and meets in hall over the National State Bank. The templars have an eighty foot hall, nicely furnished. Of those recently initiated the majority are males.

Of the present officers the following is a partial list: John N. Martin, W. C. T.; A. A. Kendig, P. W. C. T.; Retta Hambleton, W. V. T.; G. C. Johnson, W. Chap.; Annie Danner, W. Sec.; Mrs. E. Baker, W. T.

MASONIC.

The history of Masonry in Oskaloosa appears in a chapter on that subject in the county history proper.

IOWA INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in Oskaloosa on the "mutual plan" May 7, 1856. The company was permanently organized by a meeting of the corporate members on the following day, and the following officers were elected: Wm. T. Smith, president; A. F. Seeberger, vice-president; Wm. A. Torrey, secretary, and Wm. B. Street, treasurer. In the following July, applications having been received to the amount of twenty-seven thousand dollars, policies were issued to that amount, and the business of the company fully inaugurated.

January 5, 1859, a supplement was adopted to the articles of incorporation, providing for the subscription of capital stock, and from that time the business of the company was divided into two departments, stock and mutual, the accounts of which were kept separate, and each department conducted in the manner peculiar to its respective class.

The last balance sheet of the company shows a capital stock of \$50,000. In 1865 the risks of the company were re-insured, and by mutual consent the remaining assets were divided among the stockholders, the proceeds being about 7 per cent in advance of the face of the stock certificates. The company did a prosperous business up to the time of dissolution.

MAHASKA COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated in 1872, and placed in running order in the month of August of that year. Its articles of incorporation provide for a plan of loans and deposits similar to that usually current among modern loan associations in the west.

Only one series of stock of fifteen hundred shares has been issued.

The number of loans made is 167, amounting to about \$180,000. One hundred and thirty-one shares of stock have been retired. All loans made are on first mortgage.

It is estimated that the shares will reach full value in 1880 or 1881. The value of a share at the end of first year was \$18.80; second year, \$42.13; third year, \$63.52; fourth year, \$85.23; fifth year, \$107.74.

The present officers are: D. A. Hurst, president; C. P. Searle, vice-president; W. A. Lindly, secretary; J. Kelly Johnson, solicitor.

The board of directors is composed of D. A. Hurst, J. W. McMullen, W. A. Lindly, C. P. Searle, W. W. Haskell, Wm. Burnside, J. Kelly Johnson, David Evans and John A. Kalbach. The auditors are Henry R. Kendig and Morris L. Levi.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY AND LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed in 1874 by twelve young men of Oskaloosa, for the purpose of establishing a private reading room, and conducting a public lecture course.

The charter members were Morris L. Levi, H. S. Briggs, Walter L. Chamberlain, G. N. Beechler, J. C. Fletcher, W. S. Mays, Listen McMillen, Charles Huber, E. D. Lindly, Frank Kelly, W. R. Lacey and John A. Hoffman.

By a provision of the constitution, no married man could become a member of the association, but we are informed that when a young man becomes a member he is no longer under any obligations to remain unmarried, but rather encouraged to follow the example of many of the charter members.

The hall of the association is on the north side of the square. Each member of the society carries a key to this room, which is free to none but members. The hall is nicely and comfortably furnished, and is free to the members during the day and evenings. Among the papers and magazines on file in the reading room are Harper's Weekly and Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, International Review, North American Review, Popular Science Monthly, Potter's American Monthly, Albany Law Journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Atlantic Monthly, Littell's Living Age, Chicago Tribune (daily), Chicago Times (daily), Chicago Inter Ocean (daily), American Gentleman's Newspaper, Spirit of the Times, Spirit of the Turf, Weekly N. Y. Tribune, and numerous State and metropolitan weeklies.

The association has managed a lecture course every year since its organization. Upon the entire course the profit or loss has been inconsiderable, neither profitable nor disastrous.

A library is being collected as rapidly as possible, and the more important magazines are regularly bound.

A business meeting is held regularly once per month. The revenue of the association is from a monthly tax of one dollar per member, and from lecture course.

The members who have been received since the organization of the association are B. F. Beebe, Perry E. Clark, H. W. Gleason, R. O. Green, Joseph Huber, John Hall, J. R. Hague, Frank Lofland and W. H. Needham, Jr. The present membership is twenty. John A. Hoffman is president of association, and W. R. Lacey, secretary.

CEMETERY.

The first cemetery was southwest of town upon the land of Judge White, and was laid out at quite an early day. It was located just beyond the High School building, and being on flat land proved too wet. Accordingly, in 1848, the ladies of the city undertook the enterprise of securing a new cemetery. They formed a sort of sewing society, and made up articles of plain clothing which were placed on sale in the stores of Oskaloosa, and in this way they raised sufficient money to buy and improve five acres of

land about one mile north of town which is currently known as the "old cemetery." This land was purchased from John White, and was the *city cemetery* until 1860, when it proved too small and badly located.

Accordingly, in June 1860, a meeting of citizens was called, by previous notice, in the county judge's office, whose object was to organize a cemetery association.

At this meeting, P. Myers, J. R. Needham, J. F. Childs, and William Loughridge were appointed a committee to frame articles of incorporation for adoption at the next meeting.

To view grounds for a cemetery site, and receive propositions for sale of land was appointed a committee consisting of Wesley Moreland, W. S. Edgar, and Wm. C. Rhinehart.

At the next meeting the committee on articles, reported a charter of which the following is the preamble:

Be it known by these presents, that we James Rhinehart, J. F. Childs, Henry Lyster, Jas. A. SeEVERS, J. H. Macon, Eli Ketner, John Y. Hopkins, John R. Needham, James McQuiston, D. Warren Loring, Henry Howard, Philip Myers, A. F. Seeberger, Benjamin F. Ingels, N. C. Crawford, William Loughridge, James P. Dixon, Samuel A. Rice, M. L. Jackson, Wm. M. Wells, John D. Gaunt, Wm. S. Edgar, Samuel Ingels and Solomon E. Rhinehart, desiring to establish a new Cemetery, to be located at or near the city of Oskaloosa in the county of Mahaska and State of Iowa, do hereby, in accordance with the provisions of an act passed by the Seventh General Assembly of the State of Iowa, entitled "An act for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific or missionary societies," approved March 22d, A. D. 1858, adopt the following articles of Association.

It was provided that the name of the society should be Forest Cemetery Association. The articles of association were adopted and the following were the officers elected under the same: president, J. F. Childs; vice-president, Samuel A. Rice; secretary, James McQuiston; treasurer, D. W. Loring; director, Wm. S. Edgar.

August 9th, 1860, twenty acres belonging to Wm. S. Dart, lying north-east of the city was purchased at fifty dollars per acre, and immediately surveyed, laid out in lots, fenced, and called Forest Cemetery

In December a committee was appointed to assess lots at an average valuation of not less than five cents per square foot, and a day was appointed on which such lots as were desired, were sold to the highest bidder, with the provision that it should not be a sale at less price than the assessed valuation.

Subsequently J. R. Needham, James SeEVERS and W. S. Edgar were appointed a committee to report a series of rules and regulations. This was done and the rules with the articles of incorporation were published in pamphlet form.

In 1871 the association bought about six acres for \$1,000, adjoining the cemetery on the south, from John N. Miller, which was included in, and made a part of, Forest Cemetery.

A house was built for the sexton in 1875, near the entrance.

The present officers of the association are: J. F. Childs, president; C. Houtz, vice-president; W. R. Cowan, secretary; H. Howard, treasurer; J. G. Marks, superintendent; F. L. Downing, director.

Forest Cemetery is a beautiful spot, tastefully set with shade trees, and laid out with winding drives and foot paths. It contains some fine monuments, the most conspicuous of which is that built by the Iowa soldiers in memory of Gen. S. A. Rice, above mentioned as vice-president of the association in 1861.

OSKALOOSA BAR.

The Oskaloosa Bar is one of the best in the State, and probably ranks first between the Mississippi river towns and Des Moines city. It includes about thirty attorneys, most of whom are young men of promise, or middle aged men of high attainments. They have no organized association.

NEW SHARON.

The part of the country around this city was settled later than any other portion of Mahaska county. The land forming the original plat was owned by four parties, John Michener, Wm. Zimmerman, J. C. Culbertson, and Morgan Reno. Zimmerman was a Prussian, a sort of wanderer, ever beginning projects and always disappointing those who did not know him, by finishing none of them. He came from Iowa City to Prairie township, found the fine prairie lands about the present New Sharon almost a wilderness, and returning to Iowa City he induced some citizens there, among them Culbertson and Reno, to enter and purchase some fourteen eighty-acre lots, including the eastern part of the territory on which Sharon now stands. Zimmerman then went extensively into the hedging business; or, rather into hedging contracts. This was about 1853. He contracted with the Iowa City speculators to hedge their farms, in consideration of which he was to receive every alternate eighty acres. He also made a contract with John Michener, who owned a section west of Culbertson and Reno, to hedge his land for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Zimmerman broke the ground for the hedge rows, though it is not known that he ever set a single hedge plant; but he still held the men to their contract. Finally, in order to get rid of Zimmerman, Michener deeded him eighty acres, including the northwestern part of the present New Sharon, on consideration that he would release him from the hedge contract. Some time during the summer of 1856, a party of engineers surveyed the land through this section, proposing to build a road from St. Louis to St. Paul. Then there was quite a settlement of Friends in and about this vicinity. To encourage the further settlement of this society, Culbertson and Reno donated to them about three acres of land on which to build a meeting-house and lay out a burying ground, being the same spot where their cemetery now stands, and the only burying ground New Sharon ever had. Thus encouraged and hopeful, August 25, 1856, these four men, with the help of a competent engineer, laid out the new town. Zimmerman wished to call the new village "Schenefeld," or pretty field, but the other proprietors did not like the accent, though they were compelled to acknowledge the appropriateness of the name, for simple as the appellation may seem, it best describes the scenery about Sharon, being that of a beautiful, slightly rolling, luxuriantly-growing field. It was finally decided to call the town *Sharon*, and as such it was platted and recorded, but when the post-office came to be established, it was found that there was another of the same name in Iowa, and from the necessity for a change, the post-office was called New Sharon. In popular use the name of the post-office has become the name of the town and the unqualified Sharon has been almost abandoned.

The first dwelling upon the town plat was built by Edward Quaintance, in 1856, and was a frame structure about 16x18 feet, "weatherboarded up

and down"; had a brick flue as a vent for the smoke, and was considerably in advance of the usual pioneer cabin. This building still stands and forms a part of the hotel known as the Central House.

The first store building was erected by James Winder, in the spring of 1857. Mr. Winder started a store in this building during that summer with a stock of goods worth about \$1,200, which he had bought in Oskaloosa. He continued in business about one year, when he closed out his stock and soon after was succeeded by Thos. Mormon in the same building. From this time the changes in store-keeping were frequent.

About the same time that he built his store, James Winder also framed a dwelling-house, being the second dwelling on the town plat. Its size was 16x40 feet. It still stands in the business part of New Sharon; has been enlarged and repaired and is now used by Purdue as a photograph gallery.

The third dwelling was built about 1858, by Ellsworth Draper, and was soon followed by a fourth cabin belonging to David Michener. New Sharon made but little progress until after the war, when the long projected north road began to be built. From that time it has been a flourishing town.

It should be here stated that David Morgan, one of Sharon's citizen's, was first president and prominent pioneer in building the Iowa Central Railroad, full particulars of which are given in the history of that road.

Undoubtedly the first religious exercises in the vicinity of New Sharon, were held by the Friends, who had meetings south of town as early as 1852 or 1853. Probably the first meeting on the town plat was by a Methodist minister, a class having been organized here about 1861 or 1862. Shortly after this, Dr. Warren preached several times in a blacksmith shop belonging to Henry Winder, where, among anvils, tools, and bellows, a small assembly of worshippers assembled upon the quiet Sabbaths to hear the word of life. Even such was considered quite a privilege, and doubtless more generally improved than in this day of fine churches, cushioned pews, and essay-reading divines.

The first house for worship upon the town plat was the Friends' meeting-house, still standing in the southwest part of town, and which was moved up from its country site about twelve years ago.

James Winder was the first post-master, being appointed in 1857, under Buchanan. He distributed the mail to New Sharon citizens and the people of the surrounding country until 1863, when he was succeeded by Burdon Stanton. Then came Addison Naylor, and April 1, 1873, the present gentlemanly post-master was appointed, H. J. Vail. A money-order department was established at this office on the 17th of July, 1872. At present, the revenue of the office to the U. S. Government is near \$2,000 per year.

Johnson Busby was probably the first justice of the peace in the town of New Sharon.

The present city of New Sharon is a place calculated to attract more than passing notice from the visitor to its precincts. The streets are wide, smooth, and laid out in such a manner as to greatly serve the convenience of its citizens and the beauty of the town. In a greater part of the city young shade trees are springing up, and have already in many places attained such a growth and foliage as to add much to the comfort of the passer-by, and the general appearance of the place. The city's miles of plank walk tell the tale of a watchful council and an omnipresent marshal.

The dwellings are mostly white frame and are neat and inviting in appearance. The churches are *par excellence*. Not one western town in a dozen of the size of New Sharon has displayed the taste in building its houses of worship, that this people have done. The stranger is immediately struck by the beauty of the graceful spires and the symmetry of the buildings throughout.

The people of New Sharon, of whom there are about 800, have more than a local reputation for hospitality, general culture, and business enterprise, a reputation not generally bestowed gratuitously by the discriminating public, but usually earned.

For public entertainments of various kinds, the city is supplied with a room on the second floor of the brick block on Main street, called Concert Hall, which will comfortably seat about 300 persons.

SCHOOLS.

The first school kept in the vicinity of New Sharon, was in a frame dwelling house south of the town, belonging to Frederick Schelp. This was a subscription school, supported by enterprising pioneers who were not contented to await the growth of free schools for the education of their children. The teacher was Miss Lydia Briggs, who found in a 12x16 feet cabin, on a western prairie, sufficient encouragement to enable her to maintain a school, in quarters where the modern school mistress, with later day fancies and habits, would fail to find words to express her contempt. This school was kept probably in 1856. The next schools were in a school house erected in the same neighborhood by the society of Friends, for school purposes, and temporarily as a house of worship until they should erect a meeting-house. This was in 1857. Here schools were taught by Lydia Mayer, Harvey Lucas, Jonathan Knight, Rachel Snell, and others. These were subscription schools. The first public school building on the town plat was on the same ground on which the present one stands. It was a frame, one story structure, which has recently been moved across the street and is now used as a carpenter shop. This building was less primitive in appearance and furniture, than is usual in new countries. Thirty by thirty-four feet in its dimensions, it was seated by black walnut seats and desks, accommodating two pupils together. This was erected in 1860, and proved sufficient to accommodate the youth of New Sharon until 1872 when an addition was built to the same. Attached to the memory of the old school house is one of those undersigned coincidences which occasionally astonish us by their simplicity, and are matters of curiosity. Jesse Hiatt, of New Sharon, was employed to build the foundation of the new building. The man who secured the contract for the frame work proved to be Jesse Hiatt, of Oskaloosa. The building was no sooner finished than another Jesse Hiatt moved to the western village, applied for the position of teacher, which was granted to him and his wife. Had this been so common a name as John Smith, it would have been stripped of some of its novelty.

The spirit of western enterprise has left its mark upon the school interests of New Sharon. Recognizing in the centennial year the fact that no duty should be more earnestly performed than that belonging to their children, the parents of the Quaker City erected on their old school premises a handsome brick building, ample in room for the comfortable occupation

of New Sharon youth in years to come. This neat two story brick contains four large rooms and has a seating capacity of about two hundred and forty pupils. The average attendance is perhaps two hundred and eighty. The cost of the building was about \$8,000. Heretofore the board have employed but four teachers, but on account of the growth of the schools, will require five during the coming winter. The teachers elect are: Mrs. M. M. Monger, principal; C. S. Monger, Mollie Kiser, Mollie Nichol, and Ollie Gilbert. The school was graded in 1876, at which time a high school department was formed. From this the first class graduated in 1878, composed of Mary Nichol, Lizzie Johnson, Silas Lucas, Leroy Michener, and Allison Cope.

It should have been stated that the first school house was built, and for years the first school was run by the township district. Application having been made according to law and a favorable vote having been cast for an Independent School District, such was organized April 4, 1870. The first board of directors was composed of H. M. Fortney, Henry Cope, H. Cooper, David Stanton, A. H. Vickers, and I. N. Penland.

The present school officials are: Ephriam Munsell, President; J. M. Hiatt, Secretary; H. T. Wright, Treasurer; H. D. Williams, Oliver Wildman, David Stanton, Thomas Graham, and Henry Cope, Directors.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Sharon was incorporated in September, 1871, in answer to thirty-five petitioners of its citizens, who wished for themselves the privileges of belonging to a city of the second class. W. S. Kenworthy was appointed attorney to represent the petitioners, and the incorporation was granted by the court, and the following citizens were appointed commissioners to assist in holding the first city election. By the articles of incorporation six hundred acres, including parts of sections 13 and 24, were included upon the city plat. On account of some irregularities the chartering of the city was ratified by special act of the legislature.

The first election, held by the commissioners above mentioned, occurred October 4, 1871. Two days later at 3 o'clock P. M., the first city council of New Sharon met, and the officers of the city government were duly qualified, perhaps by the township justice. The Mayor elect was H. M. Fortney; Recorder, A. W. Naylor; Councilmen, J. F. Bowdle, C. W. Adams, W. Fagan, J. M. Collins, and A. N. Vickers. Numerous meetings of the council were held during the remaining fall and winter, the time of which was mostly occupied in the uninteresting business of framing and adopting city ordinances. W. S. Kenworthy was appointed to draft these latter, and eighteen dollars were paid him for his services.

June 21, 1875, the sober and dignified city council passed an ordinance to prevent public platform dances within the city limits. In such a prohibition of course they transcended their powers. The ordinance was null by notice of its very nature, and we believe no attempt has ever been made to enforce it. Its passage seemed to have a sort of reflex tendency, as we are informed there were held *two* open air dances in New Sharon July 4, 1878.

The city has no organized fire company, nor has it that which deserves the name of a fire department. August 23, 1875, the council purchased for public use forty-eight leather buckets and twelve sixteen-foot ladders.

In the big fire which soon followed, these were quite energetically used, but did not avail to prevent large destruction of property. For the purchase of these apparatus city bonds were issued to the amount of two hundred and ten dollars.

The town had no saloon previous to 1876. The city council, hearing that it was the purpose of a certain individual to establish a grog-shop within the limits of the unpolluted town, passed September 18, 1876, a strict prohibition ordinance. The saloon was established in face of the ordinance, but the liquor dealer was soon ousted, and to-day New Sharon maintains its rank among "strictly temperance towns."

A small frame calaboose and a city pound are the "powers behind the throne," which render the city ordinances terrible in the eye of the transgressor, be he man or beast.

The city taxes collected for the fiscal year ending March 13, 1878, were \$645.29. The sum expended during the same time for sidewalks, street improvements, etc., was \$636.34.

The city officers of 1878 are: Mayor, M. D. Burkitt; Recorder and Treasurer, J. M. Hiatt; Marshal, D. Galbraith; Street Commissioner, W. B. Shotwell; Councilmen, Ephriam Munsell, Geo. W. Way, J. M. Collins, J. F. McCurdy, and Geo. Carson.

FIRE.

We are told that no character is perfect until tried in the school of adversity. Half the enterprise and push of Chicago was an unknown factor until it was brought into the sight of the whole world by its recovery from the scourge of 1872. So has the pluck and energy of New Sharon found its highest development in recovery from disaster.

About one o'clock on the morning of April 29, 1876, a fire was discovered in the rear part of the drug store of J. S. Pickett, in the block on the southeast corner of Main and Market streets. The flames were undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and one whose fiendish wits had directed him to the best place for the accomplishment of his purpose, for the fire was in the oil room of the drug store almost as soon as discovered. Shouts of "Fire!" and the tread of hurrying feet soon roused the town, in time for its inhabitants to find the sky and streets lit up with a glare approaching that of a noon-day sun. In thirty minutes the entire section of the block, consisting of two-story frames, was in a blaze. Willing hands, youth and old age, young women and children, did all they could to save the town, thus visited, with no means to fight the fire. The ladders and buckets above mentioned were brought into use. Soon the fire had crossed the alley to the south, and was making a wreck of Carson's drug store. Between this and the Sharon House was a vacant lot forty feet wide, and here the most strenuous efforts were made to stop the flames. Again and again did the building take fire, but as frequently did blistering hands and scorching frames dash the repeating blaze into blackness. The "bucket brigade" was victorious. On the east a similar check was effected just before the fire reached Nash's agricultural warehouse. But when morning came only five buildings remained on the block which had contained the finest buildings New Sharon could boast.

The main losses were: Hoops' building, \$2,000; Kramer & Quaintance's stock, \$1,500; Vickers' building, \$1,800; J. C. Pickett, stock, \$4,500; G.

A. Roberts' building, \$3,000; G. W. Bump, \$2,000; H. Chedester & Co., \$1,500; Warren & Collins, \$3,000; H. Wallace, \$1,500; Geo. Carson, \$6,000; J. R. Nichol & Co., \$1,500. These, in addition to a number of smaller losses, including the instruments of two bands, made a total loss of not less than \$30,000. On this the insurance was only about \$10,000.

It was the prediction of the *Star* in the first issue after the fire that the burned district would soon be rebuilt more substantially and elegantly than it had been before. Such received an early fulfillment. The work of clearing away began before the ruins were cold, and now, on the corner of Main and Market streets is decidedly the finest brick block that New Sharon contains, being 80x80 feet in floor dimension, and two stories high.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1878.

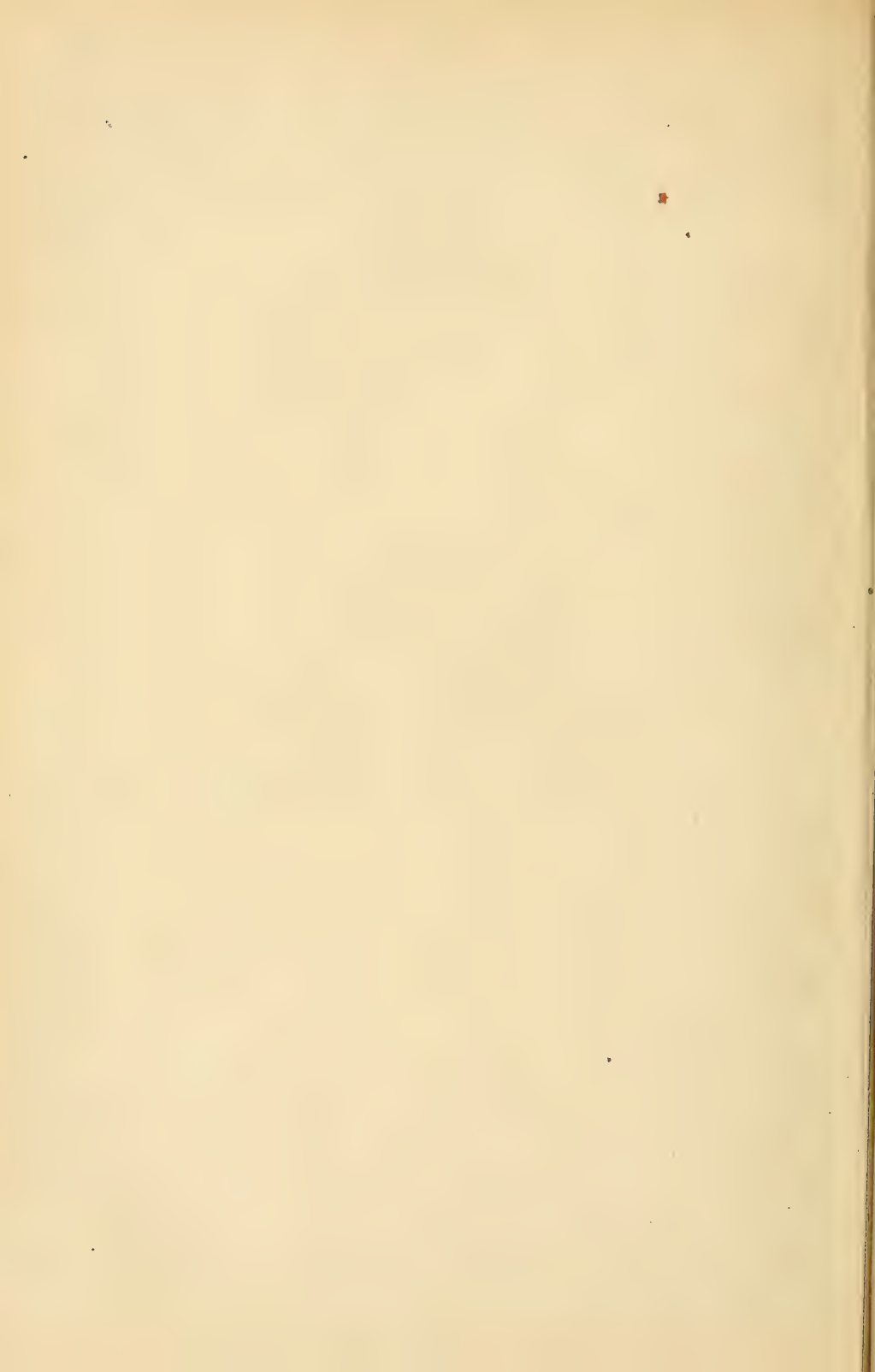
New Sharon being a country town, does almost exclusively a country trade. It has good shipping facilities, and along the line of the Central road few towns, if any, of its size can be found that will favorably compare with it in the amount of grain, cattle and various produce shipped. As a class the stores are neat and well kept. The town contains no exclusively dry-goods store, but has several establishments carrying a miscellaneous stock of goods, including the following, viz: Kramer & Graham, D. M. Emerson, Wildman & Stanton, and O. P. Crawford. Bank—New Sharon Bank. Groceries—A. G. Rosborough, G. W. Starkey & Co., M. D. Barkitt. Drugs—Geo. Carson, C. T. Bowen, R. T. Dean. Hardware—H. T. Wright, Henston & Carroll. Jewelry—E. A. Smith. Tailor—H. N. Bowman. Furniture—Warren & Collins. Shirt factory—W. H. Cook & Co. Agricultural stores—Lawrence & Thompson, Pierce & Ratliff. Hotels—Sharon House, by A. Flaugh, Central House, by G. S. Awtry, Pennsylvania House, by W. B. Shatwell. Livery stable—Gallagher & Weathers. Sewing machine agency—H. J. Vail. Attorneys—J. M. Hiatt, Hoffman & Cook, Wm. J. Sexton, W. H. Waring, C. F. Knowlton. Physicians—W. S. McAllister, R. T. Dean, D. C. Morris. Dentist—J. H. Shomo. Lumber—Kalbach & Son.

Tucker Elevator.—This is one of the foremost enterprises of New Sharon. The main part of the present building was erected in 1870 by J. W. Faxon, by whom it was operated by horse-power. In 1874 it was bought by E. E. Tucker, the present proprietor, who, recognizing the increasing demands of New Sharon as a shipping point, at once doubled its capacity by additional building, and put in a 16-horse power engine. The present storage capacity of the elevator is 20,000 bushels. In 1874 Mr. Tucker bought and shipped about half a million bushels of grain. Since that time his shipments have not been so large on account of the failure of crops. The promise for a lively trade is encouraging for the fall and winter of 1878-9. Mr. Tucker also has stock yards just south of the elevator building, and deals largely in Mahaska county stock, handling about 500 cars of hogs and 200 cars of cattle per year. Mr. Tucker has four branch establishments running at this time, including one at Oskaloosa and one at Searsboro. The foreman at Oskaloosa is O. B. Bunker.

City Steam Mills were built in the fall of 1873 by J. Versteeg & Co., at a cost of \$9,000, and are a pride to the city. These gentlemen keep up with every new improvement in machinery, and have expended about \$3,000 since building the mill in improvements alone. The engine is one



GEO. H. BAUGH



of 40-horse power; fuel, coal. The mills do both custom and mercantile work, and with four run of stone have a capacity of about 100 bushels of wheat per day of ten hours. The proprietors inform us that they run to full capacity almost the entire year. The shipments of stock and grain over the Central Road will perhaps average 1,500 cars per year.

SOCIETIES.

New Sharon Lodge, No. 231, I. O. O. F., was established by a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, December 25, 1871, and was not chartered until October 17, 1872. The members organizing the lodge were S. H. Hunt, I. N. Penland, J. H. Douglas, S. G. Caster and Sidney Krotzer. The first meeting was held in a room known as Naylor's Hall, which was destroyed by fire in 1876. Here the lodge met until January 1, 1875, when they moved into the second story of the *Star* building, which they rented as a hall for five years. Here they have very pleasant and comfortable quarters. The present membership of New Sharon Lodge is seventy. The officers are J. W. Bateman, N. G.; W. W. Winder, V. G.; G. F. Bates, secretary; Snowden Myers, treasurer; H. J. Vail, P. G.

Mahaska Encampment, No. 70, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 8, 1874, under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State, and was chartered October 21, 1874. In the charter the following are named as charter members, viz: S. W. Lewis, A. Paine, H. M. Fortney, J. W. Baleman, Henry Baughman, I. N. Penland and Wm. Stubbs. The Encampment meets in the same hall with the Chapter, and has done so since the time of its organization.

The membership, August, 1878, was sixteen, at which time the following were the officers: W. W. Winder, C. P.; L. Fitzgerald, H. P.; C. W. Rose, S. W.; I. N. Penland, J. W.; H. J. Vail, treasurer; G. F. Bates, scribe.

Mahaska Lodge, No. 336, A. F. & A. M.—Established under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, on the 22d of June, 1874. The officers elected at the time of organization were: G. F. Bates, W. M.; H. J. Vail, S. W.; D. Upton, J. W.; James Gorsuch, treasurer; A. G. Smith, secretary; C. W. Adams, S. D.; Snowden Myers, J. D.; William Wellington, tyler. The lodge was not chartered until June 3, 1875.

The charter members had been connected with lodges in different States, and had happened together in considerable numbers in New Sharon. An organization of these into a local lodge was effected through the agency of H. J. Vail. The present membership is about fifty-one.

The Masonic lodge was organized in the Odd Fellows' hall, and the two fraternities have had a room in partnership ever since the time of its organization.

The present officers are: G. F. Bates, W. M.; David Fessler, S. W.; George Carson, J. W.; H. J. Vail, treasurer; George B. Gould, secretary.

Veteran Lodge, No. 205, I. O. G. T., is the second lodge of Good Templars that has been organized at New Sharon. The first organization started in October, 1865, and continued under the name of "New Sharon Temple" until October 2, 1871, when it disbanded.

Almost immediately was organized the Veteran Lodge, of which the present membership is forty-seven. This organization meets in a hall in the Centennial Block. The officers are: Marvin Hart, W. C. T.; Mollie

Shotwell, W. V. T.; Ollie Wood, W. R. S.; S. R. Briggs, W. T.; Z. P. Kirk, W. S.

Christian Temperance Union.—About the first of January, 1878, Mr. H. Al. Galloway, of Ohio, working in the interest of what is known as the Murphy or Blue Ribbon movement, put in apperance at New Sharon, and held nightly meetings for about two weeks. All those signing the pledge were considered members of the "Blue Ribbon Club," which now has a membership of about six hundred and eighty members.

For the purpose of a more permanent organization a constitution and by-laws were framed, and those signing the same became members of the Christian Temperance Union, whose object is keeping alive the temperance movement in New Sharon, and the making of an aggressive movement upon those not yet reclaimed. The cause has been prosperous and successful at this point, and the reforms made have stood the test for several months, with good indications of permanent cure. The membership of the C. T. U. is about two hundred. From the date of its organization until some time in July, meetings were held every Saturday night, at which addresses were made by speakers from home or abroad. These meetings were adjourned over the heated term until September, when they were resumed in Concert Hall, where the temperance meetings have usually been held.

The present officers of the Union are: J. H. Shomo, president; J. Rockwell and G. B. Gatlin, vice-presidents; E. A. Smith, secretary; H. J. Vail, treasurer.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church.—The beginning of this church was a class, organized by a Methodist minister, Rev. Welsh, in 1862, composed of Henry Winder and wife, and their children, Hugh and Ann Eliza, Jasper Lee and wife, James Davis and wife, Lydia Mayer and Ida Lucon. In the spring of 1863 were added J. F. Bowdle and wife, Eliza Crabb, Johnson Busby and wife, S. B. Lawrence and wife, and some few others. Soon after, the class was organized into a church, and was on Peoria circuit, with Rev. Early as pastor, and Dr. Warren as local preacher. Meetings were held at the residence of Henry Winder, J. F. Bowdle, S. B. Lawrence, and in the blacksmith shop previously mentioned. Rev. P. Early was succeeded by Revs. Kelly, Moore, Holland, and John Armitsed. By this time services were held in the New Sharon school-house. Some time after this a couple of local preachers removed from Minnesota to New Sharon—Rev. O. P. Crawford, and Hiram Allen. These men preached here for a time. The next minister was Dr. F. L. Ellsworth. About this time large accessions were made to the church, which then numbered perhaps one hundred and thirty members. Rev. T. J. Myers followed, then Rey. Prathers. During the ministry of the last named gentleman, about 1871, was erected a fine church building, 36x66 feet, at a cost of about \$4,500, including bell.

Revs. J. G. Thompson, U. B. Smith, C. Morey, T. C. Miller, and S. R. Ferguson occupied the pulpit in the order named, the last named gentleman being the present pastor, who preaches every alternate Sabbath at Fairview, in Union township. The present membership is about one hundred and thirty. At the time of completion of the church it was supposed to be free from debt, but about three hundred dollars of the amount nominally secured at that time, has returned upon the shoulders of the church.

In connection with the work of the church there has been in existence,

for about eight years, a flourishing Sabbath-school, now numbering about eighty in average attendance, with J. W. Bowdle as superintendent.

Presbyterian Church.—This congregation was organized in accordance with the rules of the Presbyterian denomination, in the month of June, 1875, by a committee appointed by the Presbytry, composed of Rev. S. Snodgrass, Rev. Frackleton, and Elder W. A. Hunter. The congregation numbered fourteen members at organization.

The first session of the church was composed of J. V. Hart and John Versteeg, to whom have since been added, to assist in the councils of the church, P. P. Loughlin.

The church building of this body was built in the summer of 1876, at a cost of \$3,000, all of which was paid at the time of its dedication. The latter ceremony took place on September 17, 1876, Rev. Robert McAyeal, D.D., of the Oskaloosa U. P. Church, preaching the dedicatory sermon, and the pastor, Rev. Snodgrass, assisting in the exercises of the day. The church is a model in neatness and grace, being a frame imitation of white and grey stone. Previous to the building of the church the M. E. building was occupied by the congregation. The first minister was Rev. H. S. Snodgrass, who preached here one-third of his time from the date of organization until February, 1878. The present pastor is Rev. Matthews, who began his labors July 1, 1878. The membership numbers fifty-five persons. Revenue of church for all purposes is near \$500. The board of trustees is composed of George Hill, James Drennan, George Carson, Robert Hueston, and J. R. Nichol. In connection with the church is a prosperous Sabbath-school, superintended by P. P. Loughlin. It has an average attendance of about eighty persons.

Christian Church.—This is a young organization, having been formed October 7, 1877, by J. K. Cornell, with a membership of twenty-five persons. The first meeting was held in the Baptist Church, and that building was occupied until February, 1878, for the services of this congregation. Since that date services have been held in the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Cornell is still pastor, but is also corresponding secretary of the Iowa Christian Convention, and devotes one-half of his time to State mission work. The present membership of the congregation is not far from thirty-five. The deacons are T. Graham, J. M. Hiatt, and N. F. Hoen.

Baptist Church.—This congregation was organized January 2, 1875, by J. F. Childs, of Oskaloosa, with fourteen members, in the old New Sharon school house. It was recognized as a church by the customary ceremony of the Baptists in June, 1875. The first officers elected were Hattie E. Page, clerk, and J. F. McCurdy, deacon. J. F. Childs has been the only salaried minister the church has ever employed, and he remained with them a part of his time, until the spring of 1878. Rev. O. L. Cruttenden, who lived at Sharon, and was preaching at Eddyville and Leighton, has preached gratuitously to this people almost as much as their employed minister.

The meetings of the church from the time of its organization were held in a hall in the business block which was destroyed by fire in April, 1876. This apparent misfortune led to the decision to build a church. A lot was purchased by Rev. O. L. Cruttenden, south of the Friends' meeting-house, and on this the congregation erected a small chapel, which was dedicated in November, 1876. The ministers officiating were Rev. Brand, of Grinnell, Rev. Fuhrman, of Oskaloosa, and Revs. J. F. Childs and O. L. Cruttenden, of New Sharon. The church was dedicated free from debt.

A Sabbath-school was organized, April 18, 1875, with Dr. H. R. Page as superintendent, but was disbanded in the spring of 1878. The present clerk is Mrs. O. L. Cruttenden. Deacon, Wm. Aiken. Trustees, Stephen Davis, Wm. Aiken, and O. L. Cruttenden.

Universalist Church.—A building, under control of the denomination, Universalists, was built in New Sharon, in 1877. The city contains quite a large element of those who are called *liberal* in religious thought, and the occasion of the building of this church was the refusal of an orthodox pulpit to one of their ministers. The platform on which the church was erected, was that it should be forever equally free to all denominations. Until August, 1878, it has been the house of worship of what is termed a Universalist Parish, which was, at the time of the meeting in New Sharon of the State Universalist Association in that month, changed to a church organization.

The church building is a neat frame structure, costing about \$3,000, and is substantially free from debt. In October following its erection, Rev. Fidelia W. Gillette commenced to occupy its pulpit, which she continues to do every alternate Sabbath. This lady is from Michigan, and is said to have been twenty years in the employ of the National Lecture Association, but recently entered the ministry for conscientious reasons. She is smart, well educated, and a fine speaker, and has preached greatly to the satisfaction of her congregation in New Sharon. She receives six hundred dollars annually for the alternate Sabbath preaching in this church.

Of the meetings of the Society of Friends, we have taken occasion to speak in the county history proper.

The history of the *New Sharon Star*, is found under the chapter on "The Press."

BEACON.

Beacon is a station on the Keokuk & Des Moines R. R., and is a mining town, situated on section 27, Oskaloosa township, about two and one-half miles southwest of Oskaloosa city. Its site is in the valley of the Muchakinnock, on the east side of the creek, and as approached from all sides presents a very picturesque appearance, nestling among the hills like an eastern village. The surrounding landscape is one of more than ordinary interest and beauty, and there are few mining towns indeed which can rival Beacon in neatness and attractiveness.

The land on which Beacon is now located was formerly owned by Ezekiel Mendenhall. The town was laid out in 1864, under the name of Enterprise, that being the name of the post-office at that time, although by the railroad men it was known as Oskaloosa station, that being the stopping place in that day for all railway travel to the county-seat. The name was changed to Beacon in 1866. The town was platted by E. J. Evans. The first cabin within its present boundaries was owned and occupied by a man named Miles. The first business house was erected by John Pritchard, and by him occupied as a general store and hotel. The town was incorporated in 1874.

The first mayor was M. C. Ruby, who has held that office ever since and continues to swing the gavel at the council meetings at this writing. The aldermen are Robert Beadle, Charles Wilson, William Davis, Hugh Jones, and E. E. Roberts. Recorder, John Thomas. Marshal, C. W. Wray.

The mayor and aldermen serve without pay, save in the honor and satisfaction they receive from proper discharge of duty. The corporation is free from debt and taxes are light, as the main expense is in keeping up streets and sidewalks.

From eight hundred to nine hundred is considered a fair estimate of the population of Beacon. It is a good trading point, and maintains four general stores, viz: Iowa Coal Co. (H. A. Pittman, manager), Phillips & Foster, M. Jones & Co., and Davis, Price & Co. Drug store by Wm. Beardsley, Beacon hotel by C. W. Wray, three saloons, two blacksmith shops, etc., besides mills and coal works mentioned below, comprise the other business enterprises of the town.

MILLS.

Eureka Flouring Mills.—This building was built in 1865, by Benjamin Roop, at an expense of \$55,000 or \$66,000. The building is 84 feet square, a five story brick and stone. At one time it contained six run of stone, but now is equipped with but three. The engine is one of fifty horse power. The mill was originally built as a distillery and mill combined, but a government law being passed to the effect that distilling should not be carried on in a building with any other business, Roop was compelled to build a distillery separate. Hence, a great waste of room in the building. During the past few years the mill has been lying idle, but was recently sold to J. M. Jones, who now runs it. The mill has a capacity for sixty barrels of flour and seventy-five hundredweight of meal per day.

Heston & Loughridge. These gentlemen have a frame flouring mill with two run of stone, near the bridge across the Muchachinock. It is a steam mill, and has been built about twelve years. It does altogether custom work.

I. O. O. F.

Beacon Lodge, No. 264, I. O. O. F., was established December 4, 1864, with seventeen charter members and the following corps. of officers: John J. Shultz, N. G.; D. S. Smith, V. G.; J. W. Bowen, secretary, and John S. Morgan, treasurer. This lodge claims to have grown more rapidly than any other in the State. Their present membership is 108. Their hall was destroyed by fire August 24, 1877, but they had an insurance which covered most of the loss. They now have a well furnished hall over Davis, Price & Co.'s store, and have \$1,200 in the treasury. The present officers are M. Howells, N. G.; Wm. M. Viles, V. G.; A. Henry, secretary, J. Price, treasurer. J. W. Bowen, of this lodge, is District Deputy of District No. 20, including lodges Nos. 16, 128, 231, 264 and 335.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Beacon Star, No. 490, Lodge of Good Templars, was established in 1873, with forty charter members. Their present membership is sixty. They meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall, over Davis, Price & Co.'s store. At this writing the meetings have been suspended till fall.

SCHOOLS.

Until 1874 Beacon had but a small brick school house of a single room, seating some sixty or seventy pupils. It has now a fine two story brick

building containing four rooms, built in 1874, at a cost of near \$10,000, and seating about 225. The number of pupils enrolled last year was about 270, though the usual attendance was considerably below that figure. The teachers chosen for 1878-9 are Mrs. Thomas, principal, Miss Shoemaker, first intermediate, Mr. Hedge, second intermediate, ———, primary. The principal receives \$50 per month, and the other teachers \$30. The schools are graded, but extend only through Grammar grade. The directors are M. C. Ruby, president; John Thomas, Geo. Deaver, Wm. Bowen, Eli Robinson, D. W. Williams; Sec'y of Board, H. B. Davis; Treas., John J. Phillips.

POST-OFFICE.

Was established in 1866 under the name Enterprise. The following have been the postmasters: H. L. Ethridge, 1866-7; John G. Jones, 1867-72; John R. Baer, 1872-3; J. W. Bowen, 1873-4; E. J. Evans, 1874-7; J. W. Bowen, re-appointed in 1877, and is the present incumbent. The revenue of the office for the last quarter was \$167.

WELCH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1867 by J. W. Pickett. A frame church building was built by the society about 1870. The various ministers in charge have been D. S. Davies, D. R. Lewis, David Thomas and C. D. Jones.

The church is composed of about fifty members, and have service in Welch every Sunday morning and evening, conducted by Rev. C. D. Jones, the present pastor. The church is free from debt, and contributes from \$400 to \$500 a year to support the gospel.

The Sunday-school was organized cotemporary with the church, and is at present superintended by Christmas Evans.

Beacon M. E. Church, or *Kinsley Chapel*, was organized quite a number of years ago, but was not of much consequence until the building of its church edifice, which was done in 1875 at a cost of \$1,542.

It was dedicated November 7, 1875, by Revs. B. Marks and D. D. Downs. The ministers in charge since that time have been E. Sampson, B. Marks, J. R. Reasoner and W. R. Stryker. The latter is present minister, who preaches here and in Black Oak township.

The income of the church is near \$350. Its membership is eighty-five. The Sabbath-school is composed of about one hundred members, superintended by J. J. Phillips.

The trustees are D. D. Downs, J. J. Phillips, Simeon Phillips, Joseph Phillips and John Ream.

Stewards, Phillip Howe and D. D. Downs.

IOWA COAL COMPANY.

This present company was organized in 1872. Previously the mining interest at this point had been in charge of some Keokuk men, with J. W. Rodefer at the head, and we believe was known by the same name. The first company operated one shaft.

The leading spirit of the new Iowa Coal Company has been Geo. Williams, of Keokuk, who owned controlling power of the stock. Mr. Will-

iams was a thorough business man, and to his position at the head of the company is much of the present prosperity of the town due.

The death of Mr. Williams in July of the present will, of course, be felt by the mining interest at Beacon, since for his great executive force it will be difficult to find a substitute. His son, Chris. L. Williams, has been appointed administrator of the estate of the dead president, and will probably conduct the company without material change for the present. C. L. has been secretary and treasurer of the company for some time, and is well acquainted with its workings. The superintendent of the mines is J. W. Bishop, of Keokuk. The foreman at the mines is Simeon Phillips, a practical miner and competent manager.

The company owns, near Beacon, about three hundred acres of coal and two hundred acres of surface. The thickness of vein is from five to eight feet, and yields as good coal as Mahaska county affords. This is high tribute, in the banner coal county of Iowa.

The company operates both a shaft and slope. The former has been running about eight years. The coal is brought in cars by mules to the foot of the shaft, and cars elevated by steam power. The coal is removed from the slope by mules. At the shaft coal is found forty feet below the surface. The air in the mines is kept pure by means of a flue cut through from the central part of the mine to the surface, and a strong draft produced by a fire at the base of the flue. The pumping apparatus, which is located several hundred feet from the shaft, and has power communication by wire cable, is most excellent, and affords little trouble.

The capacity of these mines, were the demand sufficient to keep them in "full blast," is forty cars per day. At present, however, the company have only about one hundred men on their pay-roll, and do not find the demand sufficient to operate a full force of workmen.

A switch from the Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. is laid to the mines, but none to the Central Road. This is a disadvantage to the company, as it gives them neither a good northern outlet nor a competing line. The coal is marketed all along the line of the K. & D. M. Road, but especially at the company's yards in Keokuk, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha.

There has never been but one strike of any great consequence since 1873. At that time President Williams established a store at Beacon, proposing to sell to the miners as cheaply as they could buy elsewhere. During the first winter most of the miners dealt at the store. In the spring, it becoming necessary to reduce the force, the foreman was ordered to discharge a certain number of men, with instructions to include those who withheld their patronage from the company's store.

This caused a general strike, the miners declaring their right to trade where they pleased, and refusing to work at all if any of their number were discharged. Quite a number of Swedes were brought up from Keokuk, who had been engaged on the Government canal, and the mining continued with a new set of hands. This was more than the Beaconites had calculated upon, and they were glad to go to work as they had opportunity at the company's terms. The miners are now paid by the bushel, the price being three cents.

ROSE HILL.

Rose Hill is a new and neat village on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pa-

cific Railroad, and was laid out on the building of that branch which passed through Mahaska county in 1875. The land on which the town is located was owned by James Ornbaum and A. Williams. Ornbaum was the first name of the post-office and of the village, and all deeds are recorded under that name. As a station it was called Rose Hill and the post-office was changed to that in July, 1876, since which time the old town name has fallen into disuse.

The first business house was built in 1875 by Bailey & Stubbs, since which time the growth of the place has been quite rapid.

Believing that fifty years from to-day Rose Hill will be such a city that its inhabitants would regard a record of its business interests in 1878 as a valued relic, we give the following abstract:

Rose Hill has five general stores, kept by H. L. Orr, McCoy & Roberts, Bethea & Son, James Stout, J. I. Edwards; two drug stores, W. L. Crowder, and Brown, Stewart & Ewing; furniture store, M. Kruse.

Hotels: Pacific House by James Means, and Union House by G. W. Stout.

Livery, by S. F. Tinsley.

Millinery, by Miss N. Rodgers, and the ladies Hartman and Arnold.

Harness shop, by H. B. Waters.

Lumber yard, by H. McGregor.

Billiard hall and saloon, by S. L. Peebler.

Just across from the depot is a two story grain warehouse, built in 1876, by John Myers. This is now owned and operated by Bethea & Son, and offers good facilities for storing grain on a small scale.

The trade of Rose Hill is well sustained, and the town is improving rapidly. The custom of its business houses comes mostly from the surrounding country, which offers some excellent farms. A portion of trade comes from Keokuk county.

The town has been several times visited by the fire fiend. In February, 1878, several buildings were burned, including a drug store, shoe-shop, saloon and dwelling. In the winter of 1877-8 was burned the only church building the town contained. It was a frame building and belonged to the Free Methodist congregation, established at this point some years before the town was laid out. No steps have yet been taken toward the erection of a new building.

Rose Hill post-office was established in January, 1876, and is kept by H. L. Orr, the first and only postmaster at this point. The revenue of the office is about \$300 per year.

The town was incorporated in January, 1877, and the government invested in a Mayor and five trustees or aldermen. The council meets once a month, and the Mayor is town magistrate. The first chief officer was S. K. Wilson. The present city government is as follows:

Mayor—J. H. Sawyer.

Recorder—B. H. Harding.

Treasurer—Dr. C. Brown.

Assessor—S. P. Ewing.

Street Commissioner—F. L. Jackson.

Trustees, or Councilmen—Dr. Crowder, J. C. Williams, R. P. Bowles, J. A. C. Swiggett, and C. J. Jackson.

The business of the city government is as yet confined mainly to the care of sidewalks and streets.

As a school district Rose Hill is a part of North White Oak district.

The building now occupied as a city school was erected in 1875, and used as a select school by Prof. Messer until 1877, when it passed into the hands of the public. The usual salary paid is \$35 per month, and the average attendance during the winter months is sixty pupils. This exhibits cramped work and a crowded school, and has excited a desire on the part of the Rose Hill citizens to have a separate school district, in order that they may enlarge their building and conduct their school to suit themselves. The present directors are Robert Doak, S. K. Wilson, and Morris Lister.

In justice to Rose Hill physicians the town should have a green vegetable market during the entire year. The list of doctors is legion, viz: S. B. Waters, A. J. Cook, W. L. Crowder, J. C. Williams, and C. Brown.

Rose Hill is located on one of the best railroads in the West, and her shipping facilities are first class. However, the light crops for the past two years have lessened what might otherwise be an excellent exhibit.

Cars of stock shipped during the year ending July 1, 1878.....	120
“ grain “ “ “ “ “	25

The station agent is B. H. Harding.

ROSE HILL LITERARY AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This association is composed of the literary people of the town, who have banded together for general culture, and for the purpose of building up a library for future use among the citizens. It was organized in December, 1877, and has only fairly commenced its work. Meetings are held in which debates, essays, and other literary exercises entertain the audience. The membership is now thirty-seven persons. The receipts, from dues and fines, are divided between running expenses and the establishment of a library now containing some fifty volumes of well-selected literature. From small beginnings great ends may be reached.

MASONIC.

Industry Lodge, No. 260, A. F. & A. M., was established March 25, 1869, at Springfield, in Keokuk county, and was moved to Rose Hill in January, 1877. This lodge meets in a well furnished hall over Crowder's drug store. Its membership is about twenty-five.

The present officers are: E. R. Stevens, W. M.; J. C. Williams, S. W.; S. K. Wilson, J. W.; H. L. Orr, Secretary; W. R. Bridges, S. D.; M. S. Hadley, J. D.

Rose Hill is a new town and only requires time to spread itself over the two sections of land which comprise its corporate limits.

FREMONT.

Fremont, the only town in Cedar township, is a neat little village of about 200 inhabitants, situated on section 14, being on the divide between Skunk river and Cedar creek, a branch of the Des Moines. Thus located it was on the line of an immense travel in the days preceding railroads, an old settler informing us that he had seen as many as 50 wagons encamped over night in a single grove north of town. Up to this date Fremont has

no railway, but will probably be on the line of a future route which will choose the "divide" as its natural grade.

The town was laid out by Wm. Morrow in 1848, and by him named in honor of Gen. Fremont, who about that time made his trans-continental trip. Mr. Morrow built the first store in the town, a log building, which has since rotted down. The first dwelling was also erected and occupied by him, and is now used as a corn-crib, located in the northern part of the town. Just across the street and a little northeast, stands the first school house that Fremont ever had, being now used as a stable.

There are very few old settlers in the town, though quite a number live upon the surrounding country.

Fremont has a number of business houses of which we note the following: Canon & Gunn, general store, established 1873. These gentlemen are not so warlike as their names would seem to indicate, but are followers of peace and good business. When times were good their sales have aggregated \$30,000 per annum.

J. Q. White & Son, general stock, established 1872.

F. N. Byram & Co., general stock, established 1876.

M. W. Byram, drug stock, established 1876.

In addition to these, Fremont has a blacksmith and wagon shop, hotel, three churches, and photograph gallery. There are four physicians in the place, Drs. McFall, Hook, Bond and Sigafos.

The first hotel in the village was built and kept by Thomas Rankin. It still stands and is now known as the Canon House, and is conducted in good style by Samuel R. Canon.

A post-office was established in 1848, and to this fact is largely due the existence of Fremont as a town. The postmasters have been in service in the following order, Wm. Morrow, J. Q. White, Mary Canon, I. J. Faucett, Ira Barr, S. H. Heinzman, C. W. Wray, A. J. Mader and J. A. Gunn, who is the present incumbent, and who has handled the mails in the store of Canon & Gunn during the past four years. Fremont has a mail three times a week from Oskaloosa, and a new route has just been established from Ottumwa, by which there will be three mails per week, thus giving the town a daily mail.

No coal has been discovered nearer than four miles from Fremont, at which distance a mine has been recently opened on Skunk river. However, this is only a two foot vein, and most of the coal used in town is brought a distance of 9 miles. It is worth about 12 cents, delivered. Wood sells for from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cord. Most of the merchandise sold in the town is hauled from Ottumwa, 14 miles distant, some of which is bought there, and some shipped from Keokuk. Ottumwa is regarded by the citizens as the most convenient shipping point, the distance however being about the same as to Oskaloosa.

Fremont has a good school, and school building. The latter is located in the western part of town, and is a one story frame, 24x60 feet, containing two rooms, one of which is used as a primary school, and the other for more advanced pupils. This building was erected in 1871 at a cost of about \$1,600 for building, and \$450 additional for lot and furniture. It will seat about 150 pupils, though the enrollment the past year has been a little under a hundred. School is usually kept seven months. There are two teachers employed in the winter, the last ones being Emma and Nettie Baitsell. Salary paid is from \$35 to \$40 per month. The present direc-

tors are: George Lentz, president; R. T. Newell, secretary; P. Ackerman, treasurer.

The Free Masons have a lodge in Fremont, known as Toleration Lodge, No. 236, A. F. & A. M. It was established in 1868, the first officers being as follows: J. D. Cochran, W. M.; P. Akerman, S. W.; J. C. Keith, J. W.; G. Mershon, secretary; Wm. Dinsmore, treasurer; J. H. Heinzman, S. D.; J. H. Eastburn, J. D.; Wm. Ellis, Tyler. The lodge built a hall about 1870 at an expense of \$800. This they have neatly furnished and meet once every month. The present number of members is 52, some of whom belong to Oskaloosa chapter. The officers for 1878 are: N. Allender, W. M.; F. N. Byram, S. W.; S. F. McFall, J. W.; M. W. Byram, secretary; Geo. Shayler, treasurer; S. H. Heinzman, S. D.; C. G. Bryam, J. D.; E. H. White, Tyler.

A branch of the county library mentioned in county history, has been established at Fremont. An initiation fee of one dollar is charged, and the payment of this, with 50 cents annual dues, constitutes a membership. The president of the Fremont branch is J. W. Slater, secretary, and treasurer, M. W. Byram. The number of members is 22, which entitles the branch to 33 books, one-half more books being allowed than there are members enrolled. These books are changed every three months at the county Superintendent's office in Oskaloosa.

Fremont has three churches, viz:

Fremont M. E. Church.—This church is included under Cedar circuit of which a sketch has been given in the history of Cedar township. The church building is a brick structure built in 1856, and has for sometime been sadly out of repair. During the summer of 1878, however, it has been refitted and made comfortable. The original cost of the building was about \$1,000. The present membership is 30. The pastor, Geo. Nulton, lives in Fremont and preaches here every other Sabbath. The present trustees are B. C. Howells, B. F. Sheets, and Geo. Lentz. No Sabbath-school in 1878, though there had been one previously.

Fremont Christian Church.—This church was organized about 1870, and a house of worship erected in 1872. At its organization by Rev. G. T. Johnson, it consisted of only 14 members, but grew very rapidly, and in 18 months after the founding, the congregation were able to erect a neat frame structure at a cost of near \$2,000. At one time the membership reached 110, but recent removals and other causes have reduced this number to about 30. Rev. Johnson preached for the people about two years; since which time they have had no settled pastor. Rev. Geo. Carpenter of Oskaloosa supplied the church for some time. There has been a Sunday-school connected with the church most of the time since 1870, at present superintended by Ira Barr. The present elders are Ira Barr, Robt. Alexander, and James Tidball.

Fremont Baptist Church.—This is quite a prominent organization, and has a good church building. We did not succeed in securing its history.

MUCHAKINOCK.

This is a mining village without a corporation, and is the name applied to miners' settlement, stretching two or three miles along the Muchakinock creek, between Beacon and Givin, including several hundred inhabitants. The first mine of much importance opened here was what is now

known as Mine No. 2, which began to be worked in 1870 or 1871. A switch was laid up the creek from Givin station in 1872, and since that time has been the growth of the town and the great development of the mines. The miners are generally quiet and industrious, and there is not much drinking, although the town has a saloon. There has been but one accident at the mines, in which, by a fall of slate from the roof, in 1877, a miner, a Welchman, John E. Richards by name, was killed.

The only general store in Muchakinoek is kept by Little, Kelly & Co. Their sales amount to \$50,000 per year, with stock invested amounting to near \$9,000. There is also a drug store in the place.

The land in this vicinity is worth about one hundred dollars per acre, on account of the coal which underlies it. The land along Muchakinoek is not very valuable for farming.

The only church at this point is the Welch Congregational Church, in which, for some time past, until recently, services were held every Sabbath by Rev. Jones, of Beacon.

The church was organized some time previous to 1870. The house of worship, a frame building, was built about 1874. The other ministers who have preached here are D. L. Davies and D. R. Lewis.

Muchakinoek is remarkable mainly as headquarters of the

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

The Consolidation Coal Co. was incorporated on January 12, 1875, and has a capital stock of \$500,000. The company, however, has really a history antecedent to its incorporation. H. W. McNeill, Esq., is the leading spirit of the company, and properly its founder. He became interested in the mines at Muchakinoek, where the headquarters of the company are now located, in 1873, in connection with what is known as the Iowa Central Coal Co. That corporation absorbed the Hardin and Mahaska Coal company, and subsequently the Southern Coal Co., with seven hundred acres of land in Muchakinoek valley. These were organized into the Consolidation Coal Co., including the Black Diamond works, south of the Des Moines river. The Consolidation Coal Co., in 1877, bought out the Mahaska County Coal Co., giving them the largest mines and interests in the county. Besides these, the company is interested in lead mines, near Dubuque, Iowa, silver mines in Colorado, and gold in the Black Hills. The present coal acreage owned by the company is 1,600 acres, costing about one hundred dollars per acre. The capacity of the mines in Mahaska county is two thousand tons per day. The mines include one shaft and six drifts; one drift worked by machinery for drawing out the coal; the remainder by mules. The Muchakinoek vein is about six feet, and is worked by three drifts within one-fourth mile of the intersection of the Harrison and Des Moines township lines with a branch of Muchakinoek creek. The Mahaska County mine, about one and one-half miles southwest from Beacon, is worked by shaft. Vein, eight feet. Black Diamond mines are worked by two drifts—three feet veins, located in Monroe county. The number of men on the pay-roll of the company in Mahaska county, is near four hundred. The company's plan of wages is to pay the men one-half of the gross receipts of the corporation, and this is divided among their employes in proportion to their work. The present profits to the miners is a fraction over three cents per bushel. The company are highly satisfied with

the working of this plan, and have never had any trouble from strikes. The coal mined is of excellent quality, and a trial of its strength shows the average train mileage on western roads using the company's coal, to be forty miles per ton of coal, and the evaporative power to be five pounds of water to one of coal. The number of cars actually mined in 1876, was 13,000. In 1877, 11,500 cars. A switch from the Central road is laid up the creek from Givin station to the Muchakinoock mines, and has been in operation since 1873. The first president of the company was C. C. Gilman, formerly of the Central Railroad; then Senator Clark, of Iowa City. His successor and the present incumbent is J. K. Graves, of Dubuque. H. W. McNeill has been superintendent, and his brother, W. A. McNeill, has been secretary of the company since its organization. The board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen:

J. K. Graves, of Dubuque; E. Clark, of Iowa City; R. E. Finkbine, of Des Moines; H. W. McNeill, of Muchakinoock; W. A. McNeill, of Muchakinoock; Tom Height, of Coalfield; E. J. Evans, of Beacon.

The company's coal is shipped largely to Northern Iowa and Minnesota railroads, and most of it reaches three hundred miles from the place of mining.

MUCHAKINOOCK COKE COMPANY.

The Muchakinoock Coke Co. was organized in 1877, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The capacity of the works is four car loads per week. The company manufactures a good article of coke, which they sell in competition with Anthracite coal, for fancy fuel. The directors of the company are: H. W. and W. A. McNeill, of Muchakinoock, and John W. Gilman, of Mason City. H. W. McNeill is president, and W. A. McNeill is secretary and treasurer.



TOWNSHIPS.

CEDAR.

THIS township is No. 74 north, of range 14 west, 5th principal Meridian, and was surveyed by Geo. Wilson, Deputy Surveyor in employ of the U. S. Government, in November, 1844. Township lines were run by Alvin Burt in the fall of 1843. It is almost exclusively prairie land, gently rolling, a little wet in low parts. The soil is of the very best quality, dark, deep black, and light to work. It has some timber in the northeast corner near Skunk river, and some small groves in cedar. There are very few springs. The township is divided into rather small farms, most of them containing a quarter-section or less, but they are well improved, and present the appearance of a fine agricultural country. Cedar creek crosses the southwestern part of the township in a southeasterly direction. Almost the entire township is under cultivation, and not more than 200 acres of prairie is now unbroken. Considerable attention has been given to stock raising in Cedar, and in former years it has had the reputation of leading the county in this respect. The best timber in the township is burr oak and white oak. There are no saw mills. Land is worth from \$30 to \$40 per acre.

Cedar township was settled as early as any other part of the county, some settlers having come here in the spring of 1843. Of those now living, however, none, perhaps, can show an earlier record than Samuel McFall, Sr., who came here with his family in the spring of 1844 and settled on section No. 11, where he now resides in a house which he built shortly after his settlement, and which is now probably the oldest building standing in the township. On his place was built the first school house where the ideas of Cedar began to shoot. The building was erected in 1846, and was after the backwoods fashion. Greased paper windows, clay chimney outside, punchon floor and desks—such was the furniture our fathers used when they were boys. This was a subscription school, of which the first teacher was Joseph McFall, a nephew of Samuel McFall, above mentioned.

The Methodists appear to have *captured* Cedar township even more thoroughly than other parts of Mahaska county, and, they have been "*holding the fort*" ever since. There are three M. E. churches within the boundaries of the township, of which the pastors are the ministers in charge of what is now known as Cedar Circuit. The circuit under which this locality has been assigned has suffered frequent changes in names and boundaries. At one time known as Eddyville Circuit, again as Oskaloosa Circuit, more recently, and for some time previous to 1873 known as Fremont Circuit, and since that date as Cedar Circuit. The present minister in charge is

Rev. Geo. Nulton, of Fremont, who preaches at the five churches within the bounds of the circuit, viz: Fremont M. E. Church, Concert M. E. Church, Cedar M. E. Chapel, Fairview Church and Greenwood Church, these last two being in Harrison township. So far as we have been able to learn we give the names of the ministers in charge in about the order in which they labored, viz: Rev. Thos. Kirkpatrick, Rev. Wright, Rev. Jennison, Rev. New, Rev. J. Q. Hammond, Rev. Strange Brooks, Rev. J. Joy, Rev. Wm. Paston, Rev. Geo. Clammer, Rev. Jos. Paul, Rev. Carl, Rev. Thos. Paul, Rev. Abner Orr; 1863, Rev. G. H. Clark; 1864, Rev. E. Johnson; 1865, Rev. J. H. Lucas; 1866 and 1867, Rev. J. G. Thompson; 1868, R. S. Robinson; 1869 and 1870, Rev. B. F. Shain and Rev. J. W. Robinson; 1871, Rev. W. I. Miller; 1872, Rev. J. S. King; 1873 Rev. J. M. Mann and Rev. H. F. Pugh; 1874, Rev. M. Lee; 1875-6, Rev. C. W. Shepherd; 1877-8, Rev. Geo. Nulton. G. B. McFall has been steward of this circuit since 1855, with the exception of a single year.

The first religious organization formed in the township was the beginning of the Concert M. E. Church in the spring of 1844, in the house of Samuel Barbee, near where the present building now stands. The first members were Samuel McFall, his wife, and daughter Sarah (now Mrs. Howells), Solomon Barbee and wife, Homer Stone and wife, and the mother of Solomon Barbee. The minister at the organization was Rev. Kirkpatrick. This church had no house of worship till 1856, when the present brick structure was built at a cost of \$1,700. The trustees at the time of building were Jos. Paul, David Mills, John Zaring, Gideon McFall, M. Kinsman, David Beck, F. W. Lindsley, Thos. Paul and James Wright. The church was dedicated January 3, 1858, by Rev. Cowles, of Oskaloosa. At present the church numbers about seventy members, being the largest in the circuit. A prosperous Sabbath-school is held in the church building, superintended by Wm. L. Crandall. The trustees for 1878 are John Zaring, D. T. Mills, Samuel McFall, Sr.

Cedar Chapel, on section 18, as above mentioned, is a part of Cedar Circuit. The congregation numbers fifty-seven persons. Sabbath-school is in good condition, with A. D. Coleman as superintendent. The trustees are A. D. Coleman, R. W. Moore, Wm. Fox, E. Brubaker, — Steele.

The first camp meeting in Cedar township was held in the grove of Samuel McFall, by Rev. J. Q. Hammond, assisted by others, in 1850.

Probably the first marriage in Cedar township was that of Joel Hunter and Mahuldah Barbee. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Kirkpatrick at the residence of the bride's parents, and a grand wedding dinner followed. This was in the autumn of 1844.

Wm. Morrow was the first justice of the peace.

The present township officers are:

Trustees—R. S. McCarl, Samuel McClane, G. B. McFall.

Clerk—I. W. Moody.

Justices—Geo. Lentz, F. M. Byram.

Constables—S. T. McFall, Chas. Randolph.

Assessor—N. W. Foster.

At the time of the grange movement Cedar township had an organization numbering about sixty members, but this has since disbanded, and at present there is no society of agricultural or political nature in the township.

Beside Fremont there are two other post-offices in Cedar township, Concert and Cedar.

Concert was made a post-office in 1876. L. Bryan is the postmaster.

Cedar became a post-office in 1873. The first postmaster was R. W. Moore, succeeded by J. N. Endicott, the present incumbent. Mr. Endicott also keeps a general store.

The impromptu manner in which sites were selected and dwellings begun in the pioneer days is illustrated by an incident related of a settler who staked out a claim a few hundred rods north of Fremont. He went out into the timber with a double yoke of oxen, cut a log, hitched to it and drove onto his claim without having chosen a location for the proposed cabin. He then drove oxen, dragging a log after them, all over his place, and toward night declared his choice of site by unhitching his team and leaving the log in position for, not corner-stone, but—we will call it a back-log.

A panther was seen on the place of Samuel McFall in the cabin days, and its human-like cries are still remembered by some of the old settlers. The recollection is now more pleasant than the dread of the animal in the days of its prowling.

Cedar township pioneers went fifty-five miles to mill, and a five days' journey was necessary to complete the trip. In such times wheat bread was a luxury.

HARRISON.

This township is one of the southern tier in Mahaska county. It was laid out as a township by Alvin and Wm. A. Burt, in June and August, 1843. It is designated on the records as township 74, north of range 15, west of 5th principal meridian. The section lines were run by Geo. Wilson, Deputy Surveyor, in employ of United States Government, in November and December, 1844. The soil of Harrison township is of most excellent quality, mostly prairie. It contained but little timber at time of settlement, and that of poor quality. The prairie is rolling and well adapted to farming purposes. The northeastern portion is rather flat.

Harrison township has no town, save a part of Muchakinoek. However, a corner of Eddyville juts over from Wapello county. Coal is plenty in Harrison, and easily worked. The township is watered by Loss, Kennebec, and other creeks. This township has many large stock dealers, and some of the finest horses in the county. Here is the pottery and fire clay mentioned in the introduction of this work. In Harrison was built the first white man's house ever in the county, as has been elsewhere mentioned. So many settlers came into Harrison May 1, 1843, that personal mention would be tiresome. The early history was uneventful. The settlers went to Bonaparte or Farmington to mill, sent their children to subscription schools in log shanties, attended class-meeting on the frontier, sowed and reaped as in other parts of the county. Harrison is one of the few townships organized in 1844 with its present boundaries. At first elections were held at the house of Samuel Tilbets.

In this township is located Fairview M. E. Church, which was organized at quite an early day, and formerly called the Rhinehart society. It met in "Rhinehart's school-house" for a number of years.

They now have an excellent church building, erected about 1872, at a cost of near \$2,000. The membership of the society is fifty-nine. It has



JAMES M^c CULLOUGH

been a part of Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Fremont and Cedar circuits in succession. The present minister is Rev. Geo. Nulton, who lives at Fremont, and preaches here each alternate Sabbath. Connected with the church is an excellent Sabbath-school, superintended by Mr. Riggs.

The present township officers of Harrison are:

Justice of the Peace—Robert Moore.

Trustees—John Steele, V. Brubaker, D. D. Miller.

Clerk—A. D. Coleman.

Assessor—Robert Moore.

Constable—A. Baker.

Road Supervisors—1st District, R. W. Dye; 2d, Joseph Barber; 3d, C. C. Palmer; 4th, Thos. Ewing; 5th, A. L. Hoopes; 6th, H. H. Gearhart; 7th, A. D. Coleman; 8th, J. A. Stephenson; 9th, J. W. Thomas.

In a sketch of Harrison township it would be proper to place on record an account of one of the most terrible disasters which ever occurred in the coal fields of Central Iowa. On the farm of William G. Briggs was a coal shaft, about one hundred and fifty yards from the house. The shaft was thirty-two feet deep and about eight feet square, in which considerable water had gathered, and which had been used for watering stock, the water being drawn out by a bucket raised by horse power. On the morning of August 12, 1871, about 7:30 o'clock, two sons of Wm. G. Briggs, Mahlon, aged eighteen, and Charlie, aged ten years, went out to this shaft to water the stock. While they were there a neighbor's boy named Jimmie Cowden came along, in search of some lost hogs, and was assisting them, when the bucket failing to fill, Charlie Briggs, the younger boy, was sent down to fill it by dipping, the water being very low in the shaft. He had been there but a moment when he notified his brother that he was suffocating. Mahlon immediately went down to his rescue, put his brother in the bucket, got in himself, and called to the boy to draw them up, which, with the aid of the horse, he at once did. But when the bucket almost reached the top, young Cowden noticed Mahlon let go and fall to the bottom. Charlie was raised out safely, though insensible. The boy Cowden then called to Wm. G. Briggs, who was near the house, and who immediately ran to the shaft and down the ladder, probably not thinking of damps, but under the impression that Mahlon was drowning. Soon seeing his mistake he started out again, but before reaching the top lost his hold and fell to the bottom of the pit. Seeing him fall, young Cowden started for the field for help. On the way he met Anna Briggs, daughter of Wm. Briggs, about fourteen years of age, running over from the house, and told her not to go into the shaft. He then ran across the fields over half a mile to where some men were threshing, and gave the alarm. While he was gone, however, the girl went down and met the fate of the rest. The threshers all ran to the pit. Mr. W. G. Briggs' brother George was the first to reach the mouth of the pit, and immediately descending the ladder, was overcome. Edward Grier, an Irishman, who had been working on the farm for four years, arrived with the crowd, and started to go down. The crowd tried to dissuade him, but could not. They then wished to tie a rope around him, but he would not wait. He went down to his fate. Grappling irons were procured as soon as possible and the bodies raised, but of course not till after death had ensued. Thus briefly we sketch from the *Herald* report an account of one of the most heart-rending catastrophes the Iowa historian has been called upon to record. Five persons,

substantially of a single family, stricken in the prime of life, in a single half hour.

DES MOINES.

This is known in surveys as township 74, north of range 16, west of the fifth principal meridian. The township lines were surveyed by Wm. A. Burt, August, 1843, and section lines by William Dewey, January, 1845. The southwestern portion of the township is cut off from the main part by the Des Moines river. This township contains a large body of first rate land. The bottoms of the Des Moines are generally wide and have a considerable growth of walnut and cottonwood timber. At the time of the survey of this township it was remarked by the surveyor that the white oak timber here was the finest he had seen in the Territory. Limestone is frequent along the river.

A party of six white men came into this township April 26, 1843. This party was composed of Ephriam Munsell, Harry Brewer, — Scribner, Isaac DeWitt, Harvey Case, and Phillip Schuyler. This party first camped on what was known as Stumbo Bottom. There were at that time Indian huts here and there all along the Muchakinoek. These men put their axes in their knapsacks, without handles, so they could not be seen by the dragoons, and when they wished to use them made handles with a butcher knife. On their way into the country they passed a burning wagon which had been set on fire by the dragoons for transgressing on forbidden territory.

When the party came to Muchakinoek they were kindly treated by the Indians, who showed them a fine spring of water and told them of the best places for farms. One night they camped in the hollow trunk of a fallen tree, large enough to stand erect in. A day later they encamped in the Indian huts, which they had deserted, on the Muchakinoek. At that day the coal croppings could be seen but the settlers did not realize their value, nor was much of the coal land claimed for several years.

Among other settlers of an early day were John L. Hennis, Hollom Rice, — Anderson, and Daniel Downing, on Six-mile prairie; Colonel Rose and John Doosenberry, north of Muchakinoek; south of Muchakinoek the Benedicts (old bachelors) settled in 1843, and built a saw mill during the same year, and added a pair of cornercrackers in 1844. This mill was quite a rude structure. The burrs were made of what is vulgarly called nigger-heads. The water wheel was that known as the Parker wheel. Settlers came there for grists from beyond Ft. Des Moines.

Holland Benedict and John Brown were first justices. The first election was held at the house of Col. Vance, Des Moines and Harrison then forming together a single precinct. Des Moines became a separate township in January, 1845, and Ephriam Munsell was elected first clerk. The place of holding the election was at the house of John Stumbo.

The first school was taught in six-mile bottom, probably in the winter of 1844, in a log cabin. This was a private school. The first school house was built by private enterprise, about 1848, and school taught by Adelaide Schuyler.

Game was quite plenty in Des Moines township at an early day. Mr. Munsell relates an incident somewhat remarkable of his early hunting, if hunting it might be called. He was, one winter day when the snow was quite

deep on the ground, engaged tramping out some wheat, when he heard, in the distance, the baying of some hounds. Looking across the country he could see a deer running and the dogs in full chase. The deer was running in a sort of trail, or beaten track. He jumped on a horse and intercepted its course, compelling it to turn into the deep snow. Following it a few rods he overtook it with the aid of the dogs and cut its throat with a jack knife. Prairie chickens were abundant and tame, and it was no uncommon thing to knock one over with a stone from the hand.

A few years since quite a sad accident happened in the township, which was as follows: A Mr. Clayworth was doing some work about an old well near his house, and accidentally dropping the bucket into the same, went down after it. Mrs. C., missing her husband, went in search of him and discovered him in the well helpless. She descended to his assistance and was likewise overcome with the damps. The children, four or five in number, having clustered around the well, thinking something was wrong, gave the alarm to the neighbors. The oldest child was but nine years of years. Mrs. C. was still living when assistance arrived and was holding her husband's head out of the water, but died before she was taken out, her husband probably having been dead when she found him.

GIVIN STATION

Is a small town on the lines of the K. & D. M. and Central Roads, in the eastern part of this township, and is about six miles from Oskaloosa.

It was laid out by Harry Brewer in 1870, and named in honor of John Givin, of Keokuk, then superintendent of the K. & D. M. Railroad. The first store was built in 1870, by Mr. Brewer, which is now kept by his son, G. W. Brewer.

It was made a station in 1871.

There was a post-office at this point previously to the town. The post-masters have been Hiram Ethridge, 1862-3; E. Munsell, 1864-5; Geo. W. Brewer, 1875—present incumbent.

The officers of Des Moines township are:

Trustees—D. W. Delashmutt, W. W. Sprague, Zebulon Hoff.

Clerk—J. P. McCrea.

Assessor—C. W. McFall.

Constable—T. S. Barton.

JEFFERSON.

This is known in United States surveys as township number 74, north of range 17, west of the 5th principal meridian, and was surveyed as a township and divided into sections, during the winter of 1844-5, by Wm. Dewey. It is cut off from the remainder of the county by the Des Moines river. The soil is good, fertile, and yields abundantly. It is well watered by Coal, Bluff, and other creeks. The A. K. & D. railroad in Marion county, runs within half a mile of the western boundary of this township, and convenient stations afford good railroad facilities.

The first three settlers in this township were Moses Nowels, Hiram Covey, and E. Flanders. These men came into the township in April, 1843, and made their claims in the early morning of May 1st. For a considerable time they had no post-office nearer than Oskaloosa. Nor was there either ferry or ford across the Des Moines. The settlers sometimes con-

structed small rafts and took their wagons across in pieces, swimming the horses behind. In this way it took about a half day to cross the river.

The first school was taught by Mrs. Geo. W. Baer, on section 3, in a log school house. This was a subscription school and was conducted about 1845 or 1846.

Mr. Nowels gave us a description of the early fanning mill which he used. The grain was tramped out on the bare ground and the kernel and chaff were swept up and thrown into a rail pen. When it became necessary to separate the wheat from the chaff one man took a half bushel of the mixture, and holding it as high as he could, poured its contents slowly to the ground while two others made a current of air by means of a bed sheet or quilt, which, in their hands, accomplished the work of a fan. When a strong wind was blowing this power was sometimes dispensed with and Dame Nature herself did the necessary fanning.

The land in Jefferson contains a number of small groves of jack oak and elm, but the timber is not remarkable. There are several springs of good water in the township. Coal is not much mined.

From a well dug on Sampson More's farm, in 1875, we get the following record of strata:

Soil, rich black loam.....	2 feet.
Yellow clay.....	13 "
Soapstone	14 "
Slate.....	12 "
Coal	2 "
Black jack	2 "
Oil slate—burns readily.....	16 "
Animal formation.....	20 "
Vegetable formation.....	15 "
Slate	6 "
Coal	3 "

105 feet.

There are now two post-offices in Jefferson township, Ferry and Eveland Grove.

The present officers are:

Justice—J. M. Tucker.

Trustees—Freeman Eveland, J. W. Calloway, John Collins.

Clerk—A. Mehanna.

Assessor—Wm. A. Atkinson.

Constables—J. W. Trotter, L. C. Williams.

WHITE OAK.

This township is on the eastern line of Mahaska county, and is known in surveys as township No. 75 north, range No. 14 west, of the 5th principal meridian. The township lines were run by Alvin Burt in the fall of 1843, and the sub-divisions by U. S. Surveyor S. C. Wiltse, in December, 1844. The south fork of Skunk river flows through the township and presents generally, a rapid current, a sandy bed, and perpendicular banks of 15 feet in height. The river bottom is valuable only for its timber, which is abundant and of good quality. The uplands are so slightly elevated

above the main streams, as scarcely to merit the name. The surface is very moderately rolling, and the soil of a choice quality. The prairies, when they occur distinct, are beautiful, and the timber has been first-class. The township is decidedly mixture in its kind of land, timber land, brush and prairie alternating. It contains about 700 acres of swamp lands, and is traversed by a number of small creeks which flow into Skunk river. Its name is taken from the kind of timber predominating. The township also contains some good ledges of rock, from which building-stone may be obtained.

Among the very first settlers in White Oak were Alex. Troy and two brothers, M. Kinsman, Henry Bond, Wm. Bridges, James Stanfield, John and Wm. Butler. It would be hard to decide between these as to who did make the first settlement, they having come in together at the time the land came into possession of the whites. This township contained the Indian village known as Kish-Ke-Kosh's village, and to its ruins the first settlers were indebted for part of their building material. M. Kinsman probably had the first cabin completed. It was built of logs and covered with bark from the Indian wigwams. The first school in this township was in a claim house belonging to Henry Bond, and located on section 31. It was taught by a lady teacher whose name we could not ascertain, and was a subscription school. This was in 1845. No religious exercises were held in the bounds of this township until in this same year, when Rev. Kirkpatrick, a Methodist preacher on Eddyville circuit, preached in the house of M. Kinsman. Quite a number of the settlers, however, had attended services at the Concert M. E. church in Cedar township, and some of them belonged to the class organized there at a very early day.

In order to utilize the very excellent timber thereabouts, and to assist the incoming settlers to more comfortable homes, a saw-mill was started on the ground where White Oak P. O. now stands. This was run by ox power—six oxen answering for a steam engine. Of course the work was not very rapid, nor were the logs sawed very large, but cabin floors were provided for, and puncheon furniture was superseded by that made from sawed lumber.

On this ground a town was laid out in 18—and grew to be quite a village, containing twelve or fifteen houses. Twenty acres of land had been laid out in lots. The lack of a railroad, or other causes for building up a town, left Oxford in a declining condition, and about twenty years ago it began to be abandoned. In 1860 or thereabouts, the town lots were bought up by Messrs. Kinsman & Gaskell, were fenced in and turned into corn fields. Now the place is called White Oak P. O. The old dwellings have about all disappeared. The post-office is kept by O. R. Gaskell, who has been keeping a general store here since 1871. The post-office was established in 1869, with Henry Winder as first postmaster. The office is on the mail route between Oskaloosa and Cedar and has three mails per week.

OSKALOOSA.

This township contains the county-seat, and is twice the size of an ordinary township, being longest in an eastern and western direction. It corresponds to those tracts in the government surveys known as township seventy-five (75) north, Ranges 15 and 16, west of 5th principal meridian, Mahaska county, Iowa. In the northeastern part it is not regular in shape.

but follows the channel of Skunk river. In the government survey the regular township lines were made by Wm. and Alvin Burt in the summer of 1843, and the survey was completed by George Wilson in January, 1845. The entire township is thickly settled, and is well adapted for farming purposes. The southeastern and western portions are good prairie, and the northeastern part is considerably broken. Along the creeks the coal veins reach the surface, and the coal is easily mined from the banks. The Muchakinoek crosses the southwestern portion of the township, with steep banks, and good current. The soil is excellent. Timber is rather poor, except in the southern part along the Muchakinoek.

Within the boundaries of this township are Oskaloosa and Beacon, the first and third towns in the county in size, and the history of these places in connection with the coal interests, has included the early history of the township.

Oskaloosa is by far, the wealthiest township in Mahaska, and takes a leading place in stock raising. The census of 1874 shows within the limits of the township 2,054 horses, 5,015 cattle, 90 being thoroughbred short-horn, and 10,171 hogs; 155,069 pounds of butter were made in the same year. Its population was 7,408, or nearly one-third that of the county.

The township officers are:

Trustees—R. P. Bacon, H. R. Kendig, Wm. S. Martin.

Clerk—John Hall.

Assessor—H. P. Weaver.

Road Supervisors—1st District, D. A. Himes; 2d, A. B. Paine; 3d, J. H. Warren; 4th, M. Varley; 5th, Geo. Mitchell; 6th, Isaac Votaw; 7th, Tie; 8th, Wm. T. Smith; 9th, Tie; 10th, D. J. Evans; 11th, Geo. Dusenberry; 12th, Wm. T. Henry; 13th, No votes cast; 14th, E. C. Wing; 15th, Thos. Hyde; 16th, Tie; 17th, Danl. Harris; 18th, W. F. Woodward; 19th, Wm. Reeves; 20th, Richard Parsell; 21st, J. Madson.

SCOTT.

This township is known in government surveys as No. 75 north, of 17 west, of fifth principal meridian. The township lines were run by Wm. A. Burt, United States Surveyor, in August, 1843. The section lines were run by Deputy Surveyor Wm. L. D. Ewing, in July and August, 1845. The Des Moines river divides the township, cutting off the southwest corner. This was one of the first settled townships. The south and west parts are well timbered, while the north is prairie, all well settled and in a high state of cultivation. The timber along the Des Moines has been of quite heavy growth. Just east of Bellefontaine is one of the best ridges of white oak timber in the State, extending up the river to the county line.

The oldest settler is Dr. Boyer, who came to the township, April 18, 1843, and remained until after the country began to be generally settled. In his first attempts to come to this part, he met with opposition from the dragoons, left here to guard the border, and was escorted quite a distance back toward the Mississippi, but when he was left alone, the Doctor took a circuitous route and returned. During the last three days of April, while watching his intended claim from trespass, he lived on three biscuits and what nourishment he could secure from game.

Among others who came to this township at the first, were Van B. De-

lashmutt, Jacob H. Majors, John Majors, E. Flanders, H. Covey, B. T. Lonsberry, and Joseph Tally. These all made claims near the river.

Jacob H. Majors was probably the first justice.

This township was first called Jackson, but in the election when Scott was running for the presidency, it cast a solid vote for the veteran of the Mexican War. Dr. Boyer was commissioned to return the vote to the county officials, and at the same time requested to have the name of the township changed, not appreciating the Democratic name, Jackson, for a township of the opposite political complexion. He was asked for his petition. He handed in the election *returns*, saying, there was a unanimous and unmistakable petition. The joke was appreciated, and Jackson became Scott township.

During the first winter Dr. Boyer was there, he shot ninety-three wolves. He was a great hunter, and kept some fine dogs and horses. From his land along the Des Moines, the Doctor has sold \$12,000 worth of black walnut timber.

Mrs. Covey taught the first school in Scott township. This was a private school and was kept in a building built mainly by Boyer and Delashmutt, at a cost of \$237. This house still stands on its old location, in what is now the village of Rochester.

This last named village was laid out by John Wright in October 26, 1850, but never amounting to much, not ever having to exceed fifty inhabitants. Its palmiest days were when the Des Moines was navigated by small steamboats, this then being a landing. Dr. Boyer kept a general store there for several years, including 1857-8-9. At one time he landed there one thousand barrels of salt, and had all his heavy goods shipped up the river.

The name of the post-office at this point was Auburn. It does not now contain a single business house.

Bellefontaine has much a similar history. It is located on the west side of the Des Moines, close to the county line. It was laid out August 24, 1846, by Nathan Gregory and E. H. Thisselle. The first cabin in the place was built by Mr. Thisselle. Thisselle and Boyer established the first business house there, about 1849, and a successful business with Dr. Boyer as partner, has been carried on there ever since, until about three years ago. At the time of the building of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., a station was made in Marion county about three-fourths of a mile from Bellefontaine, called Tracey. The business of Bellefontaine, including the above mentioned store (now Boyer & Son), was transferred to the new town in Marion county, and the place now has no trade whatever. The post-office was also removed to Tracey. E. H. Thisselle had been first postmaster at Bellefontaine.

There was a Masonic Lodge at Bellefontaine, known as Bellefontaine Lodge, No. 163, organized about 1848. They now meet in Tracey.

The present township officers are:

Justice—George DeLong.

Trustees—Wm. Gilmore, John Shultz, W. E. Boyer.

Clerk—George Fansher.

Assessor—J. M. Norwood.

Constable—Alonzo N. Church.

Road Supervisors—1st District, W. G. Locke; 2d, Jas. Finney; 3d,

Wm. Gilmour; 4th, R. B. Walker; 5th, S. S. Robertson; 6th, J. M. Norwood; 7th, R. V. Correll.

Olivet Presbyterian Church, in this township, was dedicated October 17, 1867, by Rev. Fisher, of Centerville. It was completed during that year at a cost of \$1,666, and paid for at time of dedication. Its seating capacity is from 200 to 300.

Olivet is a station on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., in this township.

MONROE.

This township borders the eastern line of Mahaska county, and in surveys is designated as township 76 north, range 14 west, of the 5th principal meridian. The township lines were run by Alvin Burt, July 10, 1843, and sub-survey was made by U. S. Surveyor S. C. Wiltse, December, 1844. Skunk river traverses this entire township in a southeasterly direction, averaging eighty feet in width, and probably two feet in depth. It has a sand or sandstone bed, a quick current and perpendicular banks. The valley or river bottoms are generally low and wet, best fitted for grazing lands. The river and the creek which passes through the southwestern part of the township, are bordered with good timber. The uplands on both sides of the river are rolling and very fertile.

There are about six hundred acres of swamp lands in the township. The first settlers in the township were Jacob Johns, James Bridges, Henry Wymore, William Kimberly, John Baker, and Thomas Tinsley.

Jacob Johns was the first man to break the soil. He located on section 13 in the eastern part of the township, and in a few years he had a fine farm, which he and his family enjoyed for many years. Some of the old pioneers stated to the historian that in three days after they had pitched their tent, they had a cabin completed, and the happiest homes they ever enjoyed were in the "old cabin home," but these cabins have nearly all disappeared, and are succeeded by fine dwellings and cottages.

Coal is found in abundance. The mine that is most successfully worked is known as the Rhinehart shaft, situated on section 36. The coal is of a good quality. The vein is from 6 to 7 feet thick, and supplies coal for a large scope of territory. They run a force of 20 miners.

The first school in the township was taught by Henry McMillen, in the winter of 1852, as a subscription school.

In Indianapolis, a Campbellite Church was organized, and a building erected in 1852. Jacob Reid was the first pastor. The church was used until 1873, when a new building was put up at a cost of \$1,600. The present membership is about 100. A. T. Snyder is the pastor.

A Baptist congregation was organized in 1854, which built a church in 1865, at a cost of \$3,000, under the pastorate of Rev. James Fry. The present membership is about 50. The present pastor is Rev. Nelson.

Indianapolis is a small village about the center of the township. It was laid out by Willis Baker, from Indiana, in 1845, who, having pleasant recollections of his native state, named his town Indianapolis, after the capitol of Indiana. This town was for the accommodation of the farmers as a trading point. Its growth has been slow. The present population is about one hundred. It contains two general stores, a post-office, blacksmith and wagon shop.

Skunk river, flowing through this township, furnishes excellent water power, and, as a result, there are three flouring and three saw-mills located on the river.

James Senate built the first mill, and on this site the Roberts Brothers, in 1874, built a fine flouring-mill, having three run of stone. The Smith and McBride mill was put up in 1870 by the Wymore Brothers. It has a fine location on the west side of the Skunk river, and has three pairs of burrs. Samuel Cox built a mill on the west side of Skunk river in 1848. The mill has since passed into the hands of Ford and Anderson. This has two run of stone.

Monroe township has three fine iron bridges over the Skunk river.

The present township officers are: justice, G. A. Kent; trustees, L. C. Tanner, J. L. Roberts and B. C. McClain; clerk, Hamilton Brown; assessor, John Summers; constable, Phillip Henderson.

ADAMS.

This township borders South Skunk river on the north, and follows the channel of the stream for its southern boundary. It is known in the government surveys as township 76 north, range 15 west, of the 5th principal meridian. The survey of township lines was made by William and Alvin Burt, in July and August, 1843, and was re-surveyed by Deputy-surveyor Stiles S. Carpenter, in October, 1847. Its surface is, for the most part, rolling, and the soil is a rich, sandy loam, and well adapted for farming purposes. Adams township contains a considerable amount of timber, the most valuable of which is burr oak. The timber has been well preserved, and we are informed by an old settler that it is more abundant now than thirty years ago. Large quantities of wild blackberry bushes are found in the brush. The value of the land is from twenty-five to forty-five dollars per acre. Adams township is not very thickly settled, as most of its farmers own large farms, from five hundred to eight hundred acres. Part of the roads in this township are well worked, being thrown up in the center, though as a whole the roads do not compare favorably with other parts of the county. The farms are generally well improved by good buildings.

Adams township formed a part of Monroe in 1845, but was subsequently detached. The first justice of the peace was Matthew P. Crowder. The first school in the township was taught by A. N. Atwood, in a claim-house belonging to Squire Crowder. Probably the first church in the county was a Methodist organization, formed in the house of John Ruby, in 1846. At present there are two churches in the township—North River Baptist church, and the Centenary M. E. church. The latter was built about 1863, and the former probably a year later. The present minister of the M. E. church is Rev. J. H. Cook. The Baptists have no regular preacher. There are four Sunday-schools within the borders of this township, and on July 4, 1878, these schools had a grand union celebration in the grove of A. Ruby. During the time of the grange excitement a chapter of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in district school house number 1, but is no longer an active organization.

In the fall of 1876 was organized, at the house of Adam Victor, an agricultural association known as the Adams Township Agricultural Society, and having in view a sort of annual township fair. The first president was

Elijah Busby. The September exhibition of that year was considered a success. Nothing but stock and purely agricultural products were exhibited. About one hundred and fifty were present, and a general good time was had. The only premiums given at this free exhibition were blue ribbons. This meeting being such a success the neighboring townships were invited to take part in the following year, at an exhibition held on the association's leased grounds, in John F. Allgood's grove. Here an admittance fee of ten cents was charged, and two thousand persons are supposed to have been present. It is the purpose of the association to pay cash premiums after a time. The present officers are: G. W. France, president; Joseph Davenport, vice-president; Willis Willhoit, secretary; Robert Bass, treasurer; and John Allgood, marshal. The fall meeting of 1878 has been appointed for September, 26 and 27.

A big wind storm visited Adams township on June 18, 1871, blowing down houses, fences and trees. The year 1851 is known by the citizens along Skunk river as the year of the flood, at which time the farms of the bottom land were almost wiped out. No lives lost in either case.

Of the first settlers A. Ruby and Jos. Davenport are probably the earliest now living.

Adams township contains no village worthy of the name, and only one post-office, Comet, established 1877, with Stephen Criss, postmaster.

The following are the present township officers:

Justices—Wm Hibbs and Frank Stone.

Trustees—Jacob Koogler, J. D. White, J. C. Wilson.

Constables—Geo. Stone, C. W. Pittman.

Assessor—Ed McDonough.

Clerk—Chas. Stanley.

MADISON.

This is one of the central townships in Mahaska county. Its congressional name is No. 76, north of range 16, west of the 5th principal meridian. The township lines were run by Wm. A. Burt in August, 1843, but the township was not divided by section lines until it was surveyed in 1847 by the U. S. Surveyor Stiles S. Carpenter. The south fork of the Skunk river flows across the township from the northwest to the southeast and divides it into what is known by the residents as North Madison and South Madison.

For farming purposes the land of this township takes a front rank. It is fertile and well drained. A considerable belt of timber skirts the banks of the Skunk. The farms are in a good state of cultivation, and speak well for the industry of the people who in twenty-eight short years have changed the wilderness into a finished, well settled and finely improved community.

Among the first settlers were Enoch Shoemaker, Wm. Goodplaster, John Padget, Wm. Brummel and Samuel Coffin. These settlers attended the land sales at Iowa City in 1850, on foot, and traveled in company with others, banded together under the club law, protecting themselves from the encroachments of speculators or claim-jumpers who might be disposed to play the game of sharpers at the land sales.

The first school in Madison township was a private enterprise. In the fall of 1846 Samuel Coffin, John Padget and Wm. Goodplaster built a log house for school purposes, and employed Wm. Lawrence as the first teacher.

This school was on the farm now owned by Thos. Coffin. The second school was taught in a house on the farm now owned by Milton Padget. Both these, as the local reader will notice, were on the south side of the township. For several years the country north of the Skunk was very thinly settled, and enjoyed no school privileges.

The first religious exercises in this township are said to have been held in school house No. 1.

On the Skunk river is located what was known in early days as the "Upper Mill," thus named in contrast with the Comstock, or lower mill, in Os-kaloosa township. This "Upper Mill" was built by Russell Peck and Geo. Duncan in the summer of 1843, and contests with the Benedict mill the name of the first in the county. In 1858 the mill passed into the hands of Messrs. Braden Bros. It has since been rebuilt, and for the last eight years has been owned by Whitmore & Anderson. The present mill is equipped with three run of stone, and has a capacity for grinding 300 bushels per day. The building, machinery and site are valued at \$18,000.

At this point is a fine iron bridge across the river, composed of two spans. A substantial limestone approach crosses the bottom, avoiding embargo from overflow.

On the east line of this township is the new station "Lacey," on the Central Road. This is quite a small village, but affords good shipping facilities to the farmers of Madison.

The present township officers are:

Justice—I. C. Middleton.

Trustees—Geo. Crispen, T. W. Dye, G. M. Mott.

Clerk—Jesse J. Hill.

Assessor—Amos T. Young.

Constable—T. C. Young.

BLACK OAK.

This township has corresponded to the boundaries of congressional township 76, north of range 17, west of 5th principal meridian, since 1860. At one time Black Oak was a part of Jackson township, which in 1845 extended so far north as to include one township in Poweshiek county. Black Oak was surveyed as a congressional township by U. S. Surveyor W. A. Burt in August, 1843. The section lines were run by W. L. D. Ewing, in September, 1845. The soil is mostly good prairie, and is drained by South Skunk river, and by Black Oak, Muchakinoek and other creeks.

Black Oak Grove is a small tract of good timber on sections 8, 9 and 16, comprising about 600 acres.

The first settlers upon the soil of Black Oak township were John Gillaspie, William, Jacob and John Majors, Aaron Folk, — Johnson, Richard Quinton, Wm. Owens, Henry Groves, John Randall, James H. Warren, Fielding Betz, John Shoemake, Wesley Moreland and Jacob Miller.

The first school in Black Oak township was taught by C. Chipman, on section 17. The first meeting for religious worship was held at the house of Dr. Warren.

From the book of original entries we find that the first lands purchased in Black Oak township were as follows:

Wesley Metter.....	on May 8, 1847, a part of section	8
Eliza Holman.....	" Aug. 5, " " " "	30
Fielding Betz	" Sep. 15, " " " "	9 and 17
James L. Warren.....	" " " " " " "	9 and 17
John Woods.....	" " " " " " "	11
B. H. Lonsberry.....	" Oct. " " " "	36

On Skunk river, in this township, are located the Huron Mills. These were built in 1857 by Morris Bros., at a cost of from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and at that time containing but one run of stone. In 1868 the mills were bought by Messrs. Reynolds & Bowdel, who remodeled the same and put in an additional pair of burrs, making the whole cost about \$10,000. In October, 1870, they were purchased by Parker & Cramer, who are the present proprietors. These gentlemen do a general custom, and some merchant trade. Their local market includes Pella, New Sharon, Oskaloosa, Leighton and Peoria. They ship some flour to St. Louis.

Leighton is a neat and comparatively new village located in the township on the Keokuk & Des Moines Valley Railroad. It is on the north side of the track, and stands on a sort of eminence from which can be had a good view of the surrounding country. Leighton was laid out February 9, 1865, upon land formerly owned by B. F. Roberts. The projectors of the town were Wm. Leighton and John W. Carver, of Keokuk. The town was named in honor of the former gentlemen, at that time one of the lessees of the Keokuk & Des Moines Road, which was built through Mahaska just before the town was platted.

Of those who first cast their fortunes with those of the new station, we are informed of J. B. Fleck, David L. Bowman, S. B. Beere and Adam Hoover.

The town in 1878, contains two general stores, one boot and shoe store, a drug store, harness and two blacksmith shops, a hotel, flouring mill, saloon, meat market and wagon shop. The population of the village is not far from two hundred and seventy-five.

The K. & D. M. R. R. have built at this point a neat little depot, and have found Leighton a good shipping point. The town also supports a grain elevator—quite a convenience for shippers.

As worthy of special mention we note the steam flouring mill, built by N. S. Stein in 1870, at an outlay of \$12,000. This is a two and one-half story frame building, and has three run of stone. Does both custom and mercantile work.

The First Presbyterian Church of Leighton was built in 1875, at an expense of upward of \$2,000. The congregation was organized with ten members as follows, Christian Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Scott, David Young, Thos. J. Henderson and wife, Wm. H. Barber and wife, John Koller and wife.

The first pastor was Rev. John Fisher, who was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Keir. The present minister is Rev. A. A. Mathes. The membership (1878) is twenty-eight.

Leighton also has an Old School Baptist Church.

The present township officers of Black Oak are:

Justice—Otto Pothoven.

Trustees—John Funston, Madison Tice, David L. Bowman.

Clerk—Chas. Stoddard.

Constables—Ed. McCabe, Jas. H. Irvin.

Road Supervisors—1st District, John S. Koller; 2d, Samuel Miller; 3d, John H. Smith; 4th, Wm. Thomason; 5th, Tie; 6th, A. Shelley.

From Donnel's "Pioneers of Marion County" we learn that among those who settled in this township at a very early date, was Dr. James L. Warren, who died at his residence, near Peoria, Mahaska county, January 18, 1870, age 69 years. He was born in Green county, Tenn., July 1st, 1801, immigrated to Iowa, and settled in Lee county in 1841. He made his first claim in Mahaska county, where he cut some logs and employed a man to put them up in the shape of a cabin. But he afterward abandoned the idea of settling there, and made a claim about three miles southeast of where Pella now is, where he succeeded in planting about twenty acres of corn and wheat in the spring following. He returned to Mahaska county in 1847-8.

Those who came up at the same time, and helped to found a settlement, were John B. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Harry Miller, Green T. Clark, and Henry McPherson; on their way up the Dragoons refused to let them pass Libertyville with their wagons, so they packed on horses what provisions they thought would last them till after the first of May, and proceeded. Approaching an Indian village near the present location of Oskaloosa, the Doctor, who had some practical knowledge of military tactics, called a halt and suggested that they march through the town in military order.

On entering the place they found the inhabitants engaged in worship in consequence of which they paid little or no attention to this mock military demonstration. The men were collected in a large tent, seated in a circle singing in a monotonous drawling tone, to the equally musical rattle of beans in gourds, that they shook up and down as an accompaniment to their voices. The door of the tent was closed against intruders, but Robert Hamilton, having an ungovernable curiosity to witness the performance raised the tent wall near the ground and peeked under. Not one of the solemn-faced worshippers took the least notice of this breach of good manners, nor did they for an instant seem to permit their attention to be diverted from their devotions; but an old squaw, who seemed to be standing guard without, noticed the intruder, and indignantly ordered him away. Not being instantly obeyed, she took hold of Robert, gave him a violent pull, uttered the word "Manitou" (God) as an explanation of the sacredness and privacy of the place and performance, at which he deemed it advisable to desert. On the 26th of April they reached the present location of Pella, and contemplated taking claims there. But, owing to its distance from timber, they thought it very probable that it would be many years ere much improvement could be made there, and the land become valuable; so they made choice of the timber about three miles southeast. But ere the time came for them to get their wagons, and the remainder of their provisions, what they had brought with them began to come short. As soon as possible Green T. Clark was sent for the wagons, and some of the others resorted to hunting as a means of economizing the scanty remainder of bread stuffs. But the bread finally quite gave out, and hunting, even in those early days, was not so reliable a means of supporting the demand for food as some might suppose. It is said that game was plentiful, which was generally true, but like fishing, the taking of it depended upon skill and good luck. An instance is related of an old settler named Cunningham, who lived in Mahaska county, who by hunting maintained a half-starved existence for for eight or ten days, on his claim near Oskaloosa, not daring to leave it lest it should be "jumped." Our settlers now found it necessary to use

energy and skill, or starve. Hunger already incited them to do their best. Robert Hamilton shouldered his rifle and went in search of a turkey, or any thing else he could find that would do to eat, whilst Henry Miller went in search of a bee tree. Both were successful, and what added much to their good fortune, their wagons came the next day, bring breadstuffs and other conveniences.

Dr. Warren was among the first ministers of the M. E. Church who preached in the county, and organized the first class west of Libertyville. He was licensed as a local preacher in 1828; ordained deacon at Oskaloosa in 1852, and was ordained an elder by bishop Ames in 1863. He also commenced the practice of medicine in 1831, which he continued till a short time before his death. In this he was very successful during his residence in this county, especially in the management of the miasmatic diseases, to which the early settlers were subject, and his field of practice often extended from Oskaloosa to "Tools Point," now Monroe, Jasper county, and over a large territory north and south of this route. Over this wide field he ministered both in spiritual and temporal things. He was a man universally loved and respected by all who knew him. Many instances illustrative of his charitable nature, and many acts of kindness performed by him, have been related to us, and are well remembered by many who have shared the privations of pioneer life with him.

PLEASANT GROVE.

This township is the northeastern township of Mahaska county, and was included in the township Survey made by Alvin Burt in July, 1843. It was laid out into sections and quarter sections by Samuel C. Wiltse, in the fall of 1844. This township was named from a fine grove of timber which it contained. Its timber land is generally valuable, and a portion still remains. The eastern half of this township is fine agricultural land, settled by an industrious class of people. The western half of this township is light soil, and contains considerable timber. The bottom lands are subject to overflow, which decreases somewhat their value as farming land, but they are regarded as fine pasture lands. The north and western portions of the township are ordinary prairie; in the township there are about two thousand acres of open prairie, good for pasture. The chief mineral products of this township are coal and limestone. There has been opened up quite a fertile coal mine by G. S. Feirling and H. S. Morrow on section 20; the shaft is $9 \times 42\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the depth is 80 feet, the coal vein is from 4 to 5 feet, and of a very good quality. When in full operation the proprietors can turn out from 700 to 800 bushels per day.

This township was first settled about 1850. Among the earliest settlers were Mr. Amos Holloway, Somerel Whitaker, Noah Van Winkle, William Hambleton, John Wymore, John Wyat, John Whitehead, Benjamin Murrey. These gentlemen erected the first houses that were built in the township. These early settlers left their homes in Ohio and Indiana, filled with the spirit of enterprise, and soon after they had established their new homes they set to work to provide schools and churches for their families. In the winter of 1853 the first school was taught by Richard Mayberry, in a log cabin, on the farm now owned by Isaac McCartney; but this was a private enterprise, and in the fall of 1855 the schools were organized by

law, and three houses were built. But these buildings are now among the things that were but are not. They have given place to eight fine school-houses with all the modern equipments, supporting a good class of teachers.

The first religious exercises were held in the house of Dr. Fisher, and led to the organization of and building a house of worship. Following the teaching of Alexander Campbell, in 1854, a Christian church was organized in Agricola by Rev. Mr. White. Since then the church has passed in the hands of the New Lights. The organization at present has a fair church, with a membership of about one hundred and twenty. The present pastor is the Rev. A. S. Culbertson. A Baptist church was organized and a church built in 1866. These churches are located in Agricola, a village situated about the center of the township. It was laid out in 1854 by David Santee. Present inhabitants number about one hundred. As its name indicates it is a farmer's village; it contains two stores, kept by J. H. Hutchison and Mr. Sarvis, also two blacksmith shops.

The Justices of the Peace are J. H. Hutchison and William Smith.

The other township officers are:

Trustees—C. S. Ruble, Thos. Lyons, Wm. Smith.

Clerk—Jackson Sarvis.

Assessor—J. G. Wymore.

Constable—Wm. A. Likens.

UNION.

At the first formation of this township it comprised five congressional townships, being what is now included in Union and Pleasant Grove in Mahaska and Union, Jackson and Deep River townships, in Poweshiek county. These last three were detached before the time of organization of Poweshiek. Pleasant Grove was formed into a separate township in January, 1850, leaving Union an ordinary sized township, with thirty-six square miles, known as township No. 77 north, of range 15 west, of the 5th principal meridian. The township lines were run by Alvin Burt, in July, 1843; the section lines were run by Stiles C. Carpenter, in October, 1847.

This township is broken and rolling in marked contrast with its sister township Prairie, on the west, yet it contains some of the finest farms and best developed country coal banks in the county. It is crossed by the North Skunk.

Among the first settlers within the present boundaries of Union, were John Morrison, Nathan Brown, John Widows, Jacob Dalby, and Isaac N. Griffith. These lived near the county line. In the southern part were the Bradshaws, Jacob Klinker, John Graham, Jesse Moon, Robert Telford, John Deardorf, Daniel Rodgers, John McMaines, Benjamin Groves, Anderson James, Fred. Weimer, and others. John Morrison, Jesse Moon, and Jacob Klinker, were of the very first.

From an examination of the book of original entries we find the first lands purchased from the government, in this township, were as follows: October 9, 1848, by Simeon Johnson, a part of Sec. No. 1; same date, by R. B. Ogden, a part of Sec. 4; October 12, Joshua Gorsuch, in Sec. 11; same date, Robert Tedford, Sec. 12.

The first school was on section 11, in a log school house, taught by Mrs. Fry. The next was at Union Mills.

The last named place was laid out by Jacob Weimer, at quite an early

day, and called Middletown, it being a sort of half-way place between Oskaloosa and Montezuma. It is now a collection of half broken down houses and is most forlorn looking. A post-office was established here in 1855, with Pleasant Carver as postmaster. It still is maintained, and is on the mail route between New Sharon and Indianapolis.

The mills known as Union Mills, were located on the north side of the river at this point, but have fallen into decay years ago. A new mill was built by a man named Kaggy, some six years ago, but its owner died before completing it. It is about to be mantled, and a dam is to be built for its operation by J. W. Braden, who purchased it recently.

A frame church building stands on an eminence near Union Mills. It was built by the Methodists, about 1864, but never dedicated by them. A Christian church, organized at this point about twelve years ago, purchased the building in 1872, and now occupies it.

In the northern part of this township was organized an M. E. Church, some fifteen years ago, which held its meetings for some years past at Brooks' school house. This congregation have recently purchased a five acre grove in the northwest quarter of section 11, which is called Bethel Grove, and where, next summer, they hope to erect a Bethel Grove M. E. Church. Here a camp-meeting was held in August, 1877, conducted by W. E. Stryker, then pastor of the church. A meeting was held during the week, beginning August 14, 1878, conducted by Revs. D. C. and T. C. Smith, and Rev. Schaine, of Montezuma. The attendance on both occasions was quite large.

The present membership of the church is near 30; their minister, Rev. Phillips. The trustees, J. S. Chew, Joshua Gorsuch, John Latchem, Albert Latchem, and J. E. Osborne.

A Sabbath-school is connected with the church, superintended by James Chew.

About ten years ago a Protestant Methodist Church was organized at Brooks' school house. They have just built a church building at Brown-town, on the county line, at a cost of near \$700. This society is about the same size as Bethel Grove congregation. The minister in charge is Rev. Hazelett.

Fairview M. E. Church was established at Union Mills about January, 1863. In 1872, a church was built on the northwest quarter of section 33, known as Fairview M. E. Church. This building cost about \$1,000.

The society was organized by B. F. Wright, with about eighty members. The present membership is not far from 100. The congregation maintains a good Sabbath-school, conducted by David Upton. The church is on what is known as Sharon Circuit. The minister is Rev. — Ferguson.

The present officers of Union township are:

Trustees—John McMains, J. A. Bonewell, Charles Reed.

Clerk—Paul Caster.

Assessor—A. B. Reed.

Constables—Thomas Wymore, Josiah Hollingsworth.

PRAIRIE.

This was originally a part of Madison township, and was not organized into a separate town until in 1856. It was one of the latest settled parts



Harold Tice

of Mahaska county, although one of the best townships in the same. However, it did not contain a quarter section of good timber, and the early settlers were slow to go out upon the open prairies, which cover its entire surface in gentle rolls or level fields. The soil is rich, and in a high state of cultivation. Middle creek and other small streams drain it. Prairie township contains no stone, either loose or in available quarries.

In regard to the early settlement we quote as follows from the *New Sharon Star* of August 21, 1878:

"John Hiler, a half-blooded African, moved his family from Indiana, and settled on the northwest quarter of section three, in the year 1844, and was the first settler of Prairie township. When the writer hereof moved to this place, this cinnamon-colored descendant of two nationalities was yet a resident. We recollect him as a bony, muscular fellow, full six feet high, and of about one hundred and eighty pounds, every ounce of which he proudly denominated 'fighting material.' It cannot be truthfully said that he was a quarrelsome individual. On the contrary, he was peacefully disposed, neighborly to those who treated him as he considered he deserved. But when his rights were invaded, he was quick to resent, and his powerful muscle at once became his refuge and defense. For a number of years he was decidedly troublesome as a vendor of poor whisky to the Indians, who were abundant at that time. Numerous efforts were made to arrest and bring him to trial for this offense against the dignity of law and order, but generally he evaded capture by hiding in the groves and dense hazel thickets with which the neighborhood abounded. He was a hunter of some skill, and many a fleet deer and savage wolf went down before his rifle. His success as a hunter, combined with the profits of his clandestine traffic with the Indians, afforded him such means of subsistence as satisfied his meager wants, and he seldom resorted to a diet of steady labor, and never with success. Finally he left the State. One night in the summer of 1875 he packed his traps and family into a wagon, and, like a man who was leaving some debts behind which he desired to not pay, he quietly stole away in search of a new home in the less crowded southwest. His present whereabouts is a matter of conjecture. The next resident was a man named Wallace, who came from Indiana, and settled on the northeast quarter of section four, in 1845. He remained but a short time, and we know nothing further of him.

The next settler was Alexander Stewart, who turned his back upon the luxuries of a Pennsylvania home, and, following the 'star of empire' in its western way, selected his future home on the southeast fourth of the northwest quarter of section three, in the spring of 1847. For one year he remained alone upon his claim, built a snug cabin, and in the spring of 1848 moved his family thereto, and there he still resides.

Next came A. C. Doze, from Dark county, Ohio. He arrived here June 1, 1848, and located on the northeast quarter of section twelve, now familiarly known as the 'Cobb place,' but owned at present by Charley Miller. He now lives in Union township, east of Fairview church. Next came Jacob Bartlett, who left his home south of South Skunk river, and settled on the farm now owned by William Burks, in the northwest quarter of section twenty-nine. Years ago he passed on through the valley and the shadows. In the following year numerous settlers appeared and chose locations, mostly in the northern sections."

The first election was held at the residence of Jesse Grace, on the south-east quarter of section eight, where J. S. Clements now resides. At this election Alexander Stewart and T. B. Campbell were elected justices.

Probably the first wedding held in the township was that of Jared Rockwell to Nancy Winder, in the town of New Sharon, in 1860. This wedding was noted for some years on account of the big charivari which followed the ceremony. Weddings were an uncommon thing in those days, and "the boys" believed in making them events not soon to be forgotten.

The history of the first schools and churches has been given under the history of New Sharon.

This township was once the scene of battle, in a celebrated and rather ludicrous lawsuit. The contest was over a single hog, and between two neighbors named Mitchell, who, though of the same name, were not kinsmen. The suit commenced before a justice and was carried into the courts, the costs finally amounting to some hundreds, we believe upward of one thousand dollars. Quite a good joke is told in connection with this case on a certain ex-judge in pleading this case. The facts were that the hog had been shut up in a pen belonging to one of the Mitchells. The other claimed it, and it was proposed to let the hog out, and discover which home he preferred. Judge C., in pleading the case, argued upon the intelligence and the domestic habits of the hog, in support of his client. When he had done, the opposing counsel (since lieutenant-governor) arose. Addressing the jury he said he was compelled to admit his opponent's authority on the hog question. There was reason to believe the gentleman was posted, for he was generally admitted to be the biggest "bore" in Mahaska county. This brought down the house, but we did not learn whether the joke won the case for the wag or not.

The present officers of Prairie township are:

Justices—J. M. Hiatt, Osman Watland.

Trustees—E. Munsill, S. Janey, O. G. Knudson.

Clerk—F. W. Hoen.

Assessor—Oliver Wildman.

Constable—Ezra Smith.

RICHLAND.

This township is in the northwest corner of the county, and though further removed from the point where the tide of immigration struck the county, it was not the last to be settled. The township was surveyed as congressional township No. 77 north, of range 17 west of 5th principal meridian, in August, 1843. The section lines were run by James Grant, and sub-survey made in September, 1845. In the draft of this survey we find located the claims of Geo. Buckley, who was the first settler in the township and built the first cabin, about one mile west of the present town of Peoria; that of Mr. Leaden, about one mile north; also those of J. E. Godby, L. Miller, and J. James.

Thompson Baldwin came to this township in 1846. Among the other early settlers are Moses Wassom, Lauren Osborn, Powell Bush, and William Lawrence.

Probably the first justice in the township was Moses Wassom, who held that office in 1846.

The first school in Richland was taught in the winter of 1847, in a log

his father's bank in Iowa City, and was afterward connected with the management of the gas company there; he came to Oskaloosa in July, 1875, and became interested in the Mahaska county savings bank, and was elected assistant cashier, and since then has held that position.

Clancy, J. R., laborer.

COFFIN, Dr. J. L., physician, Oskaloosa; born in Warren county, New Jersey, April 17, 1817, and received his education there. In 1843 he removed to Pennsylvania, and after two years, removed to Elmira, New York. He studied medicine and graduated in 1854. He came to Columbia, Wisconsin, and practiced medicine there until 1870, and then came to this city and has been practicing here ever since; he married Hannah Westfall, from Sussex county, New Jersey; she died, November 14, 1868. They had five children, only two living, Carrie C., and Judson A. One son was killed while in the army, at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He married his present wife, Hannah Hicks, from Vermont, in August, 1869.

Cogley, Aurelia A.

COOK, LEVI, blacksmith and wagon maker, Oskaloosa; born in Rensselaer county, New York, Nov. 11, 1832; he was brought up there and learned the trade of hoe and fork manufacturer. He came to Muscatine, Iowa, in the fall of 1854, and came to Oskaloosa in the spring of 1855, and engaged in blacksmithing, and since then has been engaged in that business and manufacturing agricultural implements. He has held the office of city marshal, and is engineer of the city fire engine. He married Miss Mary E. Hart, from Ohio, near Columbus, in August,

1856; they have two children, Nelson J., and Edward M.

Coleman, Andrew, minister.

COLLINS, GEORGE E., firm of Johnson & Collins, Novelty Foundry, Oskaloosa; born in Troy, Ohio, July 10, 1849, and when seven years of age, came to Iowa, and came to Oskaloosa in 1860. He learned his trade here and in Ottumwa. In 1875 he associated with Warren C. Johnson in their present business.

CONE, C. P., firm of Cone Bros., attorneys, Oskaloosa; born in Mahaska county, March 27, 1845, and was brought up in this county and has lived in this county thirty-three years. Is one of the earliest native-born settlers now living here. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in February, 1876, and since then has practiced his profession at Albia and in this city; he married Miss E. J. Shuck, from Jefferson township, in this county, in 1864; they have two children, Addie B. and Martella L.

CONE, W. J., firm of Cone Bros., attorneys; born in Mahaska county, Iowa, August 5, 1848, and was brought up here; attended schools here, and afterward attended Commercial College, at Chicago. He studied law here, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and since then has practiced his profession here; he has held the office of justice of the peace, town clerk, and other town and school offices; he married Miss Helen M. Henness, from this county, in April, 1867; they have five children, Tremor T., John L., Lano D., William N. and Doc.; they have lost two children.

Cooledge, F. W., physician.

Copenhaffer, John, lawyer.

COOPER, CARY, Oskaloosa; dealer in Iron and heavy hardware;

was born in Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, September 22, 1839; he removed to Mt. Vernon with his parents when a child, where he resided until he came to Iowa, arriving in Oskaloosa, April 14, 1857; he began as clerk in the hardware store of which he is now proprietor; he first went into business in 1864, as junior partner in the firm of Seeberger & Cooper; subsequently the firm name changed to that of Cooper, Bennett & Co., and again to that of Cooper, Stevenson & Co.; in 1868 he purchased his partner's interest, and since that time has been sole proprietor; he has been in the business 21 years; it is the oldest house of the kind in central Iowa, and has attained a wide reputation; February 27, 1866, Mr. C. married Miss Susie Thurston at her mother's residence in Knox county, Ohio; she was born in the house she was married in, September 13, 1843; they have by this union 2 daughters, Maude Thurston, born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, December 28, 1868; Bessie Dean, born in Oskaloosa, December 27, 1874.

Confer, David, grocer.

Correll, Wilson, carpenter.

Corigan, Ed., painter.

Courtney, James, boarding house.

Courtney, John, buss driver.

Cowen, H. A., blacksmith.

Cowgle, Thos., railroad laborer.

COWAN, WILLIAM R., recorder of Mahaska county, Oskaloosa; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, May 1, 1844; when six years of age he came with his parents to Iowa; from Burlington they came here by wagon. He was in the army; enlisted August 7, 1862, in the 33d Regiment, Iowa Infantry, Co. K. He was in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, Jenkins' Ferry, and siege of Mobile; he was wounded at Helena and Jen-

kins' Ferry. After the war he returned here and was elected county recorder in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, and again re-elected in 1876. He married Miss Nancy Newell, from Louisa Co., Iowa, September 20, 1870; they have two children, Lena A. and Frank N.

COX, SETH, physician, Oskaloosa; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, April 19, 1819; when ten years of age his parents removed to Wayne county, Indiana, where he lived until he came to Iowa, and located in Oskaloosa, March 6, 1866, and since then has been engaged in practicing his profession. He married Ruth Kindley, from Ohio, in 1849; they have one daughter, Sallie, and have lost three sons.

Craig, John, tinner.

Crawford, J. L., clerk.

Craig, George, barber.

Cricket, Wm., Jr., bridge building.

Cricket, Wm., Sr., bridge building.

Crill, John, retired.

Crookham, J. A. L., lawyer.

Curran, John, laborer.

CUTTS, M. E., attorney-at-law, Oskaloosa; born in Orwell, Addison county, formerly Rutland county, Vermont, May 22, 1833; he attended the common schools there, and afterward attended St. Lawrence Academy, at Pottsdam, New York; he then joined a surveying expedition engaged in sub-dividing townships into sections; when 20 years of age, in 1853, he came to the State of Wisconsin, and located at Sheboygan, and engaged in teaching and reading law for 2 years; in June, 1855, he came to Iowa, and was admitted to the Bar in August, 1855; he located in Montezuma, Poweshiek county, and practiced his profession there, until coming to Oskaloosa in August, 1866; he was elected to the State Legislature to fill vacancy, in May, 1861,



V. B. DELASHMUTT

it being the war session; he was elected to the State Senate in 1863, and served for 4 years; he was again elected to the State Legislature in 1869; he received the appointment of Attorney-General of this State, in February, 1872, to fill vacancy occasioned by O'Connor's resignation; he was elected Attorney-General in fall of 1872, and again re-elected in 1874, and held that office until January, 1877; at the recent election he was the choice of the Republicans in this district for Representative in Congress, but declined the proffered honor. Mr. Cutts entered upon his career in life without funds, or favors by which to help him to position, or pave his pathway to success; he came to this place an entire stranger, without a personal friend or acquaintance west of the Mississippi river, and by close application to study, and untiring energy and perseverance, he has attained a deservedly high position in his profession; he married Miss Helen Frick from Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in June, 1857; they now have a family of four children, Lizzie, Charles E., Thomas, and Nellie, to share with them the burdens and pleasures of a life of industry and prosperity.

CUTTS THOS. M., firm of N. J. Smith & Co., hardware dealers, Oskaloosa; born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and at an early age, removed to Rutland county, Vermont, and was brought up there. He was in the army; enlisted in the 5th Regiment Vermont Infantry, Co. H, in the First Vermont Brigade, and was struck by a ball and slightly wounded in the battle of the wilderness; after the war returned to Vermont; came to Oskaloosa in 1873, and for the past three years has been

associated with Mr. Smith in the Hardware trade. He married Miss Harriet Bigelow, from Vermont; she died in 1870, leaving four children, William, Mary E., Gilbert and Samuel; married Samantha I. Frater, from Belmont county, Ohio, in February, 1877; they have one daughter, Lena F.

DAGGER, SARAH.

DAVENPORT, FRANCIS M., attorney, Oskaloosa; born in Gallia, county Ohio, May 1, 1840; when seven years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa, and arrived in Oskaloosa, Oct. 5, 1847; they located on section 1, Adams township, and entered from the government the land where his father now lives; there was only four neighbors at that time on the north bank of the river, from Currier's Mills to Warren's Mills. Francis entered school in 1859, and graduated at Mount Pleasant, in classical course, in 1864, teach-school winters during that time. He studied law and attended law school, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, one year; then entered the law office of Seevers & Cutts, and was admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced his profession here, and holds the office of city solicitor; married Miss Martha M. Griffith, from Pennsylvania, in Mount Pleasant, May 1, 1870; she was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio and came to Iowa in 1862; she achieved a reputation throughout this State as a lecturer on temperance and self-dependence of women; they have one son, William Warren, born August 17, 1874.

Davis, William, teamster.

Davis, John, carriage trimmer.

Delashmutt, William, farmer.

Desch, W. F., teamster.

DELASHMUTT, VAN B., retired, Oskaloosa; born in Ohio county,

afterward Tyler county, Va., January 4, 1802, and was brought up there; he came to Burlington Iowa, June 22, 1837, and lived there three years, and removed to Jefferson county, and lived there until coming to Mahaska county in April 1843, before the Indians had left, and before the settlers were allowed to take possession of the land; he made a claim and entered land from the government at the first land sale held in Iowa, and engaged in farming; he is one of the oldest settlers in Mahaska county, and has been through it all. Many and very interesting are the incidents which he and Dr. Boyer and a few others recite, of the early days of this county; he had but little when he came, but by industry and good management, he long ago secured an ample fortune. He was elected sheriff in Va., in 1829, and served two years, and was again elected for two years; he was elected to the State Legislature in Virginia, and served during the sessions in winters of 1833, 1834, and 1835; after coming to Iowa he was elected in Burlington to the first State Legislature held in Iowa, and was a member of the first constitutional convention, and held office of swamp land commissioner, and held town and school offices. He married Martha W. Inghram from Greene county, Pa., in 1821; she died in August, 1853; he married Mary H. Inghram in June 1868; he has six children, three sons and three daughters.

Desch, J. L., teamster.

Dickens, Esther.

Dice, John, carpenter.

Dice, Anderson, carpenter.

Dimmit, B., sexton of cemetery.

Dilly, Jacob, farmer.

DIRR, A. J., agent of the Central R. R. of Iowa at Oskaloosa; born in Mansfield Ohio, in 1843, and at

very early age removed to Naperville, Illinois, and was brought up there. He went south and remained there until 1870, then went to Parsons, Kansas, and made some investments; and engaged in railroading, and remained there until coming here in 1877; in May of the same year he was appointed agent of the Central R. R. of Iowa in this city; he still retains his interest in Parsons, Kansas. He married Miss Ella Lundy from Naperville, Dupage county Ills., in May, 1876. They have one daughter.

Dix, James, well-digger.

Dixon, Mrs. J. P.

Dixon Mrs. J. B.

DORLAND EDWIN H., physician; born in Dutchess county New York, March 31, 1842, and when four years of age came with his parents to Salem, Henry county Iowa; he entered Erlham College at Richmond, Ind., and remained five years, graduated there; after graduating engaged in teaching in academy and private high school. After traveling for one year he came to Oskaloosa; he married Miss Lydia A. Jones from Waynesville, Warren county Ohio, September 1, 1869; she died July 1, 1876, leaving one son, Walter E.

Dodge, N., boot and shoe dealer.

Dolby, M., machinist.

Doud, Morris, laborer.

Douglas, Mrs. H. S.

Douglas, W. W., marble cutter.

DOWNING, FOSTER L., proprietor Downing House, Oskaloosa; the subject of this sketch was born in Madison county, Ohio, April 11, 1828; Mr. D. received all the advantages of a common school education in his native state; January 23, 1851, he married Miss Sarah A. Croney; he emigrated to Iowa in 1855, landing at Muscatine, October 12th;

in May of the following year he came to Oskaloosa; upon his arrival he bought the old Madison House, which stood on the same location where the Downing House now stands; and with the exception of 5 years, has been in the hotel business since; in 1874 he built the Downing House at a cost of \$40,000; during the war he was quarter-master of the 19th Iowa Infantry; he has been connected with the Iowa Agricultural Society since 1862; he was elected President of the National State Bank in January 1871, which office he held until bank stock changed hands; has been a member of the city council of Oskaloosa; and for many years among the most active members of the Mahaska county Agricultural Association, and of which he was for a long time its president; his wife died August 3d, 1869, leaving one son and one daughter: Dwight F., who is now practicing law in Beloit, Kansas; and Ollie H., who resides with her father; February 21, 1871, he married Miss Eunice, daughter of Dr. Albert Dart, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; she was born in Clarion county, Ohio; Mr. D., is an energetic and thoroughgoing business man, and whatever he undertakes to do, he does with all his might.

DRINKLE, A. T., dealer in furniture, Oskaloosa; born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1845; when six years of age he came to Lockport, Illinois; lived there until 1858, when he came to Iowa, and came to this county in 1861; was in the army in the Twelfth Regiment Michigan Infantry, and was connected with the band; married Miss Mary E. Cricket, from Ohio, in November, 1871; they have four children, Fred C., Alice Maud, Harry A., Willie E.

Duke, W. H., carpenter.

Duke, Ham, carpenter.

Duke, Sarah.

Duke, J. C., carpenter.

DUMONT, RICHARD, abstracts and conveyancer, Oskaloosa; born in Hightstown, Warren county, New Jersey, July 24, 1820; he removed at an early age to the city of New York, and was brought up there; was afterward engaged in the sash, blind and door business, and ship work; lived there until 1848; he lived in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Mansfield, Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1854, to this county, and put in the sash and blind machinery in Roup's mill, and was in cabinet business; in 1857 was appointed deputy clerk, and was elected clerk in 1862, and re-elected in 1864; has been engaged in abstract business since 1872; married Miss Sarah Grafton, from city of New York, in May, 1842; they have five children, Mary E., Thomas, Maria L., John H., Charles; lost one son.

Duncan, David, carpenter.

Duncan, Hannah.

Dunn, John, carpenter.

Dutton, L. K., mechanic.

Dutton, S. J., groceries and provisions.

Dutton, B. T., carpenter.

EARHART, ISAAC, teamster.

Easton, W. S., insurance agent.

Ebey, Thomas, carpenter.

Edson, M. W., house mover.

Eisnminger, T. J., furniture manufacturer.

Ellsworth, O. J., grocer.

Ellsworth, P. J., dentist.

ELLSWORTH, C. W., groceries and provisions; born in Coopers-town, New York, July 15, 1831; when 4 years of age removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; lived in Pennsylvania 10 years and then came to Iowa, to Washington county; they started

in May and got ice bound at Quincy; there was five families, and they had to leave one family there, as they could only get wagons to carry four families; they arrived in Washington county December 24, 1845; he broke prairie with 4 yoke of oxen, at \$6.00 a month; he and his brother had a contract for carrying the mail from Wapello, Louisa county, to Ellen Grove, 18 miles, west of here, 110 miles; it was all the mail they had in the several counties through which they passed, until 1850. He then went to California, was there two years and returned; he was in the army, enlisted in the 1st Regiment, Iowa Cavalry, Co. E, and was in many battles and skirmishes; after the war he came to this county in June, 1865; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, town clerk and other town and school offices; he married Miss Helen E. Maxson of Louisa county, September 16, 1852; they have seven children, three sons and four daughters.

Else, Henry, farmer.

Emmons, D. W., carpenter.

Emmons, Cyrenus, retired.

Ennis, John, laborer.

Esgen, W., woolen mills.

Evans, David, carpenter.

Evans, B. F., coal.

FARR, GILBERT, L., butcher.

Faxon, A., retired.

FERRALL, JONATHAN D., farmer; born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1827; he was brought up in that state, and lived there 27 years; came to Iowa, and arrived in this county June 1st, 1855; he located in Pleasant Grove township, and engaged in farming and stock raising for 10 years; then removed here in the city, where he now lives; he owns a farm of 70

acres, finely located, adjoining the city limits, it is also valuable coal land; he married Miss Margaret Charters, from Cambria county, Pennsylvania, September, 13, 1852; they have three children, John O., Lizzie A., and George R.

Ferrall, J. B., farmer and stock dealer.

Ferris, E. A., plasterer.

Felker, J. S., express driver.

Fisher, William, stoker in Gas Co.

FISHER, HORACE W., agent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., Oskaloosa; born in Lebanon, Ohio, March 18, 1849, and was brought up and attended school there until fifteen years of age, and came with his parents to this county in 1864; attended school here; in 1870 he went to Denver City, Colorado, and was connected with railroads in the freight and ticket department; he returned here in 1875, and was appointed agent, at Oskaloosa, of the C., R. I. & P. R. R.; he was deputy clerk under Captain Searle for two years; he married Miss Mattie Mays, from this city, April 14, 1874.

Fitzgerald, M., marble cutter.

Fitzgerald, Pat, laborer.

Fitzgerald, John, laborer.

Föehlinger, Adolph, mechanic.

Föehlinger, Charley, furniture finisher.

Föehlinger, Adam, wood turner.

FRANKEL, L., of the banking house of Frankel, Bach & Co., Oskaloosa; born in Germany, October 14, 1832; when twenty-one years of age came to this country; in 1853 he located in Clark county, Indiana, and remained there for three years, when he removed to Missouri, and was there four years, and came to Oskaloosa in May, 1861, and engaged in mercantile business, and is the oldest clothing house here; Sep-

tember 1, 1873, he engaged in the banking business, and established the banking house of Frankel, Bach & Co.; he has been actively identified with the interests of the city and county; he married Miss Babbette Stenerman, from Germany, January 20, 1864; they have five children, Anselin, Manassa, Nathan, Henrietta and Rosa.

Frankel, I. & Co., ready made clothing.

Frankel, Bach & Co., bankers.

Frederick, W. H., clerk.

Gadd, Samuel, cabinet-maker.

Garretson, Reuben T., retired.

Garretson, Thomas B., agent.

Garretson, E. T., sewing-machine agent.

Garner, Jesse, brick-moulder.

GIBBS, ERNEST H., capitalist, Oskaloosa; born in Hampden county, Massachusetts, February 10, 1848, and was brought up there until seventeen years of age; in 1865 he came to Lee county, Illinois, and entered a bank in Amboy; he remained there until 1868, and came to Parkersburg, Iowa; he came to Oskaloosa in 1870, and engaged in banking; he married Miss Martha J. White, April 1, 1872; she was daughter of the late John White, one of the earliest settlers of the county; they have one daughter.

Gilchrist, John, marble cutter.

Gilchrist, Mrs. P.

Gilliland, Mrs. E. N.

GIVENS, M. P., professor and principal of the business department of the Oskaloosa College; born in Bloomington, Indiana, August 29, 1842; when thirteen years of age removed to Illinois, and attended school at Abingdon College, in Knox county, and also at Eureka College, in Woodford county, Illinois; afterward attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Chicago, and graduated there; he taught one year for Bryant &

Stratton in St. Louis; came here in 1866, and since then has been connected with the Oskaloosa College, being principal of the business department, and secretary of the faculty; he has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school for twelve years, and was president of the Young Men's Christian Association one and one-half years.

Golden, Jacob H., plasterer.

Golden, William, plasterer.

Golden, Samuel, teamster.

GORDON, JOHN B., carpenter and joiner, Oskaloosa; born in York county, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1818; he went to York State and learned his trade, and engaged in building. He married Jane E. Kennedy, from York State, in 1846; they had three children and lost them all. In 1871 he came to this county on account of his health, and since then has lived here.

Glasscock, Joseph, farmer.

Glaze, B., marble cutter.

Glaze, Ed., marble man.

GLEASON, H. W., attorney, firm of Crookham & Gleason, Oskaloosa; born in Warren, New Hampshire, May 2, 1845; was brought up and received his education in that state. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the 12th Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, Co. G. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and many others. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; he remained in the service until 1865. He came to Iowa in 1867, and located in Benton county, and engaged in teaching; he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and since then has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He represents this district in the State Legislature, being elected in the fall of 1877;

married Miss Flora A. Howard, daughter of Henry Howard, Esq., October 20, 1875; they have one son, Howard L., born February 1, 1877.

Glenn, John, laborer.

Graham, Samuel, blacksmith.

Greenough, Mary.

GREEN, J. H., firm of J. H. Green & Co., dealers in agricultural implements and farm machinery; born in Harrison county, Ohio, June 16, 1832; he was brought up in Ohio and lived there until 1856, when he removed to Minnesota; he came to Iowa and located in this county, in 1864. He engaged in business in 1866, and is the oldest house in this business here. He has held town and school offices; married Hannah Terrell, from Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1862; they have three children, Mabel, Clara, and Frank.

GREEN, I. C., merchant; dealer in boots and shoes, Oskaloosa; born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 10, 1826; he was brought up there and lived in that state until the spring of 1868, when he came to Oskaloosa and engaged in the mercantile business, and for the past seven years has been engaged exclusively in the boot and shoe business, and having an extensive trade. He has held office of justice of the peace, and held the office of mayor of New Vienna, Ohio. He is president of the board of trustees of Penn College. He married Rachel Moorman, from Greene county, Ohio, in 1848; they have six children, T. Homer, Mary Susie, Emma R., Oscar, Lizzie and Walter.

Griffin, Mrs. S. B.

Grooms, Mrs. J.

Gruwell, J. P., physician:

Guthrie, James, coal agent.

HADLY, Z., carpenter.

Hadly, C., carpenter.

Hadly, William, carpenter.

Hagan, Peter, laborer.

HALFMANN, GEO. W., manufacturer of laundry and toilet soaps, and perfumery, Oskaloosa; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1848; was brought up and received his education in that city, and went through a complete course of chemistry, attending the Wagner Free Institute of Science. He was superintendent, for six years, for Bader, Adamson & Co., in their extensive manufactory in Philadelphia; on account of his health, he came west, to this city, in July, 1876, and engaged in making soap; married Miss Emma L. Harper, of Philadelphia, October 24, 1871; they have two children, Alberta Grace, and Harrold.

Hall, William H., laborer.

Halleck, J. M., veterinary surgeon.

Hale, G. W., vice-president and manager National State Bank.

HAMBLETON, LEVI, dealer in carpets, oil cloths, and matting, Oskaloosa; born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 4, 1821; when 17 years of age he removed to eastern Pennsylvania, while living there he married Miss Mary H. Hall, near Philadelphia, Chester county, Pennsylvania; in October, 1845; she was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and removed to Chester county, Pennsylvania, at an early age. They returned to Ohio, and Mr. Hambleton was engaged in mercantile business, and pork and wool business in Stark county, Ohio, for 9 years; they came to Iowa in 1857 and located in Poweshiek county, and engaged in mercantile business, and was burned out; he then improved 3 large farms, and had a saw mill, and that was burned; he was engaged in shipping stock for 10 years; came to Oskaloosa in 1870 and engaged

in mercantile business; but the fire followed him here, and he was again burned out; he is one of the managing directors of the Central Iowa Loan and Trust Co.; they have two sons, John T., and Albert F. M., merchants at Springville, Linn county, Iowa. They have lost two sons.

Hanson, Elizabeth.

Hart, W. M., farmer.

Hart, W. S., salesman.

Haverfield, Sarah.

Haverfield, Albert, teamster.

Harvy, Samuel F., teamster.

Harris, A. B., teamster.

Harrington, J. C., foundry.

Haskell, W. W., lawyer.

Hay, Prof. O. P., teacher Osk. Col.

HAWKINS BROS. & CO., proprietors of the Quaker livery, sale and boarding stable; and buying and shipping stock; shipping horses weekly to Minnesota, and shipping cattle and hogs to eastern markets; and doing a large and extensive business.

Hawkins, W. H., Quaker livery and sale stable.

Hawkins, Abram, retired.

Hawkins, S. P., real estate and insurance agent.

Hedger, W. E., travelling agent.

Hedge, Porter, gardner.

HELLINGS, WM. P., firm of Woody & Hellings, abstracts and loans, Oskaloosa; born in Logan county, Ohio, May 29, 1851; he came with his parents to Oskaloosa when only 2 years of age; he was brought up and received his education here; he was in the U. S. government survey in the mountains, for two years; he learned printer's trade, and was in printing office 5 years, and was correspondent for Chicago and other eastern papers; he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, and graduated in 1876, and practiced law here until March 1878, when he asso-

ciated with Prof. John W. Woody in abstract and loan business; he is secretary of the Central Iowa Loan and Trust Co.; married Miss R. Emma Green, from Clinton county, Ohio, November 19, 1874; they have two sons, Harry, and Frederick De Billion.

Hemilrich, O. P., bank clerk.

Hendriks, J., retired.

HERRON, JOHN M., attorney at law, Oskaloosa; born in Clermont county, Ohio, January 25, 1845; he was brought up in Ohio, and in 1865 he removed to Illinois and located at Sterling, Whiteside Co.; was engaged in teaching, and afterwards studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869; he removed to Des Moines, practiced law there, and was local editor of the Des Moines *Leader*; he came to Oskaloosa in this county in 1876; he was appointed justice of the peace in this city, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. H. Baugh; married Miss Mary E. Hotchkiss from Adel, Dallas county, Iowa, in January, 1876.

HERBIG, P. C., manufacturer of buggies and fine carriages, Oskaloosa; born in Bavaria, Germany, December 25, 1808; he was brought up, and learned his trade there; emigrated to America in 1839, lived in South Carolina and North Carolina; then went to Philadelphia Pa., for a year and a half; then removed to Ohio, and lived there thirteen years, and in Springfield Illinois one year, and came to Oskaloosa February 23, 1855, and engaged in working at his trade, and was the first one that could make a buggy in this county, and is the oldest carriage maker here, has been engaged in business here over twenty-three years. Married Takobina Gotthold, from Germany in 1836. They have seven children and have lost eight

children. Mr. Herbig is the oldest German settler in this county, with one or two exceptions.

Hetherington, C., retired.

Hewett, Levi, patent right agent.

Higlin, John F., teamster.

Hickey, Allen, minister.

Himes, Jacob, miller.

HINESLEY, J. W., justice of the peace, Oskaloosa; born in Indianapolis, Marion county Ind., March 19, 1832. When fourteen years of age removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, and served apprenticeship as blacksmith; returned to Indianapolis and married Miss Sarah E. McWhorton, a native of Ind., January 3, 1854; she died the following year, 1855, leaving one son, George W. He came to Iowa in 1855, and located at Indianapolis in this county, and worked at his trade. He again married Hannah J. Atwood, April 23, 1856; on the 4th of July 1860, he met with a severe accident; he and some of his friends prepared for a celebration, and procured what is known as a mandrel, and by drilling a hole converted it into a cannon. He was ramming in the charge when it exploded and shattered his arm to pieces; after losing his arm he served as constable and assessor of Monroe township; in 1863 he was elected sheriff of the county—soon after this he moved to Oskaloosa—he held that office for ten years; in the late October elections he was elected justice of the peace of Oskaloosa township. They have two children, William F. and Ida M.; lost two daughters.

HOFFMAN, JOHN A., attorney at law, Oskaloosa; born in Jackson county, Ohio, April 23, 1851; when five years of age removed to Ohio with his parents, and lived there five years, then came with his parents to Oskaloosa, in October, 1861; after attending school

here he entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant; he studied law here, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and since then has practiced his profession here; he has served as chairman of the Mahaska County Rep. Cent. Committee; married Miss Anna Wallace, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, December 15, 1875; they have one son, Wallace.

HOFFMAN, D. A., physician and surgeon, Oskaloosa; born in Jackson, Jackson county, Ohio, September 28, 1824; he received his education there, and studied medicine at Athens, and attended the Ohio Medical College, and afterward attended and graduated at the Cleveland College, in February, 1848; he practiced his profession in Ohio until 1861, when he came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa, and since then has practiced his profession here; married Miss Emily Smith, from Hocking county, Ohio, in November, 1848; they have four children, Edgar B., John A., Effie L., Ripley C.

Holt, Robert, laborer.

Holt, Oliver, butcher.

Holt, Susan.

HOLE, LEONARD H., attorney, Oskaloosa; born in Carroll county, Ohio, June 23, 1845; he was brought up and received his education there; graduated at Mount Union College, class 1867; he was, for two years during the war, under General O. O. Howard, in the Freedmen's department; he studied law in Southern Illinois, and attended the Law University at Iowa City; he came to Oskaloosa in 1870, and since then has practiced his profession here; he is chairman of the Mahaska County Rep. Cent. Committee, and has been in one city council; married Miss Belle Maffit, from Harrison county, Ohio, July 14, 1870; they

have three children, J. Wilber, Homer, little boy not named.

Holmes, A. J., salesman.

Holmes, J. H., salesman with Mitch. Wilson.

Holmes, Hannah.

Holdsieder, Jo., shoemaker.

Hoover, W. N., miller and distiller.

Hoopes, Elizabeth.

Hoopes, D. C., miller.

Hoover, Sarah.

HOUTZ, CHRISTIAN, retired, Oskaloosa; was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1806; he was raised in Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, where he received a good common school education; when sixteen years of age he served apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner, then removed to New York, and worked at his trade for two years; he married Miss Priscilla Colyer, February 22, 1830; she was a daughter of Thomas Colyer; she was born in Myerstown, Lebanon county, November 6, 1812; in 1834 he moved to Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, and lived there thirteen years; he came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa in June, 1847; he was engaged in building until 1854; he gave his attention to buying and selling land; he was very fortunate in selecting and buying land at low figures which rapidly advanced in value; he has laid out two additions to this city; he had but very little when he came here, but by good management, and being a man of strict integrity, and conscientious in all his dealings, he has amassed a nice property; he owns several farms, besides his city property; he has given liberally to railroad enterprises, churches, colleges and schools; his wife died February 2, 1872; he married Josephine M. Jenkins October 1, 1873; she was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 3, 1839; he has one daugh-

ter by his first union, Mrs. Eva H. Needham, widow of the late John R. Needham.

Howar, George, undertaker.

HOWARD, HENRY, firm Henry Howard & Son, grocery and provision dealers, Oskaloosa; born in Washington county, New York, July 11, 1821; lived there until fourteen years of age; removed to Franklin county, Ohio; learned carpenter's trade, and sash and blind making, and followed that business for seventeen years; he came to Iowa and located in this county in October, 1855, and in the following spring, 1856, he engaged in his present business, and is the oldest grocery merchant now in business here, and is one of the oldest merchants in this county; he has held various town and school offices, and has been actively identified with the interests of the city and county; he is treasurer of five or six different organizations—Forest Cemetery, Mahaska County Bible Society, D. E. Payne's Commandery, No. 6, Hiram Chapter No. 6, and Oskaloosa No. 7; he married Miss Mary Scofield, from Washington county, New York, in 1845; they have five children, Maria L., George F., Flora A., Harry S., and Edwin S.

Huber, Francis, retired.

HUBER, CHARLES, firm C. Huber & Bro., dealers in hardware and house furnishing goods, Oskaloosa; born in Baden, Germany, February 2, 1846, and when eleven years of age emigrated to America, and came to Oskaloosa in June, 1857; he engaged as clerk in store in 1860, and was connected with the hardware business as clerk and salesman for twelve years; and in 1874 engaged in business for himself, and has carried it on since then; he had nothing when he began life; he married Miss M.

V. Warren, from Pennsylvania, December 7, 1875; they have one daughter, Anna.

Hughes, Patrick, wagon-maker.

Hull, L. L., harness and saddlery.

Hull, Amaziah, teacher.

Hull, E. W., carpenter.

HUNT, D. W., superintendent and manager of the Oskaloosa gas works; born in North Carolina, January 7, 1832; when five years of age he moved with his parents to Indiana; he received his education at Haverford, Pennsylvania, and afterward engaged in teaching at Bloomingdale Academy; he came to Iowa in 1865, and located in Oskaloosa and engaged in real estate and insurance; he has been connected with the gas works for the past five years; he married Miss Mary R. Llewelyn, from Haverford, Pennsylvania, in 1859; they have five children, Hermon, Anna R., Esther D., Hannah R. and H. Rowland; they have lost two, Mary E. and Sibyl J.

Huntsman, H. C., physician.

Hurst, D. A., physician.

Hurst, James, stock dealer.

INGELS, BRUCE, marble cutter.

Irvin, George, teamster.

JACKSON, M. L., surgeon dentist, Oskaloosa; born in South Carolina, August 14, 1829; when quite young removed to Illinois, and lived there twelve years, then removed to Lee county, Iowa; he returned to Illinois and read medicine, then went to St. Louis and studied dentistry; he came to this county in 1854, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has continued since then, nearly twenty-five years; he has held the position of vice-president of the Iowa State Dental Society for two terms, and was director in the old State Bank of Iowa, and also in the State National Bank, which succeeded it here; married Miss Joan

Phillips, from Illinois, November 1, 1855; they have five children, Harry, Dwight, Gertie, Lizzie and Willie.

Jenney, J. M., expressman.

Jessup, Riley, deputy sheriff.

Jenkins, Jesse, farmer.

Johnson, William, horse dealer.

JOHNSON, J. KELLY, attorney, firm Lafferty & Johnson, Oskaloosa; born in Greene county, O., August 22, 1841; when 13 years of age he removed to Indiana and received his education there and in Ohio, and entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan; he came to Oskaloosa and read law with Seevers & Williams, and attended the law school at Des Moines, and was admitted to the Bar there in the spring of 1867; after spending one year in Eddyville, he associated with Geo. W. Lafferty in the practice of his profession here; he held the office of city solicitor here for six years; married Miss Ann E. Gruwell, daughter of Dr. Gruwell, April 21, 1871; they have four children, Irving C., Bessie, Ralph, Herbert.

JOHNSON, WARREN C., firm Johnson & Collins, Novelty Foundry, Oskaloosa; born in Warren county, Ohio, August 15, 1853; at an early age removed to Indiana, and lived there 8 years; he came to this city in 1864, and learned his trade here, and engaged with Geo. E. Collins in the foundry business, and manufacturing light machinery; and they are doing an extensive business.

Johnson, Prof. B. W., editor and minister.

Johnson, A. W., butcher.

JONES, JOHN M., Oskaloosa city flouring mills; born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 10, 1823; was brought up there, and learned the wagon making business, and worked at it until 1856, and since

then has been engaged in millwright and milling business; he came to Oskaloosa in 1869, and since then has been connected with the above mills; during the war, at the time of John Morgan's raid he was in the State service, and commanded a company. He is now serving his 6th year as member of the school board; married Miss Sarah A. Condon, from Knox county, Ohio, January 25, 1842; they have 3 children, Mary L., Albert M., and Charles W., and have lost 4 children.

JONES, JOSEPH, carriage and wagon making, Oskaloosa; born in Wales, March 22, 1834, and came to America in 1851, and went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he learned his trade; then removed to La Salle county, Ill.; and came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa in spring of 1856, and engaged in his business, and has continued since then; he had nothing when he came here, but by industry and good management has built up a good business; he married Miss Catharine A. Gilmore from Indiana, in January, 1857; they have 9 children, 4 sons and 5 daughters, Joseph A., William, Edwin, Franklin, Susie, Alice, Nellie, Ida, Grace.

Jones, Mrs. Jane.

Jones, Wesley, teamster.

Jones, James, laborer.

KALBACH, I., lumber dealer.

KALBACH, JOHN A., firm of I. Kalbach & Son, lumber dealers, Oskaloosa; born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1844; when 5 years of age removed to Indiana, came to Muscatine, Iowa in 1850, and came to Mahaska county in 1851, over 27 years ago, being among the early settlers; he engaged in the

lumber business in the summer of 1864, and has been engaged in the business longer than any one in the same trade; they also carry on the business at New Sharon; has held the office of city councilman; he was elected county supervisor, Oct. 8, 1878; married Miss Louise Patterson, in June, 1873; they have 3 children, Warren, Helen, and a little girl.

KELLY, JOSEPH, retired, Oskaloosa; born in London, England, between Story's Gate, St. James Park and Westminster Abbey; he came with his parents in boyhood to this country, and settled in Chillicothe, O.; removed to La Salle county, Illinois, and located about 3 miles from Peru, which at that early day only contained one building; being among the earliest settlers there, he was prominently identified with settling up that county; he entered 2,000 acres of land near Dixon, Illinois; he married Mrs. Fidelia Pierce from Rochester, N. Y., August 18, 1845; they came to Iowa and arrived in this county October 17, 1854; he engaged in merchandising here and at Montezuma; he received appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue, October 1, 1862, and filled that office until August 9, 1869; with but one exception he was the only Federal official in the State who was retained, that did not Johnsonize, and he was retained on account of his efficiency, which was acknowledged by the department; he has since then had offers of Federal appointments, but he preferred to remain in private life; and has been engaged in real estate and insurance business; he is, and has been prominently identified with his church in all of its interests; they have

four children, Wilbur F., Frank, Fred E., Stella May; have lost 2 children, Ella and Clarence.

KEMBLE, AMOS, manufacturer of canned vegetables and fruits, Oskaloosa; born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 15th, 1827, and lived there until 22 years of age; he came to Iowa in 1850, and located in Polk county, taught school there and came to this county in 1852 and engaged in farming; he was appointed deputy sheriff under sheriff Edmondson and held that office for 3 years; and then carried on a steam bakery until 1865, when he engaged in gardening quite extensively, and in 1873 he connected the canning business with it; his canned goods are of a superior quality, and he finds a ready market for them; he married Miss Margaret J. Apple, from Salem, Ohio, March 12, 1850; they have 8 children, Emma, Nora, Kay, John, Ida, Willie, Josie and Charlie; have lost one daughter, Mollie.

KEMPER, WM., carpenter and builder, Oskaloosa; born in Virginia, September 20, 1818, and lived there until thirteen years of age, and removed to Ohio and was brought up, and learned his trade there. He came to Iowa by wagon and carriage, was twenty-five days on the way, and arrived in Oskaloosa October 7, 1849, and began working at his trade. He was one of the early settlers and is the oldest builder here now. He has put up many buildings in the city and county, owns a farm of 120 acres, which he entered from the government and laid out Kemper's addition to Oskaloosa; has been vice-president of the school board; married Elizabeth J. Elsey, from Hardin county, Ohio, August 1, 1843; they have six children, Hattie, George, Eliza Clarence,

Alice and Jennie, and lost one daughter.

KENDIG, H. R., justice of the peace, Oskaloosa; born in Lancaster county, Pa., April 30, 1830; when eight years of age, he removed to Stark county, Ohio, in 1838, and lived there seventeen years and came to Iowa in 1855 and located in this county, and has lived here over twenty-three years; he has held office of county treasurer for six years, was elected in 1871. He also held the office of town clerk for ten years; he married Miss Catherine Earhart, from Portage county, Ohio, in November 1852; they have seven children, Olivia L., Clara E., Myra M., Sylvia H., Maud A., Daisy B., Homer R., and have lost two children, one son and daughter.

KENDIG, A. A., teller and bookkeeper; born in Stark county Ohio, December 30, 1846, he came to Iowa and arrived in Oskaloosa May 5, 1855, and was brought up and received his education here; married Miss Josie E. Danner, from Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, November 26, 1868; they have had one daughter who died in infancy.

KENWORTHY, W. S., attorney; born in Henry county, Indiana, May 24, 1840; he was brought up there until eighteen years of age, and then removed to Jasper county Iowa; he was engaged in teaching there, and came here and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and has practiced his profession here for six years; he married Miss Margaret Straughan from Washington county Pa., November 28, 1866; they have four children, Byron, Horace, Ger-tie and Bessie.

Kennedy, William, lawyer.

Kernahan, D. R., carpenter.

Ketner, Eli, farmer.

Kimble, William, insurance agent.

Kingsley, I. W., book agent.

King, H. E., wagon maker.

KISSICK, ROBERT, attorney at law; born in Mercer county, Pa., May 4, 1843; when he was sixteen years of age came to Iowa, and located in Oskaloosa April 7, 1859; during the war went in the army; enlisted in Aug., 1862, in the 33d Regiment Iowa Infantry, Co. C., and was sergeant and United States color bearer; in the spring of 1864 he was transferred to the 113th United States Colored Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant; was in the Yazoo Pass expedition in rear of Vicksburg, and at Capture Rock, and in other engagements. He was obliged to resign on account of ill health; after his return from the army he entered school and engaged in teaching; studied law, and entered the Iowa State University, and graduated from the law department in class 1872, and since then has practiced his profession here; he held office Deputy United States revenue collector for Mahaska and Marion counties, for three years; he was elected justice of the peace in January, 1877; was re-elected in October, 1878; he married Miss Mary J. Pettitt, from Ohio, in November, 1868; they have four children, Ralph W., Frank P., Guy E., and Edwin Robert.

Klein, John E., retired.

Knowlton, S., farmer.

Knox, John, paper hanger.

Kreitzer, Henry, coal miner

Lacey, W. R., lawyer.

LACEY, MAJOR JOHN F., whose portrait is found on another page of this work, was born in West Virginia, at New Martinsville, in 1841. The days of his childhood were spent in New Martinsville and Wheeling, in the schools of which latter place and those of Mahaska county, the Major laid

the foundation for his success by a thorough mastery of those rudimental branches which the artificial style of our modern schools sometimes ignore, to the great misfortune of the youth attending. Young Lacey removed to Oskaloosa with his parents in the spring of 1855, being then fourteen years of age. Having commenced the study of law, the call of April, 1861, for troops, roused the young student from his dreams over Greenleaf and Vattel. In the very front of those who sprang to answer the treasonable roar of the guns upon Sumpter, John F. Lacey enlisted in Co. H, 3d Iowa Infantry, which left Mahaska May 30, 1861, his twentieth birthday. The close of the battle at Blue Mills Landing found young Lacey a prisoner of the Southern Confederacy. Fortunately he was paroled at Lexington, Missouri, after the siege of that place, and as a paroled prisoner was discharged November, 1861; he returned to the law books in the office of Samuel A. Rice, in Oskaloosa; but when Mahaska made her great contribution to Uncle Sam, the flower of chivalry in the 33d Regiment, young Lacey, having been exchanged with the other paroled prisoners, again enlisted as private in Co. D, and was soon appointed sergeant major of the regiment. In the following spring he was promoted and commissioned first lieutenant, after which time he was on staff duty; his most active service was in the battle of Helena, the expedition on Yazoo Pass, and in the campaigns against Little Rock and Camden, and the campaign of Mobile, where he took part in the last battle of the war—the storming of Blakely. After the death of General Rice at Jenkin's Ferry, Major Lacey was appointed

on the staff of General Steele as adjutant general, and acted in that capacity until after the fall of Richmond; he then went with General Steele, who commanded 40,000 men in the army of observation on the Rio Grande. Having returned to Oskaloosa in 1865, and completed his legal studies, he was admitted to the Bar, and has since been engaged in practice in that place. In 1869 he was elected to the legislature from Mahaska county, and served one term. Not only has Major Lacey served his country in the military and civil list, but he has likewise benefitted his profession in the preparation of valuable legal works; the Major is energetic, a diligent student and an indefatigable worker; he published the 3d Iowa Digest, making with Judge Dillon's and Judge Hammond's the complete Digest of Iowa Reports; he also published in 1875 Lacey's Railway Digest, being a full Digest of Railway Cases and Railway Law; this is a volume of 1,000 pages, and is a very complete and exhaustive work. In that other sphere of life where mankind is to look for the most of happiness this world gives, where the soul is fed, the manhood strengthened and his nobility nourished—in his own home, Major Lacey has been abundantly blessed. The partner of his joys and the sharer of life's ills he found in the person of Miss Mattie Newell, of Ohio, whom he married September 19, 1865; four children, Nellie, Raymond, Kate and Bernice, are the complement of his family circle.

Ladynski, C., shoemaker.

LAFFERTY, GEO. W., attorney, firm, Lafferty & Johnson, Oskaloosa. Born in Mercer county, Pa., April 9, 1838; he was brought up and received his education

there; upon the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in April, 1861, in the 10th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, Co. G, and afterward enlisted in the service for three years. He was in the second battle of Bull Run and Fredericksburg, and in all the battles of the wilderness up to May 31, 1864; after the war he came to Iowa and located here July 16, 1864; he read law with John R. Needham and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and was associated with him in the practice of his profession until the death of Mr. Needham, in July, 1868; he soon after associated with J. Kelly Johnson, which association still continues; he was elected district attorney in the fall of 1874, which office he still holds; he married Miss S. A. Fisher, from Warren county, O., December 26, 1865; they have one daughter, Mabel E.

Lahr, John, laborer.

Larkins, Mordecai, retired.

Lee, Absalom, laborer.

Lee, E. R., restaurant.

LEE, GEO. R., editor Oskaloosa *Herald*. Born at Verplank, New York, February 25, 1842; he was brought up and lived there, except one year spent in Connecticut, until thirteen years of age, and came with his parents to Iowa, and located in Oskaloosa in October, 1855; he entered the printing office of the Oskaloosa *Times* in 1858, and remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the first company organized in this town under the call for 75,000 men; the company was not accepted and temporarily disbanded; he went to Illinois and enlisted in Chicago in the 1st Illinois Artillery, Co. E; their battery fired the first gun in the battle of Shiloh; on account of sickness he was obliged to re-

turn home; he was in siege of Vicksburg and siege of Jackson; after the war he returned to Muscatine county for four years, then came here and entered the *Herald* office, and continued there until 1877, when he became associated with Henry C. Leighton in publishing the *Herald*; upon the death of Mr. Leighton, January 31, 1878, he assumed the entire editorial charge of the paper. He has held the office of city clerk for four years. The subject of this sketch is a man of taste and good order in all that he undertakes; as a compositor at the case he was among the most rapid in the west, and as foreman of the *Herald* office, he always kept things "in apple pie order," until by the death of Mr. Leighton, he was called to the editorial chair of the great journal, of which he had been one of its best builders. He married Miss Mary E. Dumont, daughter of Richard and Sarah Dumont, of Oskaloosa, and formerly of New York City, April 8, 1868. They have three children, Edith, Florence and Ralph, and have lost one daughter, Leona.

LEIGHTON, TOBIAS, assistant postmaster, Oskaloosa. Born in Somerset county, Maine, April 4, 1812; he was brought up there and learned the carpenter's trade; he removed to Illinois in 1836, and lived there eight years, and came to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1844; he came to Oskaloosa in 1847 and engaged in building; he is one of the early settlers, and has held town and school offices; married Miss Harriet Coe, from Greene county, Ill., December 3, 1840; they have two sons, Charles and William, and have lost six sons.

Lester, T. R., minister.

LEVI, MORRIS L., dealer in ready made and custom clothing, and

gent's furnishing goods, Oskaloosa; born in Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, August 5, 1845; he lived there until sixteen years of age, when he removed to Goshen, Indiana, and was engaged in clerking for his father until 1866, when he came to Iowa, and engaged in his present business May 1, 1866, and has continued since then doing a large and extensive business; he has held the office of city councilman, and is treasurer of Masonic Lodge, and has been connected with several other organizations.

LEIGHTON, CHARLES, business manager of the *Weekly Oskaloosa Herald*, Oskaloosa; was born twelve miles east of Ottumwa, Wapello county, Iowa, January 21, 1846, and in 1847 his parents removed to Oskaloosa. When fifteen years old, he commenced in the *Herald* office to learn the printing business; but in May, 1864, dropped his stick and enlisted in company I, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served till October, 1864. In Dec., 1865, he went west and spent five years on the plains, and in the mountains. September 21, 1870, he was married to Hester A. Wray, who was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, December 13, 1850. The issue of this marriage was one son, Harry, and one daughter, Ida, both of whom are deceased. After marrying he went into the lumber business in Oskaloosa, in which he was engaged until February, 1878, when, by the death of his brother, the lamented Henry C. Leighton, he was called to the administration of the estate of the deceased, and became business manager of the *Herald*. The subject of this sketch is a self-made man, and is noted for his energetic and methodical business habits; which, together with his quiet and reserv-

ed manner, stamp him with the indelible impress of those elements of his elder brother, whose place at the desk he so worthily fills.

Levi, Solomon, clothing store.

Lindsley, F. W., printer.

LINDLY, E. D., cashier of the National State Bank; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1849, and was brought up and received his education there; came to Iowa in 1867, and located in Oskaloosa, and has been connected with the bank since 1870, and has held the position of cashier for the past three years.

LINDLY, W. A., cashier and manager of the Mahaska County Savings Bank, Oskaloosa; born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1846; he was brought up there, and received his education at Waynesburg; he came to Iowa in 1866, and located in Oskaloosa; he was engaged in mercantile business for two years, and since then has been connected with banking business; he held the office of city treasurer for six years; married Miss Eliza Wray, from Indiana, near Indianapolis, September 20, 1870; they have two children, Mabel and Henry.

Little, H. N., stereoscopes and views.

Little, Rebecca.

Little, Joel H., photographer.

Laughlin, Prof. G. H., Oskaloosa College.

LOFLAND, COL. JOHN, collector internal revenue, Oskaloosa; born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 10, 1830, and was brought up and received his education in that State; he came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa in 1855, and engaged in the marble business; after the breaking out of the war he went in the army; enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Infantry, and was captain of Com-

pany D; was in the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863; also at Shell Mound, Mississippi, and in the skirmishes from Helena until the taking of Little Rock; also at Jenkin's Ferry, Spanish Fort, nine day's fight at the taking of Mobile; he was promoted, and commissioned Lieut. Colonel; though the shot passed through his clothes and hat, he was never wounded, and never lost a day's duty; after the war he returned, and was appointed assistant-assessor of internal revenue, August 1, 1869, and in 1873 was appointed to his present position, deputy-collector internal revenue; married Miss Sarah J. Bartlett, from Harrison county, Ohio, December 4, 1851; they have two children, Frank C., clerk in the post-office at Oskaloosa, and Charles E., civil engineer on the Burlington & Missouri R. R.; they lost one son, George B.

LONG, JOHN, firm of John Long & Sons, manufacturers of brick and draining tile; born in England, December 12, 1814; he was brought up and learned his business of brick and tile making, and was engaged in that business until 1868, when he came to America and located in Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the same business there until 1877, when he came here, and associated with his sons; they selected ten acres of land, and engaged in manufacturing brick and tile; they have three kilns, having a capacity of 50,000 each, and have a capacity of making 20,000 per day; they built their own machinery, and have their drying sheds heated by steam, requiring from 3,000 to 4,000 feet of steam pipe, thereby enabling them to manufacture all winter; they make an excellent quantity of tile, and have a capacity of making 10,000 daily;



MATHEW PICKEN
HARRISON TP

he married Elizabeth⁴ Dawson, from England, August 30, 1838, and they have seven children, John D., Edward, Thomas, Henry, Ann, Mary J., Hannah E.

LORING, MAJOR F. H., firm of Shaw & Loring, grocery and provision dealers, Oskaloosa; born in Centre Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, July 9, 1832, and was brought up there; during the war he enlisted in Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Infantry, Company G, July 26, 1862; he, having raised the company, was elected and commissioned captain Company G; was in battles of Reseca and Dalton, and from there to Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta; in active service most of the time; he was under Sherman from "Atlanta to the sea"; was discharged June 25, 1865; he was in the service three years and did not receive a scratch, and was not reported off duty a single day; the last year in the army he commanded a battalion, and was promoted major by brevet; he came to this county in 1865, and since then has been engaged in business here; he married Miss Delia Armstrong, from Washington county, Ohio, in 1863; they have four children, Lizzie M., Charles M., Carrie A., Mabel H.; C. R. Loring, father of Major Loring, died in 1873, at eighty-four years of age, and at that time was the oldest native born citizen in the State of Ohio.

LORING, D. W., dealer in dry-goods; born in Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, December 1, 1821, and was brought up there; he came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa December 17, 1851, and engaged in the mercantile business; he used to haul his goods from Keokuk; it was a long, tedious trip, and during the winter season it was attended with

much suffering from cold and exposure; Mr. Loring is the oldest merchant in this city, there being no one in business here now that was here when he came; he has held town and school offices; married Miss Mary K. Soule, from Marietta, Ohio, in March, 1853; they have two children, Mary L. and Frank W., and have lost two children, Henry and Willie.

Lord, R. T. C., coal dealer.

Loughridge J. M., Insurance agent.

LOUGHRIDGE, WM., lawyer.

Lough, David, route agent, C. R. R. of Iowa.

Lundy, James, flour and feed.

Lundy, William, janitor.

Lupton, David G., retired.

Lynch, Con., section boss.

Lyons, Mrs. P. A., physician.

Lyster, W. A., butcher.

McAYEAL, REV. R. A., pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Oskaloosa; born in Washington county, Pa., January 9, 1825, he was raised in Westmorland county, and received his literary education at West Geneva College, and entered Alleghany Theological Seminary; he was licensed to preach in August, 1855, and came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in June, 1856, and assumed the pastoral charge of the church, where he has preached for the past twenty-two years, and is the only pastor here now that was here when he came, there being one other, and possibly two ministers in this State that have preached for twenty-two years to the same congregation. He was chaplain in the army of the Thirty-third Regiment Iowa Infantry one year during the war. He married Miss Mary E. Sharpe, from Delaware, Ohio, June 2, 1856; they have four children, one son and three daughters.

McCALL, FRANCIS W., proprietor of the Oskaloosa marble works, Oskaloosa; born in Galea county,

Ohio, October 9, 1831; he came at an early age to La Salle county, Ill.; his father died when he was only seven years old; he worked out for four dollars a month; he was bound out to learn the wagon maker's trade; after serving his time, he married Miss Emma Woodward, from Taunton, Mass., in La Salle county, Ills., November 3, 1852; they came to Iowa by wagon, and arrived here in Oskaloosa; in May, 1855 engaged in wagon making and carpenter business; in 1862 he engaged in his present business; he had nothing when he began, and by energy and good management his business has grown, and in this line is one of the most extensive in the State, extending over this State, and beyond it. They have four children, Lewis H., Ella, Lilly and Charlie, and they have lost four children.

McCOY, BEN, attorney, firm Bolton & McCoy, Oskaloosa; born in Jefferson county Indiana, March 22, 1846; when nine years of age he removed with his parents to Mitchell county, Iowa, and came to Mahaska county in March, 1856. He received his education in this State, entered Cornell college at Mt. Vernon, in the class of "68"; he studied law in SeEVERS & CUTTS of this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and since then has practiced his profession here; he enlisted in Forty-seventh Regiment of Iowa Infantry, company C; has held office of city solicitor, and is a member of the school board; married Miss Mary M. Dixon, from Ohio, January 1, 1870; they have three children, Eva, John N., and Samuel R.

McCoy, W. F., grocer.

McCarty, Dennis, laborer.

McCarty, Cornelius, second-hand furniture.

McCULLOUGH, JAMES, of the

firm of McMullin & Co., livery and boarding stable; born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 29, 1836, he was brought up and lived there until 1864, when he came to Iowa, and located in the county and engaged in farming and stock raising; he was also engaged extensively in buying and shipping stock. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres; he sold off most of his land and came to Oskaloosa and associated with Major McMullin in his present business; he has held office of city councilman; he married Miss Harriet Devers, from Ohio, in Jan., 1865; they have two children, Charlie and Vida.

McCURDY JONAS B., firm of J. B. McCurdy & Co., furniture dealers, Oskaloosa; born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 4, 1843; he lived there eleven years, and came to Iowa in 1854; lived in Cedar and Poweshiek counties; was in the army; enlisted in the 28th Regiment Iowa Inf'y, Co. C, August 14, 1862. On account of ill-health was on detached service in V. R. C.; was discharged July 5, 1865; after the war he came to Oskaloosa and was connected with the woolen mill; they put in the first woolen machinery. He has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for the past eight years; has held the office of city councilman; married Miss Marcella P. Moore, from Morrow county, Ohio, in September, 1872; they have two children, Lena A., and Ralph B.

McGee, Thomas, Sr., shoemaker.

McGee, Thomas, Jr., shoemaker.

McKamey, Andrew, oculist.

McKee, A. W., carpenter.

McKinley, John, clerk, A. M. Abraham.

McMillen, B. F., physician.

McMikel, Dan, conductor buss line.

McNalty, Pat, works on railroad.

McNeilan, J. S., baker.

McQuiston, James, undertaker.

McMULLIN, JAMES W., firm of Mullin & Co., livery, sale and boarding stable; born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1827, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to Dark county Ohio; lived there and in Piqua, Miami county, until 1855, when he came to Oskaloosa; he went in the army; enlisted in the 7th Regiment Iowa Infantry, and was commissioned Captain Co. C; was in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and the advance on Corinth, and the battles of Iuka, Corinth, and in the whole advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and others. He was wounded in the battle of Corinth, and lost his horse. He was promoted and commissioned Major at battle of Pittsburg Landing. After the war he returned here and has been engaged in business here ever since. He married Miss Carrie E. Munsell, from Miami Co., Ohio, April 24, 1855; they have one daughter, now Mrs. J. R. Noble, of Fort Madison.

Mansfield, Pat, laborer.

Martin, Alexander, carpenter.

Mark, Bannar, minister.

Martin, John N., foreman, L. L. Hull's harness shop.

Marks, J. G., retired.

Martinstein, A. W., book-keeper.

Mason, Jacob, well digger.

Mason, John, laborer.

MATTISON, JAMES, flour dealer, Oskaloosa; born in Westmoreland, England, Nov. 19, 1838, and came to America in 1844, and located in Stark county, Ohio; after living there twelve years, he came to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1856, and lived there until 1865, when he came to Oskaloosa and engaged in the grocery trade, also, in the grain and produce business. For

the past three years has been engaged in dealing in flour. He enlisted in the 47th Regiment Iowa Infantry, Co. G, one hundred day's service, and was at Helena Arkansas. He married Martha Mendenhall, from Columbiana county, Ohio, November, 1873; they have two children, Charles Wesley and Eva Meriam.

Mattison, William, grocer.

Mattox, C. M., clerk.

MATTOX, HENRY, dealer in groceries and provisions, Oskaloosa; born in Logan county, Ohio, December 27, 1827; he was brought up there and learned the trade of brick mason; he came to Iowa, and arrived in this county, at Oskaloosa, Saturday evening, July 29, 1854; he began working at his trade and continued in it many years. He has lived in this county over twenty-four years. He has been engaged in the grocery business since 1873; he has held the office of city councilman. He married Miss Letitia A. McBeth, from Logan county, Ohio, March 18, 1852; they have three children, Laura Alice, Lucy Ann, and Mattie J.; and have lost two children.

Mays, William S., druggist.

MENDENHALL, MOSES, retired, Oskaloosa; born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and when ten years of age, removed to Columbus, Ohio, and was brought up there. He was connected with iron interests in Belmont county, Ohio, and operated the first iron blast furnace within a section of one hundred miles; he yet retains an interest in the iron works. He came to Iowa in 1871, and located in Oskaloosa; he owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Marshall county. He was elected to the State Legislature in Ohio, in 1855. He married Sarah John-

son, from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1843; they have five children, and have lost three.

Mendenhall, T. W., farmer.

Mendenhall, Ezekiel, carpenter.

Mendenhall, J. C., farmer.

Mendenhall, E., house mover.

MERRILL, JESSE J., tonsorial parlors, Oskaloosa; born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1848; when seven years of age he came with his parents to Iowa, and located in Jasper county, in 1855; came to Oskaloosa in 1871 and engaged in the insurance business with Cook & Hunt; has been engaged in his present business for the past five years. He married Miss Alta L. Orvis, from Wisconsin, June 10, 1877; she was principal of the school at Beacon, and was engaged in teaching for a long time.

Merrill, Thomas, minister.

Mershon, G., grocer.

Metler, Wesley, teamster.

MILLER, FENTON, furniture dealer, Oskaloosa. Born in Loudon county, Va., December 27, 1826; he removed at an early age with his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, and was brought up there and at Zanesville, and learned the chair making business; he left Zanesville, Ohio, March 20, 1854, and arrived in Oskaloosa April 5, 1854, and has lived here almost a quarter of a century; engaged in painting, and then was clerk in store for three years, and then went to work at his trade; he has been engaged in the furniture business for himself since 1866 and is the oldest furniture house here; married Cynthia J. Yerian, from Muskingum county, Ohio, near Zanesville, December, 1852; they have three children, Laura J., Harry and Cora, and have lost three children, two sons and one daughter.

Miller, George, blacksmith.

Minnick, David, coal man.

Mitchell, G. B., teamster.

Mitchell, J. M., cooper.

Montgomery, J. C., carpenter.

Montgomery, John C., carpenter.

MOORE, H. C., dealer in lumber, Oskaloosa. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 23, 1831; he was brought up in that State and lived there until 1856, when he came to Iowa and located at Waterloo; removed to Waverly and was elected clerk of the courts of Bremer county and held that office for six years, and also held town and school offices; he came to this county in 1865; has been engaged in the lumber business for the past three years; married Miss Elizabeth L. Parkhurst, from Norwalk, Ohio, in March, 1858; they have one daughter, Ella L.

MOORE, DAVID R., clerk of the courts of Mahaska county, Oskaloosa. Born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1840; he was brought up and received his education there and prepared himself for teaching; he commenced teaching when seventeen years of age; he came to Iowa in 1865 and located in this county, and was engaged in teaching for some years; he was elected clerk of the courts of this county in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, and again re-elected in 1878; he married Miss Nora King, from Washington county, Ohio, October 26, 1869.

Moore, John M., carpenter.

Moony, D., clerk.

MOGRAN, PROF. Wm. B., president Penn College, Oskaloosa. Born in Henry county, Indiana, December 2, 1830; he was brought up there receiving the advantages of a common school education, and then attended the Friends' Boarding School, now Ehrlan College, at Richmond, Ind. He afterward entered school at Haverford, Pa., and graduated there in

1853; after graduating there he was engaged in teaching at West-town, Pa., and had charge of the classical department; while there he became acquainted with Miss Sarah Henley, from North Carolina, who was also engaged in teaching there, and they were married October 10, 1855; after teaching in Ehrlan College he entered the University of Michigan and took a course in engineering, and graduated; he was appointed professor of mathematics, in Ehrlan college, and continued for some years; he was professor of mathematics and engineering, in Perdue University, at Lafayette, and was afterward appointed governor of Ehrlan College; he was called to the presidency of Penn College in the fall of 1876; he has taken a high position as an educator, and the institution is prospering under his management; he has two children, William Earl and Jesse Henley.

MORGAN, Dr. J. W., druggist and physician, Oskaloosa. Born in East Tennessee, November 20, 1836, and lived there until twenty-four years of age, when he came to Oskaloosa, November 27, 1860. Being engaged to open Spring Creek Institute, he continued in the management of the institution for eighteen months, and on account of failing health was obliged to retire and removed to Warren county and went on a farm; his health becoming restored he studied medicine and attended lectures in Cincinnati, and after graduating practiced his profession in Warren county until 1876, when he removed to this city and engaged in the drug business; he married Miss Lizzie Cox, from Indiana, in 1862; she died in 1872; he married Mrs. Col. McCowan, from Illinois, in 1876; she has one daughter, Anna.

Morris, Geo. W., laborer.

Munroe, Charles, carpenter.

Murray, Ed., laborer.

Musgrove, Sam., laborer.

Myers, J. C., pump manufacturer.

NACHMAN, M., meat market.

Naegle, John, shoemaker.

NASH, WM., agent and dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery, Oskaloosa; born in Green county, Ohio, May 3, 1832, and removed in infancy to Warren county, Illinois, and was brought up and lived there until 1867, when he came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa, and engaged in his present business; married Miss Ann E. Boyd, from Columbus, Ohio, in 1859; they have 6 children, Carrie, Charles, Eddie, Howard, William, and little son not named.

Needham, David, retired.

NEEDHAM, WM. H., born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 22, 1840, and when 13 years of age came with his parents to Iowa; they came by wagon, and were 21 days on the way and arrived here in October, 1853; he attended school here, and in 1857 entered the *Herald* office and learned the printing business; after working at his trade here, and at Des Moines, and Albia, he enlisted in the 22d Regiment. Iowa Infantry, Co. D; was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Jackson, Black River Bridge, and in the charge on Vicksburg, May 22d, 1863, and during the siege of Vicksburg; was also under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, at battle of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; he enlisted as private and was promoted sergeant, then 2d Lieutenant, and afterward 1st Lieutenant Co. D; after the war he returned and bought an interest in the *Herald*, and was connected

with it for 12 years; he held the office of postmaster for 6 years, from February 1st, 1870, to March 1st, 1876; and is president of the Mahaska county blue ribbon club; married Miss Olive A. Knowlton, from Clinton county, Ohio, December 20, 1866; they have four children, Charles K., John R., Edna Pauline, and a little girl; lost one daughter, Alice Pearl.

NEWBRANDT, CHRISTIANA, MRS., of the firm of Blattner & Newbrandt, Oskaloosa; was born in Germany, and when 17 years of age emigrated to this country; in 1853 she went to Ohio and lived there 5 years; while living there she married David Newbrandt in 1858; he was born in Germany in 1832, and emigrated to America in 1849; he lived in Cincinnati, and in Delaware, O.; after they were married they came to Iowa and settled in Oskaloosa, May 7, 1858; engaged in brewery business, and continued in the business until his death, which occurred June 10, 1877, leaving 6 children, Charles, George, Willie, Christina, David and Rosa; Mrs. Newbrandt still retains an interest in the business.

Newell, Thomas, stone cutter.

NICHOLS, A. S., retired, farmer, Oskaloosa; born in Highland county, Ohio, December 25, 1811; he was brought up in that State, and learned the blacksmith trade; in 1836 he removed to Wolf Lake, Indiana, and in 1837 he removed to Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, and was one of the early settlers there; he married Miss Mary Edgar, July 10, 1833, in Springfield; she was from Highland county, Ohio; they came from Illinois in their own wagon, started April 22, 1843, and arrived at the boundary line of the Indian territory, April 29th on Friday, and came

in the Indian purchase Sunday, May 1st; after staking out his claim, the following Wednesday he returned to the boundary line after his family; he bought a claim which proved to be in four townships and in two counties; the claim he first made was claimed by others, and he would not contest for it, but gave it up, and did much better by not doing so; he started the first blacksmith shop in this county, and the first one west of Agency City; he has had persons come 50 miles to have a plough sharpened, which cost \$25; in the following September he sold out down in Harrison township and came here to the county seat at Oskaloosa, and bought the claim where he now lives, and engaged in blacksmithing, which he continued until 1856; he planted the first apple and cherry trees, and dug the first well in Mahaska county; he went 80 miles to Bonaparte to mill; he used to do work in his shop here for customers 50 miles above Des Moines, making the distance over 100 miles; he was one of the commissioners on the first board of commissioners elected in this county; he was again elected county commissioner but did not serve; he was elected assessor, but as a rule he has steadily avoided office. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are old and honored settlers of this city and county; they have brought up four children, all of whom are married except one, who is now living at home with them.

Nichol, Thomas, retired.

Nidiver, G. M., plasterer.

Ninde, H. P., insurance.

NOE, J. B., proprietor Oskaloosa Hotel and Marble Works, Oskaloosa; born in Licking county, Ohio, January 10, 1832; when five years of age he removed to

Noble county, Indiana, and lived there until 1856, when he came to Knoxville, Iowa, and to Oskaloosa in 1859; was engaged in preaching for several years, was laboring in the interests of the college, and was a director in that institution; has been actively identified with temperance interests; has been engaged in marble business for the past twelve years; married Miss Sarah Balantine, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, July 4, 1854; she was from Franklin Co., Ohio; they have six children, one son and five daughters.

Norris, R. W., teacher.

Nugent, Dr. W. R. druggist.

Nowles, Moses, farmer.

BERFELL, JOSEPH, cooper.

O'Hara, Ralph, insurance.

O'Hara, George E., clerk.

Oldham, William, bridge builder.

OWEN, HENRY B., carpenter and builder, Oskaloosa; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 25, 1834; when about ten years of age came with his parents in covered wagon to Iowa; they arrived in this town in May, 1844, and were among the first settlers here; he learned trade of carpenter and joiner, and is the oldest builder and mechanic here; married Miss P. A. Barton, from Wayne county, Indiana, March 1, 1855; they have six children, Chester T., Eva M., Lucinda A., Mabel, Barton, Bessie, and have lost two children, Frank and Myrtle.

OWEN, Dr. C. G., physician; born in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, August 9, 1806; when seven years of age removed to York state, and from there to Monroe county, Michigan, near where the battle of Frenchtown was fought; he studied medicine in Ohio; came to Iowa and arrived in Oskaloosa May 13, 1845,

and located on the corner of Jefferson and High streets, and lived there in that location thirty-two years; he is one of the old settlers, and has practiced his profession here for thirty-two years, longer than any other physician here; he has been married three times; his first wife was Mariam Roup, from Pennsylvania, married September 11, 1828; she died in 1841, leaving two children, Eliza M. and Henry B.; married Electa C. Frederick, from Cumberland Co., Ohio, in 1843; she died in 1858; in 1860 he married Mrs. Cynthia Kyle, from Ohio.

Paine, A. A., laborer.

Pardun, Vincent, magnetic healer.

PARKHURST, A. J., proprietor Parkhurst Washing Machine, Oskaloosa; born in Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, October 24, 1833; was removed to Ohio in infancy, and came to Bremer Co., Iowa, in 1852, lived there sixteen years, and came here in 1868; he patented the Parkhurst Washing Machine, and in 1877 he engaged in manufacturing them; married Lucinda Sherwood, from Bethel, Connecticut, in 1858; they have one son, Elmer.

Parker, Richard, farmer.

Parsons, George W., clerk.

Patterson, John, car repairer.

Patton, William N., clerk.

PERDUE, B. R., blacksmith, Oskaloosa; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 15, 1820; he was brought up and learned his trade there; he lived there and in Illinois until 1849, when he came to Iowa by wagon; they were twenty-eight days on the way, and during their journey only crossed the track of one railroad; they arrived here October 28, 1849; he engaged in blacksmithing, and has carried on the business longer than any blacksmith here, and is one of the early set-

tlers; he was a volunteer in the three-month service during the war, but was not accepted; he has held office of city councilman for four years, and is a member of the masonic order, thirty-second degree; he married Miss Catharine Shriver, from Stark county, Ohio, April 7, 1844; they have seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Perdue, David S., painter.

Perdue, Pierce, printer.

Perdue, C. A., retired.

Perkins, George, coal miner.

Perkins, John, butcher.

PHILLIPS, T. G., retired, Oskaloosa; born in Scott county, Kentucky, February 18, 1823, and when nine years old removed to Morgan county, Illinois, and lived there until twenty-one years of age, when, with his parents, he started for Iowa by ox team; he drove four yoke of cattle to one wagon; they were about twenty days on the way, and arrived here in Oskaloosa April 22, 1844; they brought provisions with them, and the settlers being aware of it before they had unloaded their goods, people came with pails, pans and dishes to borrow flour, and, though they were all strangers, every one was helped and no questions asked; there was only one log cabin in the town, and a new double log house, not completed, for a hotel; his father had bought five hundred acres the previous year, and they built a cabin and moved into it without any floor; he was engaged in farming for twenty-five years; all the land they took up when they came is now in the city; he has held the offices of justice of the peace, assessor, and was acting sheriff and member of the board of supervisors; he married Miss Semira A. Hobbs, from Indiana, January, 1846; she taught the first school in Mahaska coun-

ty; they have two children, O. C. G., lawyer, and O. Q., living at home.

PHILLIPS, O. C. G., attorney, Oskaloosa; born in Oskaloosa, August 31, 1848, and was brought up here; he received his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and then studied law with Judge Crookham, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1872; since then he has practiced his profession; he married Miss Sallie J. Newhall, from Delaware, Ohio, in September, 1873; they have three children, Dot, Jack, and Anna Lee.

Pickerell, William, retired

Pike, Robert G., carpenter.

PILGRIM, WILLIAM H., dealer in stoves and house furnishing goods, Oskaloosa; born in Whiteside county, Illinois, August 29, 1839, and when three years of age came with his uncle to this county, in 1842, before the Indians left, and was one of the earliest settlers here, there being very few now living that were here then; he was brought up here; he went west to the Rocky Mountains, California and Oregon; he was in the army, in the First Regiment Colorado Infantry, Company H; the regiment was afterward mounted; he was in many severe skirmishes; was in service two years, then returned, and has been engaged in business for the past seven years; married Miss Jennie Ayres, from Marion county, in 1871; they have four children, Medora, Charles A., William A., and a little girl not named.

PILLSBURY, REV. W. H. H., pastor First M.E. Church, Oskaloosa; born in York county, Maine, July 14, 1840, and was brought up and received his education there, until the breaking out of the rebellion; he was preparing for the ministry, and had completed his sopho-

more year when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment Maine Infantry, Company I; he was in the battles of the army of the Pottomac; among them was the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and others; he was discharged on account of sickness, after serving two years; he returned and resumed his studies, and graduated at the Boston University and in the school of theology, and began preaching in 1868; in 1870 he was transferred west, and had charge of Division Street church, in Burlington, Iowa, for three years, and at Keokuk for two years, and came to his present large and growing church in 1876, and has, at the conference just closed, been appointed here for another year, at the unanimous request of his people; he married Miss Eliza C. Bowers, from Kennebec county, Maine, August 3, 1870; they have four children, Walter B., Willie H. H., Sue, and Edward A.

Pool, Simeon, retired.

PORTER, NELSON D., publisher and proprietor of the *Oskaloosa Standard*. Born in Brownville, Pa., January 23, 1838; he was brought up and regularly educated and studied for the ministry; preached in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Pennsylvania, for six years; then removed to Ohio and preached in Union Presbyterian and Congregational Churches; since then has preached in the Congregational Church; he came to Iowa in 1870, and came here in 1875, assuming the management of the *Oskaloosa Standard*. He married Miss Sallie A. Bennett, from Brownville, Pa., June 2, 1864; she died in Chicago, December 22, 1867; he married Anna P. Grover, from Cleveland, in August, 1869;

he has four children, Harry S., Chris. C., Fred N., and Ada M. Mr. Porter was chaplain of the 58th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the war.

PRICE, HENRY, dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, Oskaloosa; Born in Franklin county, Indiana, July 21, 1831; he was brought up and lived there until twenty-one years of age; then removed to Illinois. He was in the army; enlisted in 1862, in the 119th Regiment Illinois Infantry, Co. C; he was in a number of battles and skirmishes, was mustered out in 1865, came to Oskaloosa in 1867, and since then has been engaged in his present business. Married Miss M. J. Gardner, from Cincinnati, in April, 1867; they have two children, George L. and Edgar S.

Priestly, James, cook.

Prine, M. K., farmer and fine stock.

Priestly, William, laborer.

QUICK, D. C., clerk Proudfit & Co.

RAYNES, L. B., retired.

Ream, John, teamster.

Reser, David, shoemaker.

RHINEHART, JAMES, retired.

Born in Greene county, Pa., August 22, 1802; he was brought up and received his education there; then studied law and was admitted to the bar; he lived in Pennsylvania thirty years, and removed to Guernsey county, Ohio, and practiced law there; held the office of justice of the peace there for nine years. He came to this county in May, 1854, and located on a large farm, but after one year he came to Oskaloosa and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected judge of Mahaska county, and held that position for eight years, transacting all of his business without a clerk; he held the office of mayor

of this city for three years. Married Miss Delila Eagon, from Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., December 26, 1826. They have three children, Mrs. Eliza J. Johnson, Mrs. Minerva McKinley, and Mrs. Lubitia Smith; they have lost one son.

RICE, JAS. A., attorney, Oskaloosa. Son of the late Gen. S. A. Rice; was born in Oskaloosa, September 30, 1855; after attending school here he took his college course at Jefferson college, class of 1875, and then entered the law department of the Iowa State University, and graduated in 1877; since then he has practiced his profession here. He holds the office of mayor of this city; was elected March 4, 1878.

Rice, Milo M., county recorder.

Rickey, J. B., traveling salesman.

Rinard, Henry, teamster.

Rinker, W. A., grocer.

Robb, William, spinner.

Roberts, J. W., carpenter.

Roberts, J. L., farmer.

Robertson, David, carpenter.

Rogers, Ezekiel, carpenter.

Rogers, Frank, laborer.

Rogers, Charles, teamster.

Rosenberger, Henry D., miller.

ROSS, GEO. A., county auditor, Oskaloosa; born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 19, 1840; his father was professor of Bethany College, Virginia, for seventeen years, and was professor and acting President of Oskaloosa College, and was President of Franklin College, Ohio, until his death which occurred in February, 1876. The subject of this sketch received his education at Bethany, Virginia, and then attended West Liberty Academy, Virginia, now the State Normal school, for two years; he engaged in teaching at Lexington, Kentucky, and at Hickman, and then to Wheeling; at Wheeling he held the office of

assistant assessor of Internal Revenue until 1865; he came to this county in 1867; he was elected county Auditor in 1873, and was re-elected in 1875, and again re-elected in 1877; married Miss Emma Yarrall from Wheeling, Virginia, in fall of 1861; he has 7 children, 6 sons and one daughter.

Round, L. D., dentist.

Ruple, J. R., miller.

Ryan, Pat, gardner

SCOTT, W. R., carpenter.

Scott, David E., physician and surgeon.

Scruggs, J. E., retired.

SEARLE, CHAS. P., attorney, land and loan agency, Oskaloosa; born in Chester, Hampden county, Massachusetts, April 16, 1831; he was brought up and received his education there, and in 1850 moved to Trumbull county, Ohio; he came to Iowa and located in this county in May 1854, and went in a store, and afterwards engaged in mercantile business until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in 1861 in the 8th Regiment Iowa Infantry, Co. H; he was in the battle of Shiloh and was taken prisoner there April 6, 1862; he was taken to Montgomery, and then to Macon, and Madison, Georgia, and to Libby prison; he was a prisoner 6 months, and was exchanged October 19th, 1862; he joined his regiment in St. Louis, and was in the siege of Vicksburg and in the two battles of Jackson; at Brandon he was promoted from Sergeant major of the regiment to 1st Lieutenant, and was promoted to, and commissioned Captain of the company; during Forrest's raid on Memphis when the Union forces were surprised, Captain Searle and his command were taken prisoners; though he

was severely wounded he was determined not to again partake of the hospitality of Libby prison; he had narrow escapes from death several times, but his life was saved by his courage and presence of mind; he still suffers from the wounds he received; he was discharged in January 1865, on account of disability; after the war he was elected clerk of the courts in 1866, and held that office for 8 years; during this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar; he was cashier of the National State Bank, and afterward purchased the abstract books and engaged in his present business; married Miss Martha E. Turner, daughter of Rev. Asa Turner, April 12th, 1859; they have 3 daughters, Dora E., Alice M., and Hattie L.

SEERLEY, PROF. HOMER H., superintendent of schools of the Independent District of Oskaloosa; born in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 13, 1848; when three years of age his parents removed to Stark county, Illinois, and he came with them to Iowa, in 1854, and located in Keokuk county. He attended the common schools in that county, and in April, 1866, entered the preparatory department of the Iowa State University; remained there for one year, and then engaged in teaching until 1869, when he returned to the Iowa University and entered the freshman class and graduated in the academical department, in 1873. He came here the following September and engaged in teaching as assistant in the High School, and teacher of German; the following year he was chosen principal of the High school, and in April, 1875, he was elected to his present position as superintendent of schools; this action was entirely unexpected on his

part, and was done without his knowledge. He has been elected to the same position every year since. Prof. Seerley labors indefatigably for the interests of the schools, and during the three years that he has occupied his present position, there has not been an appeal to the school board. He married Miss Clara E. Twaddle, of this city, July 9, 1878.

SEEVERS, MRS. MARY, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Collins, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, and lived there until fifteen years of age, and then came with her parents to Marion county, Iowa, and came to Mahaska county, in early part of 1854. She married James A. SeEVERS, in May, 1855. He was born in Jefferson Co., Va., March 6, 1832; when ten years of age he came with his father to Iowa. His father left him in school at Burlington, but he did not have a very good opinion of the teacher, so he left and started on foot and walked to Oskaloosa. He received his education in this State, and studied law with his brother, Judge SeEVERS, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and engaged in practice of law. Upon the breaking out of the war, he, with one or two others, raised a company, and enlisted in October, 1861; was elected and commissioned captain of Company C, 15th Regiment, Iowa Infantry. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Bolivar, Corinth, and received injuries on the march from Corinth to Grand Junction, and was obliged to resign. After his return, he practiced law here until his death, November 5, 1865, leaving three children, Charles A., James E. and Eva.

SEEVERS, BYRON V., attorney, Oskaloosa; born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 3, 1847, and

when six years of age, came with his parents to Iowa, arriving in this county in 1853; he attended school here, and completed his education in Ohio. After graduating there, he returned and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and since then he has practiced his profession here; he is a member of the school board. He married Miss Laura M. Smith, daughter of Wm. T. Smith, Esq., January 1, 1874; they have two children, Ada L. and Mildred Pauline.

SeEVERS, Thomas, Oskaloosa, foundry.

SETZER, D. H., Oskaloosa City Flouring Mills; born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, September 21, 1833; when between two and three years of age, he removed with his parents to Licking county, Ohio; he learned his business in that state, and lived there about twenty years; came to Iowa, in 1857, and located in this county; engaged in the milling business, and has been engaged in it since then, twenty-one years, and longer than anyone here in the same business. He married Miss Ann E. Colwell, from Licking county, Ohio, in February, 1860; they have three children, Martin V., Emily M. and David J.; and they have lost two children.

SHANNON, JOHN A., dealer in dry goods and groceries, Oskaloosa; born in Warren county, New Jersey, November 25, 1839; when sixteen years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa, in September, 1856, and located in Mahaska county, at New Sharon, and engaged in farming; went in the army; enlisted August, 1862, in the 33d Regiment Iowa Infantry, Co. D; was in the siege of Mobile, and Red River expedition, and others; was in the service three

years. After the war he was in the engineering department of the Central Railroad of Iowa, for five years, and engaged in his present business in 1872. He is a member of the city council. He married Miss Katie C. White, from Chillicothe, Ohio, February 14, 1871.

Shannon, Jabez, butcher.

SHAW, WILLIAM H., firm of Shaw & Loring, grocery and provision dealers, Oskaloosa; born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1840; when eight years of age, removed to Ohio and lived there nine years, and came with his parents to Iowa, in 1858, and located in this county, near Fremont, on a farm; he was also engaged in teaching. He was in the army; enlisted August 12, 1862, in the 33d Regiment Iowa Infantry, Co. K; was orderly sergeant of the company; was in the battle of Helena, siege of Spanish Fort, and others, and in many skirmishes and raids; was discharged August 8, 1865. After his return from the service, he engaged in teaching, and afterward engaged in business, and has continued for the past twelve years. He married Miss S. M. McWilliams, from Ohio, October 25, 1868; they have two children, Ella C. and Ernest H.

Shaw, Thomas E., Prof. Penn College.

Shaw, John, constable.

Sharp, R. A., carpenter.

Shearer, James, minister.

SEEVERS, JUDGE W. H. While in this land of democratic principles and sudden changes, which sometimes lift the cobbler's apprentice to the foremost legislative honors, or drop the son of a world's idol into the gutter and bury him in an unknown grave, there is not much attention given to family rank and ancestral deeds; yet it

is sometimes with a pardonable pride that the friends of a man who has emulated the good name of his forefathers, point to the record of his family and read with pleasure the life work of his kinsman. Judge Seevers is of one of the proud old Virginia families; his father, James Seevers, who still lives with him, is one of the heroes of 1812, who has lived to receive the morning smiles of the last quarter of a century whose *first* quarter had seen him a retired volunteer from his country's service, a sharer in the battle of Baltimore. James Seevers married Rebecca Wilkins, of Virginia, in August, 1819, and of their children the subject of this sketch is the oldest survivor. Mr. Seevers family was a large one, being composed of eight sons and two daughters, of whom those living besides Judge Seevers are Mrs. M. T. Williams and Thos. L. Seevers, of Marshalltown. The family came to Mahaska in 1843, arriving in June; the journey was made across the prairies by means of a four-horse team and one horse barouche. The father made a claim of a quarter section about one mile southeast of Oskaloosa. Three sons were in the war; John N. as sergeant, James A. as captain, and Theodorick as second lieutenant. The venerable father of this family, of whom it is our pleasure to speak thus fully, is now (1878) eighty-six years of age, and is one of Mahaska's most respected pioneers; he bears well and heartily the honors of a ripe old age. Judge Seevers did not come to Iowa until the year following the immigration of his parents; he arrived in June, 1844, finding at that date the glory of Oskaloosa wrapt in the embryo of a boarding shanty and a corner grocery. Mr. Seevers chose the

law as his profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, at which time he began practice; he is the only attorney yet living in Oskaloosa who was engaged in practice at that time; he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1848(?) and served two years, and from 1852 to 1856 filled with credit the office of district judge; two terms in the legislature, during the years 1848 and 1874, brought to the judge a state reputation, and in 1876, having been temporarily appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, he was *elected* to that position by the votes of the people in the fall of the same year; he still holds that high place of honor. February, 1849, Mr. Seevers married Miss Caroline M. Lee; their children are Mrs. Jennie Briggs, Mrs. Carrie Fletcher, Harry W., Grace, Nellie and Wm. H.; death plucked one blossom, a daughter, Alice. Judge Seevers is a standard man; it were well for our nation had she more such on the bench; reliable, true as steel, himself a close reasoner, Judge Seevers, early in his judicial career, became a favorite of the bar, and the terror of "shysters," a class whose friendship is easily spared.

Shearer, W. J., minister.

SHEAK, J. H., firm Sheak & Shirra, elevator, buying and shipping grain, Oskaloosa; born in Dutchess county, New York, and at an early age removed to Binghampton, where he was brought up; he was engaged in business for some years in New York City and Philadelphia; came to Oskaloosa in 1873, and engaged in grain and elevator business; they ship grain to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and eastern markets; he married Miss Lizzie Martin, from Pennsylvania, in September, 1867; they have had one son, David W., who died in infancy.

Shoemaker, M. L., pump business.

Shoemaker, Isaac, farmer.

SHRIVER, L. P., firm Whitaker & Shriver; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1832, and lived there until 1850, when he came with his parents by wagon to Iowa; they were twenty-eight days on the way, and only crossed one railroad track during the entire journey; they came to this county April 1, 1851, and located in Harrison township; they were early settlers, only few being there at that time; he engaged in farming and stock raising, and continued it for many years; engaged in his present business in 1877; he has held office of township clerk, and served on the board of supervisors for three years.

Shriver, David, gunsmith.

Sims, John, barber.

Simmons, P. J., painter.

Simmons, A., painter.

Sinclair, Samuel, laborer.

Smith, John C., stone mason.

Smith, Al, stone cutter.

SMITH, WILLIAM T., the subject of this sketch is recognized at once as among the foremost citizens, and superior business men of Mahaska county; he is, and has been known in many parts of the State, as one of Oskaloosa's staunchest capitalists; Mr. Smith sprang from the middle ranks of life, whence the majority of successful men can trace their lineage; he was born May 23, 1824, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, his parents removing thence to Ohio while he was yet a lad, first to Dayton, and thence to Xenia; his parents had been in fair circumstances, but lost heavily in assisting others; during his boyhood young Smith attended the select school of Thomas Steele in Xenia several seasons, working in the summer on a farm or in town; at the age of sixteen he

commenced teaching district school, and continued teaching, mostly in winter, and attending school or reading law in summer, until July 31, 1847, when on examination by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Defiance, he was regularly admitted to practice as attorney and counselor at law in any of the courts of the State of Ohio. On the 18th day of September 1847, with but \$35 in his pocket, and light baggage, not supposing he knew a single individual in Iowa, he started for the far western Hawk-eye State to seek his fortune on the frontier; descending the Ohio, thence up the Mississippi to Burlington; he was there on October 18, 1847, admitted to the Iowa bar, on motion of J. C. Hall of that place; Judge Williams was at that time on the Bench of this district; having taught school one winter near Fairfield, Mr. Smith on his coming into Oskaloosa, brought with him three dollars in money and quite a scanty wardrobe; soon after his arrival, (March 10, 1848), he entered into a law partnership with W. H. Seevers, and as neither of the "young limbs" had law books or money, Mr. Smith went to Burlington and purchased one hundred dollars worth of books from J. Fox Abrams, "on time," after making a plain statement of his financial condition, prospects, etc.; he was forced in the same way to secure credit for his board bill; but brighter days were ahead; at the annual election held in 1848, Mr. Smith having received the almost unanimous nomination of the Democratic county convention, was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, which office he held during two years; re-visiting Ohio in the summer of 1849, he mar-

ried Miss Magdalene Shannon, of Green county, in that State; upon dissolution of partnership with Judge Seevers, May 17, 1852, he associated with Judge Loughridge in legal practice; this partnership closed within the first year, and September 1, 1854 he became a member of the firm of Smith & Williams, Mr. M. T. Williams being his partner; these gentlemen, as elsewhere mentioned, opened the first bank in Oskaloosa, March 1, 1855; they continued in partnership until January 1st, 1857, when Mr. Smith became sole proprietor of the bank, under the style of Wm. T. Smith & Co.; from this time, for some ten years, Mr. Smith was foremost in banking interests at the county seat, of which full particulars are given in a previous chapter on "banking in Oskaloosa," where the reader can see more clearly the prominence of Mr. Smith in this business, than could be set forth in a personal sketch. Mr. Smith while an attorney, had acquired quite a reputation in the line of mercantile collections, then a very considerable and profitable business in Iowa; to avoid the throwing away of business of this kind, which frequently offered itself, and which Mr. S. had no time to attend to, he became a beneficiary, but not a working partner in the firm of Smith, Rice & Myers, in 1857; this firm was dissolved April 1, 1859; as president of the school board during several terms, and also as member of the board of directors, Mr. Smith rendered active and valuable service to the cause of public education; many improvements in buildings and methods, were made at his suggestions or with his aid; he was a large subscriber to Oskaloosa Col-

lege, and in the contest made for securing its location at Oskaloosa by the church controlling it, took an active part, and was the author of the proposition made in the convention securing such location. As a land owner, agriculturist and citizen, Mr. Smith has taken great interest in Mahaska county affairs, having been intimately connected with every association of the kind, from his inception until the present time, more or less, as exhibitor, contributor, stockholder, director and president; he was also a member of the finance committee, on the part of the State Agricultural Society for some years, and by his wise financiering and counsels, contributed to its welfare. The list of city officers in Oskaloosa shows Mr. Smith to have been its first Mayor, elected in 1853; and that he afterward filled that office in 1856, 1857, and again in 1872; these facts are the more complimentary when it is considered that he was a member of the minority party in the city, and evinces alike the gratitude of Oskaloosa citizens for his public work and enterprise, as well as executive force, and his impartial and strict enforcement of the laws. Mr. Smith was president of the "Iowa Insurance Company" during the time of its existence; this company as will be seen elsewhere on these pages, was an institution of excellent record; Mr. Smith's presidency of the Iowa Central road during two years of the most trying time of its construction, and his praiseworthy efforts in carrying forward this enterprise, are given in connection with the history of the Central road in the previous part of this work. Mr. Smith has likewise been interested in every railroad project in Mahaska

county, sometimes to his considerable cost, and repaid even by a doubtful gratitude for some of his sacrifices. Though not a politician Mr. Smith was raised, and ever has been, a Democrat, and believes it to be the duty of every citizen to watch and participate in an intelligent way in the political movements of the nation. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Smith, believing the South should seek redress and assert its rights *under* the Constitution and *in* the Union, was among the first at a public meeting held at Union Hall, in Oskaloosa, to announce himself in favor of *coercion* and was active in all movements in his neighborhood, gotten up on the side of the Union. That Mr. Smith did as much, and perhaps more, for his country than any other Mahaskan who remained at home, is evident from Mr. Kirkwood's letter, which we give below. In 1870, Mr. Smith, by a unanimous and unexpected nomination of the Democracy of what was then the fourth district, became an unwilling candidate for United States Representative. This district at that time contained a greater population than any other in the United States, and the battle-field in which Mr. Smith was to contest with his opponent, Hon. Madison M. Walden, then Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was a wide one in which, in point of members, Mr. Smith's party was ordinarily in a very considerable minority. By arrangement, the candidates made a joint canvass, speaking in most of the important places in each of the twelve counties in the district. That being a day in which a man's war record was an important matter, that Mr. Smith's position might be indisputably shown, the

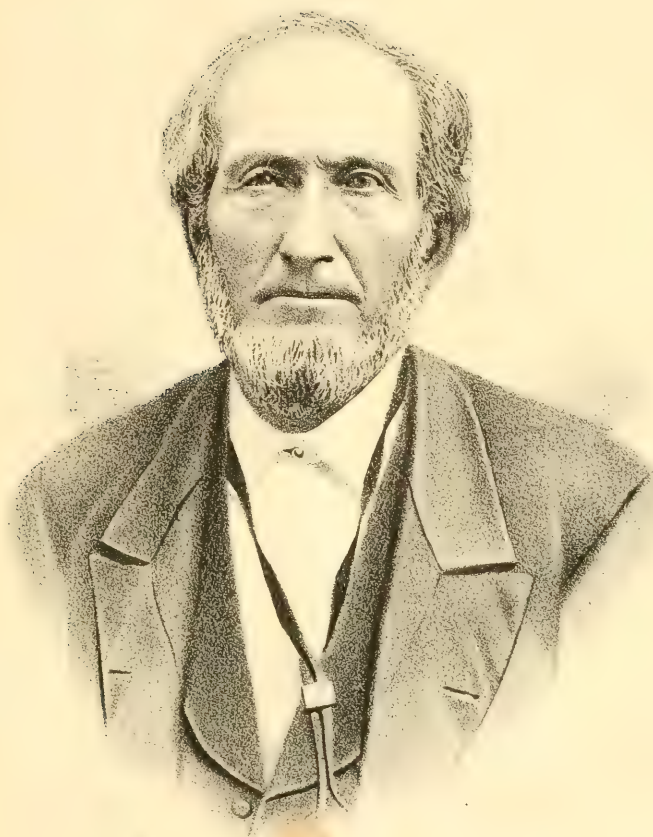
following letter was put in circulation:

Ex-Governor Kirkwood's Letter to Hon. Wm. T. Smith, Democratic Candidate for Representative in Congress from Iowa, Fourth Congressional District.

IOWA CITY, Aug. 27, 1870.

WM. T. SMITH, ESQ., Oskaloosa, Iowa. *Dear Sir:*—Your letter of the 25th inst., asking me for a statement relative to your course during the late war between the United States and the so-called Southern Confederacy, so far as the same came under my observation, during my term of office as Governor, has just been received, and I very cheerfully comply with your request.

It is well known to some, but may not be known to all the people of our State, that those who were charged with the duty of placing in the field the troops called for from this State, labored under very serious embarrassments during the first few months of the war. There was not any difficulty in raising the men. They came by thousands when hundreds only were called for. The difficulty was in raising money to organize them and put them in the field. The United States could not then furnish the money, and there was not any money in the State Treasury. At the extra session (May, 1861) our State Legislature authorized the issuance and sale of the bonds of the State. At that time three regiments had already been organized without any money from the State, and several weeks must necessarily elapse before the bonds could be prepared and offered for sale in the way provided by law. In the meantime more troops



Christian Houtz

were called for and more money was needed for their organization. The validity of the bonds of the State was attacked, both in our State and in New York, on the ground that the Legislature had not the power to authorize their issue, thus injuring their credit and of course lessening the chance of their sale.

In this emergency an appeal was made to certain citizens of the State who had or who could control money—amongst others to you. That appeal was promptly responded to by you and by others. You at once took my personal drafts for about five thousand dollars and advanced me the money. You also, at my suggestion, advanced about two thousand dollars to other persons to meet the expense of organizing certain troops, and afterwards took about thirteen thousand dollars of our State bonds at the highest price at which any of them were sold, and when they were wholly unsalable in New York. In short, you was one of a few men through whose liberality and patriotism the State was enabled, in the early part of the war, to achieve for itself at home its reputation of "always ready" which throughout the war it so well maintained at home and in the field, and during my term of office I believed and acted upon my belief, that you steadily maintained throughout the war the stand you took at its commencement.

You and I belong to different political parties, but I must wholly lose my self-respect before I can, for political or any other consideration, refuse to do justice to one who encouraged and aided me, at a time of public peril,

when I so much needed encouragement and aid.

Very respectfully,

S. J. KIRKWOOD.

Notwithstanding the fact that Judge Loughridge had been elected over John P. Irish, two years previously, by a majority of some 7,300, Mr. Walden's majority was reduced to 4,122, as shown from the following extract from official records:

COUNTIES.	Madison M. Walden.	William T. Smith.
Appanoose.....	1249	1153
Benton.....	2172	1114
Iowa.....	1261	1115
Jasper.....	2026	1063
Johnson.....	1838	1812
Keokuk.....	1581	1457
Mahaska.....	1705	1461
Marion.....	2026	2029
Monroe.....	997	596
Poweshiek.....	1252	875
Tama.....	1610	608
Wapello.....	1288	1600
Total.....	19205	14883

Mr. Smith is now engaged in farming, owning about 1200 acres in Mahaska county. He has given special attention to stock raising, and his Short-horns, Jersey cattle and other fine stock, are known throughout the State among stock men. His hospitable and pleasant home, in the suburbs of Oskaloosa, known as "Ridge Farm," draws many a visit from business men of different parts of the State and elsewhere, who may frequent Oskaloosa, and find it pleasant to talk over early enterprises in

which Mr. Smith had a mutual interest. Mr. Smith and wife have lost five children in early infancy, and have three living, viz: Laura M., wife of Byron V. Seevers, Esq., Omer C. and Lua L., all highly respected for their intelligence, industry and promise of future usefulness. At the time of our present writing, Mr. Smith, in view of selling "Ridge Farm," to a coal company, for mining purposes, proposes to remove to his farm of nine hundred and sixty acres, known as "Highland Farm," in the center of Adams township, and six miles north-east of Oskaloosa, which has the reputation of being one of the very best large farms in the State, where he expects to gratify his taste for fine stock to a greater extent than heretofore, and engage more extensively in general farming. Mr. Smith has a sanguine temperament, is strong in his prejudices, warm in his friendships, a good conversationalist, and a gentleman whom one meets only to wish for a more extended and intimate acquaintance. We are convinced that to him Mahaska county is much indebted; that he deserves his success, his fortune and his friends.

SMITH, N. J., firm N. J. Smith & Co., dealers in hardware, Oskaloosa; born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1814, and at an early age removed to Ash-tabula county, Ohio; he married Miss Sarah A. Crandell, from Essex county, New York, March 4, 1834; they came to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1837, and in 1840 they came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and lived there five years; he was here in 1843, when there was not a house here completed—they were building a log grocery; in 1845 he came here to locate, but it was so wild and unsettled that he

gave it up, and, with his family, went to Michigan; in 1853 they again came here, and located in Oskaloosa, and he engaged as clerk in a store; he has been connected with mercantile business here for twenty-five years; he has held town and school offices; they have two children, Mrs. Francis J. Carleton, living here, and James Edward, in Colorado; they lost three children in infancy.

Smith, Omer, farmer.

Smith, D. C., minister.

Smith, T. K., jeweler.

Smith, C. M., farmer and stock dealer.

Smith, S. E., stone mason.

Smith, Henry, tinner.

Snowden, James E., pastor Congregationalist church.

Snyder, Henry, retired.

Sonderegger, Henry, malter.

Southwick, R. W., laborer.

Southwick, James, laborer.

SPENCER, HARRY L., firm of Wright & Spencer, wholesale grocers, Oskaloosa; born at Spencer Station, Guernsey county, Ohio, December 30, 1842; he was brought up and received his education there; during the war he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, Company B, February 9, 1864; was appointed First Sergeant June 8, 1865; was at headquarters, and in the quartermaster's department; was discharged at Lexington, North Carolina, July 20, 1865; after the war he was at Zanesville two years, and came to Oskaloosa in November, 1867, and engaged in business, the firm being Terry & Spencer for one year; then Mr. Wright became connected with the firm; after a short time they bought Mr. Terry's interest; associated with Mr. Wright, they carried on the business until the death of Mr. Wright, in 1875; since then Mr. Spencer has conducted the business; the house does a large and

strictly wholesale trade; Mr. Spencer married Miss Mary E. Paine, from Pawtucket, Rhode Island, October 20, 1869; they have two children, Anna E. and Ida Gertrude.

Squires, Charles, laborer.

STAFFORD, DR. ELAM, physician and surgeon, Oskaloosa; born in Wayne county, Indiana, February 1, 1826; he lived there and in Tippecanoe county for seventeen years, and came with his father's family to Iowa by wagon, and arrived here in this county in June, 1843; the principal thing here then was a pole stuck up to designate the spot supposed to be the center of the county; he was one of the earliest settlers here; he sat on a log and wrote tickets on election day; the election was held one mile north of town, in the edge of the timber; he studied medicine, and graduated in Cincinnati in 1852, and began the practice of his profession, and is one of the oldest physicians here; he was connected with the drug trade here for eleven years; married Miss Sarah Stanley, from Illinois, in June, 1852; they have one daughter, Emma F., and have lost one son, Charles W., and one daughter, Katie.

Stafford, Henry, teamster.

Stanley, John, farmer.

Stanley, William P., constable.

Stanley, E. T., life insurance agent.

Stanley, Jesse, retired.

Stanton, W. R., stock buyer.

Sternes, William, horse trainer.

Sterling, George F., blacksmith.

Stoner, Milton, farmer.

Strong, Joseph, cooper.

Strong, Joseph P., horticulturist.

STREET, WM. B., retired, Oskaloosa; born in Shawneetown, Ill., July 12, 1819; his father was Gen. J. M. Street, the humane and Christian Indian agent; he studied law with Henry Clay, and

afterward practiced law with Andrew Jackson; he was appointed Indian agent by President Adams, in 1827, and was twice appointed by Andrew Jackson, and also by Martin Van Buren, and after his death President Van Buren, on account of his services and great usefulness to the government, offered to appoint as his successor either of his sons whom his widow might select. General Street married a daughter of Major General Thomas Posey, of Revolutionary fame; he was with Morgan's Rifleman under "Mad Anthony Wayne"; he was the second man in scaling the fort in the capture of Stony Point. The subject of this sketch, when eight years of age removed to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1828, and came to Iowa in 1834, and was constantly among the Indians until 1843, much of the time at or near what is now known as Agency City; his father being Indian agent under the Sac and Fox tribes, he remained there until the treaty was made with the Indians; there is perhaps no person in the State of Iowa who has so intimate and correct a knowledge of Indian affairs as Mr. Street; he came to Oskaloosa in 1844; one of the earliest settlers, he built the first frame store building within the city limits, and engaged in the mercantile business, buying his goods in St. Louis, and hauling them from Keokuk, and taking ten days to make the trip; he continued in business until 1857; he has held town and city offices; he married Miss P. M. Cobb, daughter of William Cobb, of Rutland, Vermont, in July, 1854; she was great-grand-daughter of Samuel Allen, brother of General Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. and Mrs. Street have one daughter, Miss Ida Maria, who is

now attending Vassar College, and graduates in the class of 1879.

Stuart, W. B., grocer.

STUMPS, PETER, dealer in groceries and provisions, Oskaloosa; born in Prussia, February 10, 1827, and was brought up there; served in the Prussian army, and was discharged in September, 1853, and emigrated to America in 1854; he came to Iowa in 1855, and located in Oskaloosa, and did not have a dollar, and could not speak a word of English; he engaged in the mercantile business in 1864, and has continued it since then; he married Mary Steffens, from Prussia, in November, 1855; they have two children, Mary, born September 7, 1856, Joseph, born September 14, 1858; they lost one son, Peter.

Swage, John, retired.

SWEARINGEN, LEMUEL A., meat market, Oskaloosa; born in this county, one and one-half miles west of Oskaloosa, July 8, 1845, and was brought up here, and has lived in this county 33 years, except two years he spent in California; his parents were among the earliest settlers in the county, and are now living here; for the past five years he has been engaged in his present business; he married Miss Lizzie Holt, from Pennsylvania, May 10, 1873; they have two children, Cora and Fred.

Swearingen, Winfield, stock buyer.

Swearingen, John H., painter.

Taylor, Henry, marble cutter.

Seibel, John, president farmers' and traders' bank.

TENNANT, W., sewing machine agent.

Terrell, M. J., farmer.

Terrell, G. J., agricultural agent.

Terrell, William, laborer.

Terpin, George, restaurant.

Thomas, W. H., wagon maker.

Thomas, Jesse, grocer.

Thompson, Francis, carpenter.

Thompson, J. G., minister.

THOMPSON, THOMAS, retired, Oskaloosa; born in Philadelphia, May 24, 1828; he was brought up there and attended school until fifteen years of age, then removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and lived there for eight years, and then went to California; he returned, and came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa in 1854, and engaged in the furniture business, the firm being Hamilton & Thompson, and they did a large wholesale business; he improved a farm of 270 acres in this county, and about 1,000 acres in Poweshiek county; he owns two farms of 400 acres; when he first entered land in Prairie township there were only two voters in the township; he has lived here over twenty-four years; he has one brother in Colorado; his father is eighty-four years of age, and is living here.

THOMPSON, SAMUEL, county surveyor, Oskaloosa; born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 13, 1821; he was brought up in Ohio, and studied surveying and engineering; in 1846 he was deputy county surveyor of Mercer county, Ohio; he was appointed to help survey the tract of 3,200 acres of land there, bought by John Randolph, of Virginia, who gave freedom to four hundred of his slaves, and settled them there, but on the 4th of July, 1846, the Germans arose in their wrath and drove the negroes away; Mr. Thompson came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa July 9, 1855; he settled on a farm, and engaged in surveying; he was elected county surveyor in August, 1857, and served until 1863; he was elected county judge in 1863 and served until 1869, when the office was merged into that of county auditor; in 1873 he was again elected county

surveyor, and since then has held that position; he has held the office of justice of the peace, and other township and school offices; he married Anna Murray, from Vermont, October 10, 1850; they have four children, Julia, Emma, Mary and George.

TICE, HARDIN, retired stock dealer; born in Montgomery county, Virginia, October 27, 1829; when only two years of age his parents emigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, and he was brought up and lived there until he was twenty-three years of age, when he started for Iowa on horseback, with all of his worldly effects in a portmanteau, and he arrived in this county March 20, 1852; he bought a piece of land on credit, and went to farming; after two years, on account of an affection of his head, he engaged in buying and shipping stock, which business he carried on extensively for many years until 1876, when he rented his farm and retired from active business upon a competency, and took up his residence here in the city; though he is still interested in feeding stock, he gives it but little personal attention. What is a rare and unusual fact, is that in all of his transactions in shipping and selling stock he never lost but one hundred dollars, and that was at one time and on one lot of stock, while he was a member of the state legislature, and was at the state capitol; he still owns a farm of 170 acres; he has held all the township offices in the gift of the people, and was elected to the general assembly of the State in 1875; he married Miss Mary J. Wilson, from Indiana, November 2, 1853; she came here in 1851; they have five children, all daughters, Clara, Emma, Lilly, Zora and Della.

Tiffin, Wm., plasterer.

Toura, John, laborer.

Tracy, Charles W., civil engineer.

Tucker, E. E., grain buyer.

Tuthill, George, farmer.

Turner, H. S. D., blacksmith.

Turpin, James, laborer.

Twaddle, George L., clerk.

VANCE, JOHN, carpenter.

VERNON, W. E., restaurant, confectionery and Fruits, Oskaloosa; born in England in 1842, and came with his parents to America when quite young, and located in Newark, New Jersey; in 1854 he returned to England, was there two years, then came again to America; lived in Newark and New York until 1860, and then came to Illinois on a visit; when the war first broke out he enlisted April 22, 1861, in the twentieth Regiment Ill. Infantry, Co. F; he was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Brittan's Lane, Jackson, Burnt Bridge, and down on the Oxford Campaign; he was discharged July 4, 1864; after the war he came to Iowa; went out to Montana Territory with team and was six months and thirteen days on the way; returned in 1869 and located here and engaged in business; married Miss Lydia A. Fisher, from Ohio, in June, 1870; they have two children, William and Cyrus, and have lost one little girl.

Vieroy, L. F., carpenter.

Votaw, Isaac, retired.

WAGGONER, JOHN, contractor and builder and manufacturer sash and blinds; born in Coshocton county, Ohio, June 16, 1824; he was brought up there and learned the trade of cabinet making; he came to Iowa and arrived here March 28, 1851, and was one of the early settlers here; there are only a few in business here now that were here

when he came; he engaged in cabinet making; he was in the mercantile business from 1852 to 1855, and was in the chair business for six years, and then engaged in contracting and building; he has built some of the best buildings in the city; he also has a planing mill in connection with his business, and is engaged in manufacturing sash, blinds and doors; he married Miss Hettie F. Coe, from Illinois, September 8, 1855; she died August 12, 1865; they have two children, David C. and Sarah Eveline.

Wagoner, Wm., carpenter.

Walling, James, brick mason.

Walling, Henry, mason.

WALTON, D. M., retired, Oskaloosa; born in Washington county, Pa., in 1874; was brought up there and was engaged in farming, milling, and merchandizing in Washington and Greene counties for many years; he came to this county, to Oskaloosa, in October, 1868, and engaged in the mercantile business here for three years; he married Miss Mary Drake, from Green county, Pa., in October, 1834; she died in July, 1859, leaving four children, John W., Samuel, Daniel, and Edward; they lost six children; (one of his sons James was in the army; enlisted in first Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, Co. B, in August, 1861; he was in thirty-seven engagements, among them was Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg; he died in April, 1870); in November, 1877, Mr. Walton married Harriet Alexander, from Pennsylvania.

Waters, Mat, teamster.

Waterford, Jefferson, laborer.

Waters, J. G., gardener.

Watts, P. A., clerk Huber & Co.

Watts, William M., tinner.

Warrington, A. W., photographer.

Warren, Robert, laborer.

Weeks, George W., clerk.

Weint, Jacob, coal miner.

Welch, Porte C., journalist.

Wells, W. M., physician and specialist.

Wells, Charles, tinner.

Wells, Frank, laborer.

Wells, George A., stoves and tinware.

WHITE, JOHN. deceased, Oskaloosa; born in Peperell, Massachusetts, November 23, 1813; when quite a small boy he removed with his parents to Venice, on the Big Miami river, Ohio; he learned the cooper trade, and at the age of eighteen, removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, and engaged in the coopering business. He married Miss Martha J. Cloud, April 2, 1837, in Dearborn county, Indiana; they came to Iowa and located in Van Buren county, in 1843. Mr. White came to this county the same year and located the land where Mrs. White now lives. In the following year, in April, 1844, he brought his family here. He engaged in farming and carried it on extensively for some years; he was afterward engaged in banking business. Mr. White was one of the most sagacious of business men; he was largely interested in railroads, and at the time of his death, which occurred December 24, 1870, he was one of the wealthiest men in the State. He left one daughter, Mrs. Ernest H. Gibbs. Mrs. White still resides on the homestead adjoining the city of Oskaloosa.

White, M. W., plasterer.

Whitaker, R., stationer.

WILSON, REZIN, dealer in leather and saddlery hardware, and trunks, Oskaloosa; born in Ohio, October 1st., 1830; he was brought up and learned his trade, and engaged in business in Marion, Ohio. He came to Iowa and arrived in Oskaloosa.

loosa, August 12, 1854, and worked at his trade for eighteen months, then engaged in business with J. B. Dixon, and they continued together until the death of Mr. Dixon, in 1876. Mr. Wilson and D. W. Loring are the oldest merchants that have been in business without change, and Mr. Wilson has been in the leather and saddlery hardware business longer than any one in the State. He married Miss Amelia S. Baer, from Crawfordsville, Indiana, October 13, 1858; she is one of the earliest settlers, and has been here thirty-five years; there were only three cabins here when she came; they have two children, George W. and Stella Maud; and they lost one son, Harry.

WILSON, MITCHEL, dealer in dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, Oskaloosa; born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 30, 1833; he was brought up there until nineteen years of age; then came to Iowa, by wagon, being about thirty days on the way, and arrived here about Nov. 1, 1852, a few days before the election of President Pierce. He was engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He entered the Oskaloosa Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, and became cashier of that institution, and was also cashier of the National State Bank, which succeeded it, for some years; held office of city treasurer two years, and city councilman. He married Miss Ella Crawford, from Indiana, in the spring of 1863; they have three children, Cora A., Lena A. and Walter Guy.

Wilson, Isaac, farmer.

Wilson, Samuel, salesman.

Williams, W. B., boot and shoemaker.

Williams, J. C., county superintendent.

WILLARD, CHAS. T., firm of

C. T. Willard & Co., dealers in dry goods; born in Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, February 18, 1848; he was brought up and received his education there. He came to Oskaloosa in 1869 and engaged in the dry goods business. He married Florence A. Reece, from Abington, Knox Co, Illinois, October 26, 1870; they have two children, Warren Reece and Helen C.

WILEY, JNO. H., physcician, Oskaloosa; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and was brought up and lived there until 1846, and then removed to Indiana. He studied medicine and attended lectures in the city of New York, and also attended a second course of lectures in Cincinnati. He practiced his profession in Indiana, until 1865, and then came to Iowa, and located in Mount Pleasant, practicing his profession there, and in Ottumwa, until coming here, in 1872. He married Angeline Antrobus, from Decatur county, Indiana, December 6, 1846; they have four children, Isabella J., Elizabeth, Alice A., Carrie Maud, and they have lost one son, Harry.

WILLIAMS, M. T., this gentleman's name has occurred quite frequently in the body of this work. It should be so. No name is more intimately connected with the early history of Mahaska, than that of M. T. Williams. Mr. Williams is an Ohioan. He was born in Butler county, in the old Buckeye State, May 29, 1820. During his early boyhood his father removed to Indiana, and settled near Terre Haute. Here young Williams enjoyed the benefits of a common school education until he was sixteen years of age, when he attended Wabash college, at Crawfordsville, during two years. After leaving school he engaged in en-

gineering in Hoosierdom, in employ of the State of Indiana, for a few months, when the internal improvement work on which he was engaged was suspended. While yet eighteen years of age, young Williams returned to Ohio and studied law in Cincinnati with Judge O. M. Spencer, and afterward graduated at the Ohio law school; he was admitted to the bar April, 1842. Believing that the best place for a young man was on the frontier, on the second day of the following month Mr. Williams started for Iowa, coming across Illinois in a wagon. Arriving at Mt. Pleasant, he formed a partnership with G. W. Teas, a somewhat noted character in that day, a partnership which lasted about one year. He first came to Mahaska county in December, 1843, and shortly afterward went to Iowa City, where he spent the winter, and in the following spring, as has been elsewhere related, he became organizing clerk of the county, with Wm. Edmundson as first sheriff. He continued to fill the office of clerk of court until 1854, when at the August election of that year, he refused to become a further candidate. During the latter part of this service he was also clerk under John A. L. Crookham, county judge, and in accordance with the law, in the absence of the latter, was acting county judge. At this time, and in this way, he acquired the title of Judge Williams, by which he is currently known. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Williams was elected to the state legislature, where he represented his county during the succeeding term. September 1st, of this same year he engaged in the practice of law in Oskaloosa, with Wm. T. Smith as partner. March 1, 1855, these gentlemen opened the first banking house in Mahaska county, and continued to

do a general banking and land business, for two years and a half, when Mr. Williams withdrew from the firm. In 1858 a partnership was formed with Judge Seevers, which partnership continued for ten years. During five of these years, from 1863 to 1868, these gentlemen, in connection with H. P. Ninde, had a land agency which had the personal attention of Mr. Williams. The latter continued with Mr. Ninde in the land agency until 1873, practicing law in the meantime; in the last named year Mr. Williams associated in law business with Liston McMillen, a young man from Ohio, with whom he is still in partnership; Judge Williams was elected to a second term of the Legislature in 1861; for the past 15 years he has been U. S. Commissioner; as elsewhere mentioned, he served with great credit six years as trustee of the Iowa Asylum for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant from 1868 to 1874; he was also locating commissioner in 1846, of the county seat of Polk county; in 1850 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is now a prominent Sir Knight in that order in Oskaloosa; during quite a number of years he was, and now is, a member of the vestry of St. James Episcopal church. Judge Williams has lived a life which has ever been one of quiet usefulness; he holds an honored place in the community; his record shows no entries of wrong doing; he ranks high in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and is especially loved by the younger people; "Caje" Williams is a general favorite; he has a pleasant home in the town of his choice; during the summer of 1845 he built with his own hands, a house just north of the public square, and in Sep-

tember of that year brought to it as his bride, Miss Virginia Rebecca SeEVERS; this lady was born near Winchester, Virginia, and is a daughter of James SeEVERS (who came to Mahaska in 1844, and is now 86 years of age); the first home of the young couple has long since been abandoned for a more comfortable and elegant residence, where Mr. and Mrs. Williams with their two daughters, Alice Eugenia, and Beulah J., extend a hospitality to their friends such as few are able to bestow, and there enjoy the reward, to which years of frontier life and hardships have justly entitled them.

[A further sketch of Mr. Williams occurs under the chapter on "First Court."]

WOODY, JOHN W., firm Woody & Hellings, abstracts and loans; born in North Carolina, March 17, 1841, and was brought up and received his education there, and in Indiana and Ohio; he removed to Indiana in 1860, and attended school and engaged in teaching until 1868, when he came to Iowa and was president and principal of Whittier College, at Salem; he resigned in 1872, and read law; he was principal of the high school for one year, and then was called to the presidency of Penn College, and remained here for five years; during the present year he associated with Mr. W. P. Hellings, and engaged in the abstract and loan business; he is also president of the Central Iowa Loan and Trust Company; he married Miss Mary Chawner, of Indiana, April 1, 1868; they have one son, Horace H.

Woods, E. M., farmer.

WRAY, WILLIAM H., firm of Mattison & Wray, grocery and provision dealers; born in Shelby county, Indiana, April 29, 1837; when seventeen years of age he came with his parents by wagon

to Iowa; they were twenty-eight days on the way, and arrived in this county, five miles east of Oskaloosa, April 19, 1854; he was on the farm for about ten years, then came to this city and engaged in the lumber business in 1866, and continued for twelve years, until 1877, when he sold out and engaged in his present business; he has held the office of city alderman; married Miss Francis Montgomery, from Shelby county, Indiana, October 5, 1858; they have three children, Walter, Joseph and Nellie, and have lost two children, Eddie and Cooper.

Wray, W., lumber dealer.

WRIGHT, MRS. EMILY J., formerly Miss Emily J. Ellis; was born in Warren county, Ohio, and removed, with her parents, in infancy to Fountain county, Indiana; they came to Mahaska county in 1855, and located in Oskaloosa; she married Thomas T. Wright, September 10, 1861; he was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 6, 1833; he was brought up and received his education there, and came to Iowa and located in Oskaloosa in 1854; he was engaged in the grocery and drug business for some years, and afterward engaged with Terry & Spencer in the wholesale grocery trade; they bought Mr. Terry's interest and he retired; associated with Mr. Spencer they continued the business until the death of Mr. Wright, February 19, 1875; Mrs. Wright still retains her interest in the business of the present firm of Wright & Spencer; she has one son, Samuel B., born March 29, 1862, and has lost one son, Benjamin F., born December 13, 1863, and died August 9, 1864.

Wright, Dillon, blacksmith.

Wroughton, Job H., lightning rods, pumps, etc.

YATES, ELIAS, barber.

WEST OSKALOOSA TOWNSHIP.

ACTON, WILLIAM, Farmer,
Sec. 34; P. O. Beacon.

Acton, Matthew A., Farmer, Sec. 33;
P. O. Beacon.

AVEV, G. L., farmer, Sec. 9; P.
O. Oskaloosa; born in Washington
Co., Md., in 1830; when six years of
age removed with his parents to
Fairfield Co., O., and was brought
up there. Married Mary E. Fox,
from Prussia, in May, 1856; they
came to this county in Oct., 1865,
and located where they now live;
owns farm of 70 acres, and has
held office of school director. He
was in the army; enlisted in the
114th Regiment Ohio Vol., and
was commissioned Lieut. Co. H;
was in battles Vicksburg, Arkan-
sas Post, Port Gibson, Raymond,
Champion Hills, and many others.
They have eight children: Oliver
H., Dora E., Mary A., John L.,
Emily I., Clara, Georgie, and Het-
tie M.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM, far-
mer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oska-
loosa.

Barline, Michael, farmer, Sec. 19; P.
O. Oskaloosa.

Barrow, William H., farmer, Sec. 34;
P. O. Beacon.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM, farmer,
Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in
Harrison Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1839,
and was brought up there and in
West Va., and came to Iowa and
located in Oskaloosa in 1861. He
was in the army; enlisted in Feb.,
1862, in the 4th Reg. Iowa Cav.
Co. F; was in battle of Vicksburg
and in a great many fights and
skirmishes, and was in the service
three years and three months; af-
ter the war returned here and en-
gaged in farming; owns 120 acres
of land. Married Miss Mary C.
Prine, from Indiana, daughter of
H. H. Prine, in 1867; they have

four children: Fred, Edwin, Clyde,
and Hoyt.

Beach, Thomas C., farmer, Sec. 5;
P. O. Oskaloosa.

BEARDSLEY, WILLIAM, drug-
gist, Beacon; born in England
Oct. 15th, 1850, and was brought
up and learned his business there;
came to the United States in
1870; lived in Columbiana Co.,
Ohio, three months, and in Wash-
ington Co., Illinois, four months,
and then spent ten months in Kan-
sas, Missouri, and the western Ter-
ritories, and came to Iowa Sept.
3d, 1871, and has been engaged in
business at Beacon for the past
two years. He has depended en-
tirely upon himself since he was
ten years of age. Married Miss
Mary Ann Evans, from Wales,
Jan. 5, 1872.

Beede, Cyrus, farmer Sec. 12; P. O.
Oskaloosa.

BOWEN, JOHN W., P. M. at
Beacon; born in Wales in April,
1844, and came to this country in
infancy, and was brought up in
Pittsburg, Pa. He came to Iowa
in 1855 and located in Van Buren
Co.; lived there until the war, and
enlisted in the 15th Reg. Iowa Inf.,
Co. E, in June, 1862; was in bat-
tles Black River, Vicksburg and
siege of Atlanta; was wounded
there July 21st; came home on
furlough; again joined his regi-
ment; was in siege of Savannah,
and went with Sherman to Wash-
ington, and was in the grand re-
view; after the war was in Colo-
rado two years, and then came
here; held office of P. M. in 1873,
and was again appointed in Octo-
ber, 1877. Married Eleanor Bur-
dett, from England, 1870; they
have four children: Albert, Harry,
Willie and Cora.

BRIGGS, JOB, farmer, Sec. 11; P.

O. Oskaloosa; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, January 17, 1803; he was brought up there and learned millwright and carpenter trade; studied surveying and followed that for several years. He married Ann Romans, from Chester Co., Pa., June 30, 1830; they came to Iowa by wagon, and were thirty-one days on the road, and arrived here October 14, 1854, and located where they now live, and engaged in farming; they were early settlers; own a farm of 70 acres. They have four children: Lydia, Maria, Amos, and Harriet; they have lost nine children.

Briggs, Amos, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Brown, James E., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Burdess, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Beacon.

Burdess, Joseph, P. O. Beacon.

CAPPER, Mrs. LUCINDA, formerly Miss Lucinda Odell, Sec. 7; P. O. Oskaloosa; was born in Park county, Ind., and was brought up there; she married John Capper June 27, 1854; he was born in Ohio February 13, 1825; they came by wagon to Iowa and arrived in this county October 20, 1857, located where they now live, and made their farm; there were only a few here when they came; he died September 27, 1867, leaving an estate of 140 acres; they have six children living, Rose A., Oscar S., Flora E., Harvey M., John C., and Daniel W., and have lost two children. Howard M. Capper, brother of Mr. Capper, lived with them; he was in the army, enlisted in the thirty-third Regiment Iowa Infantry, Co. E.

Coomes, David, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Cowan, James P., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Beacon.

Crosson, A. B., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crosson, William, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crosson, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, David, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Curry, James M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Beacon.

Cummings, William M., Sr., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oskaloosa.

DANE, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Davis, David S., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Beacon.

DEAVER, GEORGE W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Beacon; born in Hampshire county, Va., December 5, 1812, and was raised there until fifteen years of age; then removed to Dayton, Ohio, and lived in that State seventeen years; then came to Iowa by wagon and arrived in this county in October, 1844, and settled on Six-mile prairie; he was one of the earliest settlers and there are only a few here now that were here when he came; he engaged in making brick, and furnished some of the first brick that were used in Oskaloosa; he engaged in farming and has lived on his present place twenty-seven years; his farm contains 100 acres; he married Mary Ann Wilson, from Hampshire county, Va., in 1848; they have eight children, five sons and three daughters, and have lost two children.

DeLong, Ed. F., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Beacon.

Dillon, T. W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

DIXON, J. N., farmer and orchardist, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Fayette county, Pa., February 20, 1821, and when quite young

came with his parents to Ohio; having a taste for fruit culture when only twenty-two years of age, in 1844, he set out an orchard of 1,100 apple trees, having planted the seed, and when they were large enough grafted them; it was a large orchard in that early day; his father not sharing the confidence of his son in the result of the enterprise, he disposed of the orchard; that was thirty-four years ago, and the orchard is still in vigorous bearing; Mr. Dixon came to Iowa in 1855 and located in Mahaska county; he came, expecting to give his attention to orcharding, and set out some trees, but the winter killed them; he started his present orchard in 1868 and 1869; it consists of 115 acres and is one of the largest in the country; his mercantile orchard consists of eight varieties, but he has some forty or fifty different varieties; his fruit commands a good price and he has demand for it as far west as Virginia City, Nevada; Mr. Dixon has been prominently connected with the State Horticultural Society and is one of its most active members.

Doron, Gabriel D., Sec. 23; P. O. Beacon.

Downs, Daniel D., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Beacon.

Dusenberry, John R., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Dusenberry, Randolph H., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Dusenberry, George W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

EISENHART, JACOB S., prop. Fishville coal mine; P. O. Leighton; born in Clark county, Pa., in 1834, and was brought up there; came to Iowa in 1856 and located in Cedar county; lived there until the war and enlisted October 3, 1862, in the 27th Regiment Iowa Infantry, Co. F; was

aid-de-camp for James I. Gilbert for two years, and was in fourteen hard fought battles; was in the service three years to a day; mustered out October 3, 1865; after the war was in the coal business at Boonsboro and Des Moines; came here in 1870 and opened this mine; he ships 500 to 600 cars yearly; married Miss Ella C. Smith, from Pennsylvania, October 14, 1858; they have three children, Dessie R., George G., and Ernie W.

ELLIOTT, NATHAN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Pasquotauk county, North Carolina, August 22, 1817; was brought up and lived there until 1854, and removed to Indiana, and came to Iowa in the fall of the same year, and located in this county; lived in Oskaloosa for twelve years, and came to his present location and engaged in farming; owns ninety-four acres of land; has held office of the president of the school board and road officer; married Mary Ann Pritchard, from Pasquotauk county, North Carolina, in April, 1837; they have seven children, Abbie, Lurania, Joseph J. G., William P., James W., Margaret S., and Emma F., and have lost four children.

Evans, David J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Oskaloosa.

FICKLE, WASHINGTON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa. Foster, Stephen E., Sec. 25; P. O. Beacon.

Frantz, Francis L., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Oskaloosa.

GAY, ORAN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Beacon.

Gibbons, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

GRIFFEE, ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Shenandoah county, Va., in April, 1815, and was left an orphan at an early age; he only went to

school a few weeks. He learned the cabinet maker's trade, and removed to Ohio in 1833, and came to Washington county, Iowa, in 1841; after eighteen months returned to Ohio. He came to Iowa with his family in April, 1856, and located on the farm where he now lives; at that time timber land was thought to be the most valuable; and he bought one hundred and forty acres timber, and paid thirty dollars an acre; he sold part of it for fifteen dollars an acre, and would be glad to sell the balance of it at ten dollars, and he has never cut a stick of timber. He had nothing when he commenced in life, and though he lost by his partner in business, \$6,000, he yet owns a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres with fine improvements. He has held office of school director; married Nancy Hickenbotham, from Ohio in 1855; they have six children, Catharine, Minerva, Nancy, Stephen A., Abraham D., and Charlie.

HANSON, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Harbour, R. R., farmer and mason, Sec. 27; P. O. Beacon.

Hatfield, Owen, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oskaloosa.

HARRIS, ROBERT C., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Augusta county, Va., June 20, 1840, and when four years of age, removed with his parents to Park county, Indiana, and lived there seven years, when they came to Iowa by wagon, and were about four weeks on the way; arrived in this county near Oskaloosa, November 1, 1855, and he was brought up here, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres; married Miss Abbie Elliott, from Oskaloosa, December 29, 1864; they have

five children, Francis L., Nola L., Lycurgus L., Licus, and Baby; they have lost two children.

Hiatt, William, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Oskaloosa.

HIVLEY, PAUL, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Licking county, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1834; when three years of age he removed with his parents to Indiana, and came to this county in 1860; married Frances Perry, from Ohio, in September, 1858; they have five children, Mary Jane, Emma G., Willie, Cora, and Nellie B.

Hook, James K., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hook, M. M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Beacon.

Huber, John M., Sec. 23; P. O. Beacon.

Hull, Aholiab, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hull, Obadiah, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Beacon; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1799, and was brought up and lived there until 1857; came to this county in 1858, and settled where he now lives; owns a farm of 40 acres; married Mary Ann Morford from Ohio, August, 1825, who died—; he married Elizabeth Horner, from Ohio; he has 5 sons and 4 daughters.

Hunt, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hussey, Nathan W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Oskaloosa.

JENKINS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Beacon.

Jones, Thomas H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Jones, John E., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Beacon.

Jones, Samuel W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Beacon.

Johnson, W. L., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa.

KENT, ROBERT A., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Beacon.

Ketner, Eli, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Beacon.

KISSICK, W. L., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Beacon; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, January, 27, 1841, and was brought up there until 18 years of age, and came to Iowa, arriving here April 7th, 1859; was in the army, enlisted October 27, 1862, in 16th Iowa Infantry, Co. C, was in battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and in battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864; was taken prisoner and taken to Andersonville and was confined 60 days, and exchanged; he reenlisted in the same regiment, January 4, 1864, and served until the end of the war; he was promoted to 2d Lieutenant and then to 1st Lieutenant and was promoted and commissioned Captain Co. C, when mustered out; after his return engaged in grocery trade, then in farming; owns 110 acres of land; has held school offices, and is now president of school board; married Miss Mary E. Hook, from Ohio, August 9, 1865; they have 3 children, Cora M., Alice Lulu, and little baby son.

LLOYD, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Louge, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Beacon.

Lytle, Andrew J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McCORD, ROBERT, Sec. 23; P. O. Beacon.

McGlasson, Joseph F., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McGlasson, Charles A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McMillen, Wooster, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McWILLIAMS, W. N., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Beacon; born in Highland county, Ohio, July 1, 1821; he was brought up and lived there until he came to Iowa and located

in this county, in 1856; after one year he located where he now lives, and engaged in farming and stock raising; he owns a farm of one hundred acres; he has held school offices most of the time since he came; he married Miss E. J. Broadwell, from Clermont county, Ohio, in March, 1846; they are connected with the Presbyterian church of Oskaloosa, though they attend the Union church because of its convenience; they have eight children, E. John, Ellen J., Charles L., Tirzah S., Phillip A., Albertiss, Ada, and Reece H.

Madison, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Beacon.

Magin, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Beacon.

Marks, Nelson W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Marks, Benjamin F., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oskaloosa.

MARKS, N. WHEELER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Hardin county, Ohio, August 11, 1845; when seven years old came to Iowa by wagon with parents; located in Washington county, in 1853; lived there four or five years, and came to this county; he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Iowa Infantry, Company H, in August, 1861; was in the battles of Shiloh and Vicksburg, both battles of Jackson, Spanish Fort, and many other fights and skirmishes; was slightly wounded in the head at Vicksburg; he was in the service four years and nine months, until May, 1866; after the war he returned and engaged in farming; married Miss Cynthia Ingales, from this county, in October, 1873; they have two children, Ada and Ernest, and have lost one daughter.

Martin, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Beacon.

Mieir, William A., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Mieir, Frank D., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Beacon.

Mitchell, Sandy, Sec. 23; P. O. Beacon.

Minnick, John W., Sec. 22; P. O. Beacon.

Minnick, William H., Sec. 22; P. O. Beacon.

MOREHOUSE, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Onondaga county, New York, October 1, 1825, and was brought up in that State, and came to Chicago, and from there came to Iowa by wagon, and arrived in this city October 26, 1854; located in Black Oak township, and engaged in farming and stock raising; he moved on his present farm March 1, 1866; he owns a farm of 145 acres; has held the office of justice of the peace; married Miss Charlotte Adams, from Onondaga county, New York, September 9, 1847; they have five children, Charles W., Belle K., Bennett S. A., Cora F., Anna E.; they have lost two daughters and one son.

Morgan, Richard, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Morgan, Shadrick, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Moore, John C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O., Oskaloosa.

Morris, Zack, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Moorman, John O., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Murray, Jeremiah, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Beacon.

NEWTON, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Newhouse, John M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Nowles, Moses, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Beacon.

OGDEN, MARIAN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa.

PARCELL, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Beacon.

Parker, Richard, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Petitt, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

PETITT, SAM. R., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1812, and was brought up there: removed to Crawford county, Ohio, in 1838, and lived there until 1864, when he came to Iowa, and located where he now lives, in April, 1865; owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres, and has given much attention to raising fine hogs. He married Martha E. Caldwell, from Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1838; they have seven children, Mary A., Samuel, Sarah, Clara E., David R., Willis and Minnie M.; they have lost three sons and one daughter.

Perry, Thomas F., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Beacon.

PHILLIPS, J. J., firm of Phillips & Foster, general merchants, Beacon; born in Wales, June 26, 1841, and emigrated to America, in 1854, and went to Galia county, Ohio, and was brought up in that state. When the war broke out he enlisted in 1861 in the three-month service, and afterward enlisted in the 71st Regiment Ohio Infantry, Co. D. He was quarter-master sergeant, and was detailed as chief clerk in the Quarter-master's department. He was in the battles of Columbus, Shiloh, Franklin, Nashville, and others, and was in the service four years. After the war he returned to Ohio and lived there until 1875, when he came to Beacon and engaged in business. His father died when he was young, and he began life without anything. He has held office of justice of the peace in Ohio, for seven years; also, town clerk and notary public, and was elected justice of the peace here in 1878. He married Miss Mary E. Murlin, from Ohio, March 5, 1865; they have six children, Laura, John D.,

Josephine, Mahala, Mary C., Harriet.

Pickrell, William, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Pilgrim, W. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Beacon.

Pilgrim, John R., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Beacon.

PITTMAN, HARRY A., manager of the store and business of the Iowa Coal Co., at Beacon; born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1855, and is a son of George W. Pittman, one of the early settlers. He was brought up and received his education there, and graduated at the High School. He was engaged in keeping books for three years, and came here the present year and assumed charge of the business of the Iowa Coal Co.

Moorehouse, Charles, farmer, Sec. 5; Pomeroy, Stephen L., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Price, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Beacon.

Price, Watkin R., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Beacon.

Prine, Henry H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Prine, Miles K., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Prine, M. Ellis, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Prine, Daniel S., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Pugh, William, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

REILLY, EDWARD O., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Remington, Ezekiel S., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Beacon.

Remington, Thompson, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Beacon.

Robertson, Robert, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oskaloosa.

ROGERS, A. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Ohio county, Virginia, November 17, 1819; when only two years of age removed with his parents to Wayne county, Ohio, and was

brought up in that State; he married Miss Martha Flanagan, from Ohio, in April, 1841; they came to Iowa by wagon, and were four weeks on the way, and arrived in Oskaloosa in May, 1855; engaged in butchering business three years, and then in grocery business six years, and came on his farm in 1865; he owns ninety acres of land; has held town and school offices; they have five children, Amanda, William F., John D., Charlie and Louie E., and have lost two children.

Rouse, George A., Sec. 23; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Rouse, Mannasess, Sec. 23; P. O. Oskaloosa.

RUBY, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Beacon; born in Virginia, March 26, 1816; he removed to Indiana at a very early age, and was raised in Ripley county; he married Miss Sarah Levi, in Jan., 1837; she was born in Ohio, and raised in Indiana; they emigrated to Wisconsin in 1842, and lived there until coming to this county in May, 1849; he engaged in farming and stock raising; they are among the early settlers, have lived here over thirty years; he has held office of justice of the peace, and other town and school offices; he owns a farm of 160 acres; they have six children, Mourtou, Medora, Allene, Frank, Estella E., Banks, and have one adopted son, Charlie Ruby; they have lost three children.

RUBY, MOURTON C., agent of the Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. at Beacon, P. O. Beacon; born in Rock county, Wisconsin, March 4, 1844; when five years of age removed with his parents to Iowa, and came to this county in 1849, and he was brought up here; was in the army, enlisted in the 33d Regiment Iowa Infantry Co. E; was in battles of Helena,

Jenkin's Ferry, Siege of Mobile, and in many others; was in service over three years; after the war was in Chicago two years, then came here; was appointed to his present position in January, 1868; he holds office of mayor of the town, and is serving his fourth term; married Miss Ella Downs, from Ohio, in November, 1866; they have three children, Luella May, Clara Belle and Guy Raymond.

SALES, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Beacon.

Schultz, John, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Beacon.

Scott, Laughlin, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

SEEVERS, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 24, P. O. Oskaloosa; born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, December 9, 1807; he was brought up in Ohio, living in Jefferson and Coshocton counties until coming to Iowa; he came by wagon, and was three weeks on the way, and arrived here June 1, 1853, and located on the place where he now lives, and has lived here over a quarter of a century; he has given much attention to the cultivation of fruit, and has sixty to seventy varieties of apples; he has held office of president of the State Agricultural Society for two years, and director of the same for ten years; also president of the Mahaska County Agricultural Society for many years, and president of the Horticultural Society; he married Ellen Bryan, from Coshocton county, Ohio; they have three sons, George W., of Indianola, Byron V., attorneys at law, Oskaloosa, William A., merchant, Oskaloosa.

Shaw, Augustus A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Beacon.

SHAW, Mrs. HIGHTLY, Sec. 32; P. O. Beacon; born in Maryland in 1814, and was brought up and

lived there until she was married to Joseph Shaw, June 30, 1839; he was born in Maryland in 1818; they came to Iowa in 1840, located in Washington county until the treaty was made with the Indians; he came to this county and selected land and made a claim, and then went after his family and brought them here and engaged in farming; they were among the early settlers. He died Jan., 1860, leaving an estate of 360 acres. They had ten children: Sidney O., Harriet A., Columbus, Americus, Augustus A., Lawson I., Naomi C., Susan S., Esther J., and Joseph; they lost one son in infancy. Mrs. Shaw owns a farm of 107 acres, which is carried on by her son Joseph.

Shaw, Americus, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Beacon.

Shaw, Joel, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Shaw, Columbus, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Beacon.

Smith, David S., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Beacon.

Smith, Jacob H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Beacon.

Stalker, Dillen, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Stanton, Andrew W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

STEVENS, JOSHUA, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in October, 1821, and was brought up there. Married Miss Sarah Thomas, from Pennsylvania, in 1843; they lived there until coming to Iowa, locating in this county, in April, 1865; engaged in farming and stock raising; owns a farm of 160 acres. They have five children: Hezekiah W., Abigail Matilda, James M., Almer T., Sarah B.; lost two children, Daniel and Ruhani. Daniel was in the army; enlisted in the 98th Reg. Ohio Inf., and died at Nashville.

Stout Thomas C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Stout, Simon, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

STOKER, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, May 18, 1811, and was brought up there, and came to Iowa in 1844, and came to Mahaska county in May, 1845, and bought a claim where he now lives, and on the 4th of July, 1846, he entered 80 acres of his farm from government; he was one of the early settlers; engaged in farming and stock raising, and now owns 244 acres land. Married to Miss Sarah F. Stannus, July 12, 1846; She was from Guernsey Co., Ohio, and came in 1846, and was engaged in teaching school here. There are only a few here now that were here when they came. They have six children: Jennie, (now Mrs. Martin) J. M., Wm. J., James F., Carrie and Addie, twins.

TANDY, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

TANDY, CALVIN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Beacon; born in Kentucky Dec. 15th 1819; when 11 years of age he removed to Indiana with his parents and lived there for seven years; in 1837 he moved to Ills., and he came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1838; the following year he located in Keokuk county; lived there eight years; in Appanoose county four years, and came to this county in 1852, and engaged in farming and stock raising; he is one of the early settlers, and there are few persons now living here that have been in the State as long as he has. He married Miss Annie Webb, in July, 1842; she was born in Tennessee and brought up in Illinois, her father being one of the earliest settlers in Sangamon Co.; he came there before the Black Hawk war. They have nine children: Eliza-

beth J., William T., Henry, Elmira, Frances E., Mary M., Calvin S., Ambrose and Annie M. They have lost three children.

Terrell, Mathew, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Terrell, Clark M., Farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Terrell, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Thorp, Nicholas B., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

THOMAS, Mrs. JANE, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa; was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and was brought up there; she married Wm. T. Thomas May 30, 1843; he was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 22, 1818; when five years of age was removed to Guernsey county. They came here in 1867, and engaged in farming and stock raising; he died September 12, 1869, leaving an estate of 240 acres. They had six children, Daniel L., Nancy A., Jonathan D., Robert H., Mary E., William S.; they lost one son in infancy; Jonathan enlisted and served in the army.

Thrash, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Beacon.

Torrence, William, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Beacon.

TREDICK, Wm. S., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1836, and when only three or four years of age was removed to Portsmouth, N. H., and was brought up there; removed to Michigan in 1855; lived there five years and came to Iowa in 1860 and located in this county, where he now lives, and engaged in farming; owns a farm of 100 acres; has held school offices; married Miss M. Batterton, from Indiana, in 1861; she died February, 1876, leaving four children, Anna May, Hattie, Charles, and Wilford; married Mrs. Marietta Moore, from Ohio,

in February, 1877; she has two children, Edwin and Luella.
Troy, Charles R., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

VERNON, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

WELLS, HORACE M., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

West, Charles B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Beacon.

West, Frank M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Wharton, S., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Beacon.

Wharton, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Beacon.

White, Dennis F., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

White, Marion M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Beacon.

Winkleman, Thomas J., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Winkleman, Frank B., Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Winkleman, John, Jr., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Williamson, John, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Wilson, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

WILSON, MRS. E. A., Sec. 32; P. O. Beacon; born in Mineral county, West Va., and lived there until

she was married to Thomas Wilson, February 22, 1839. He was born in Maryland, December 25, 1803. After they were married they started for Iowa and located in Washington county, April 1, 1839; Mrs. Wilson rode on horseback from Burlington; they lived there until the treaty was made with the Indians, and they then left and came to this county; arrived here May 20, 1843; they were the earliest settlers in this section; he made a claim and put up his cabin; he was gone to mill at one time over three weeks, and Mrs. Wilson had no bread for herself and children while he was gone. The first visit Mrs. Wilson made in Iowa was on Sunday; they had corn bread and corn coffee made of meal and slippery-elm. Mr. Wilson ploughed the first furrow on Six-mile prairie. They had nothing when they came to Iowa, but by hard work and good management at the time of his death he owned from 800 to 1000 acres, good land; they have seven children, and have lost five sons; Lizzie, Myra, Milo, Jennie, Margaret, Charlie and Thomas, living.
Wolcott, Lucien M., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa.

EAST OSKALOOSA TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, ELIJAH, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.

BALL, RODERICK M., farmer, Sec. 33, P. O. Oskaloosa.

BARROWMAN, W., farmer and miner, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Scotland, in 1823; came to the United States in 1848 and to this county in 1867; owns 68 acres of land; he has a valuable coal bank on his land containing a vein of coal five feet in thickness, and is noted for its purity; it meets with ready sale as fast as mined; he has held the office of

school director; he married Miss Agnes Kinnon in 1846; she was born in Scotland; they have seven children, William, Agnes, Jane, Mary, James, Richard and Elizabeth.

Baxter, Richard W., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Beaman, Alonzo, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

BILLICK, J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Washington county, Pa., in 1828; came to this county May 29, 1868; owns 280 acres of land; he married

Miss Mary Fonner in 1850; she was born in Greene county, Pa.; they have five children, Martin L., William J., James L., Elmer E., and Mary L.

Boswell, Jason H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.

BRADBURY, D., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Fayette county, Pa., in 1846; came to this county in 1872; owns 100 acres of land; has served as treasurer of the district in which he resides; he married Miss Mary L. Conner December 31, 1877.

BROERMAN, H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1813; came to the United States in 1834, and for many years worked at the trade of carpenter in various parts of the middle and southern states; he came to this county in 1857; he owns 220 acres of land; married Mary H. Miller in 1842; she was born in Prussia; they have five children, Charles, Siegel, Lizzie, Lena and Sophia.

Bryson, David, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Byers, Benj. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oskaloosa.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Pope county, Ill., in 1821; came to this county in 1843; owns 200 acres of land; has held office of township trustee and school director; he married Sarah L. Dunbar in 1847; she was born in Indiana; has five children, Charles V., Walter, Minnie, Velma, William L.

Campbell, W. Barrett, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Casto, Thomas J., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Chick, Charles M., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Clayworth, E. H., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Clayworth, John B., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Colville, D. H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Comstock, A. B., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.

COMSTOCK, A. J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1828; came to this county in 1844; owns 210 acres of land. In August, 1848, he enlisted in the Mexican War, and was assigned to a Tennessee regiment, and his term of service was to be ten years or during the war. He was the only man that enlisted in the war in Mahaska county. He also enlisted in the 33rd Iowa Infantry, in the late war and was commissioned captain in April, 1864; he was taken prisoner, and the following autumn was paroled. He married Miss A. Binns, in 1851; she was born in England; has five children, James T., Alfred, Andrew J., Victoria and Ella M.

CONNOR, J. M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1827; came to this county in 1848; owns 120 acres of land; has held office of school director; he enlisted in the Mexican war. He married Edith Stanley in 1850; she was born in Ohio; has four children, Mary L., Emma E., Frank H., and Elmer.

Coonrod, Albert M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Coulson, David, dentist, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Cox, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Cox, Newton, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Critchett, Ephriam, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crookham, Milton, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crozier, Mathew W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Cubbison, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa.

DICKEY, LORENZO, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Dickey, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

EDRIS, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Berks county, Pa., August 5, 1828, and was brought up there; in 1848 he removed to Ohio and lived there and in Indiana for six years; he then came to Iowa and located in Oskaloos in December, 1854, and engaged in the coopering business until 1866, then engaged in farming; owns a farm of 60 acres; has held school offices; married Miss Mary M. Imus, from Ohio, in 1855; they have four sons, Charles H., Perry F., Edward A., and Frank M.

ELLIS, LEVI, farmer and miner, Section 5; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in North Carolina in 1810; came to this State in 1852, and to this county in 1853; owns 70 acres, and 10 acres in Sec. 9; he has opened a valuable coal bank and as far as worked, the vein shows a thickness of $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and of unusual quality; he married Sarah Frazier in 1830; she was born in North Carolina; they have 10 children, Daniel, Mary, Angeline, Jesse, Abigail, Elizabeth, Linza, Louisa, Sarah A., Clarkson.

Eminons, Josiah, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

FINLEY, JAMES W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Finley, Thomas M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Fitch, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Fleck, John W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Forsyth, Thompson, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Furnald, Ira, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

GEGNER, GEORGE, P. O. Oskaloosa.

Gegner, Conrad, farmer and merchant, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

GILCHRIST, GEO., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Pennsylvania in 1826; came to this county in April, 1857; owns 73 acres of land; has held office of school director; he enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant Co. K; he married Miss Nancy Lutz in 1851; she was born in Pennsylvania.

Grier, David M., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Guthrie, James E., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hartman, Jonathan M., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Harrison, William H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Heacock, Amos P., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hiatt, Wilson, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Beacon.

HILLEARY, L., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Kentucky, 1825, came to this State in 1834, and to this county in 1844; owns six hundred and fifty-five acres of land; has held the office of school director; he married Miss Delila Bond in 1859, she was born in this county; has five children, Clara, George, Ransom, Savilla, Verla.

HOOVER, W. N., farmer and miller, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in this State in 1842, came to this county in 1847, owns one hundred and sixty acres of land; he also owns the mills known as Hoover's Mills. These mills were erected in 1871, and contain three run of stone, and do both custom and merchant work. There is in connection a saw mill and distillery. He married Miss M. Whitaker in

- 1864; she was born in this State; has two children; Heman H. and Charlie.
- Hoover, David, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Hoover, James M., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Hoover, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Hull, Henry, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- HUNTER, Wm. A.**, farmer and raiser of thoroughbred stock, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 20, 1815; came to this county July 6, 1865; owns 177 acres of land; he married Miss Nancy Day, November 5, 1833; she was born in Jefferson county, Ohio; has six children, John D., editor of the *Hamilton Freeman*, this State, Samuel S., Joseph R. C., William A., Sumner Chase, and Almira, a wife of C. R. Scott, Esq., residing at Council Bluffs. Mr. Hunter was selected and commissioned, by President Lincoln, a quartermaster with the rank of captain in the late war; one of his sons was commissioned a captain, and all were in the employ of the government; Mrs. Hunter acting as a matron of a hospital. After coming to this State he was for some years connected with the *Oskaloosa Herald*.
- Hutchinson, Charles, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Hyde, Thomas W., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- JACKSON, WILLIAM B.**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Jamison, John R., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Jenkins, Jesse H., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Jewell, Andrew J., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- KENWOTHY, HENRY A.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Kindley, Joseph J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Kirkpatrick, Samuel, Sr., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Beacon
- Kirk, John C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Knight, John F., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- KNOWLTON, S.**, farmer, Oskaloosa; born in Maine, in 1822; came to this State in 1865; owns 760 acres of land, but resides in Oskaloosa; has held the offices of school director and county supervisor, and at the present time is chairman of the board; he married Julia A. Hadley, of Clinton county, Ohio, in 1845; has ten children, Olive A., Simon, Mary, Charles, Edwin, Annie, Rosa, Ella, Minnie and Cora; lost one daughter, Emma.
- Knight, William, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Koogler, J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- LAWSON, HAMILTON**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Larrance, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Lathrop, James R., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Landes, Felix, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Lemon, Henry P., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Likes, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Lindley, Benjamin F., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Beacon.
- Livingston, Oscar, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- LOUGHRIDGE, JAMES**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa; he is also connected with the Beacon Mills, in this township; he was born in Ohio, and, while young, came to this county with his parents, they being among the earliest settlers in the county, and his father is credited with building the first house in

this section of the county; owns 145 acres of land; he enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry in the late war and served three years, and, with one exception, was in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged.

McBURNAY, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa.
McCulley, James S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McDonald, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McDonald, Thomas E., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McKanna, William H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McKINLEY, WM., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Alleghany county, Pa., in 1826; came to this county in 1851, his father having purchased the land on which he now resides; he has held the office of school director; he married Miss Mary Vankirk in 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania; has five children, Ada N., Mary B., Samuel W., William E., and Charles N.

McPherson, William P., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McRoberts, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Martin, Hugh P., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Martin, William S., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

MITCHELL, JOHN B., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Ohio in 1847; came to this county in 1848; his parents were among the earliest settlers of the county, and entered the land on which he now resides as soon as it came in market; he owns 120 acres; has held office of school director; he married Miss Lizzie Brerman December 1, 1869; she was born in Pennsylvania; has three children, Flora, Etta, and Howard.

MITCHELL, C. R., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Iowa in

1852; owns 143 acres of land; he married Miss Belle Stevenson in February, 1878.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1818; came to this State in 1838, and in 1841 while the Indians occupied the country, he came to what is now Mahaska county, and staked out a claim on the Des Moines river and another on the site of where Oskaloosa now stands, April 15th, 1843; he came to the county to reside permanently, and found the site selected on the Des Moines, occupied and entered the one selected where Oskaloosa now stands as soon as he was permitted to; he owns 460 acres of land; he married Mary E. Jack, in 1853; she was born in Illinois, and died in 1857. He afterward married Frances A. Jack, in 1858; she was born in Illinois; has six children, Laura F., William J., Franklin P., Kittie, John and Jessie.

Moore, Arch W., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Myers, Thomas H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Myers, George H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

NARVER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Nelson, Robert, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

NELSON, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1812; came to this State in 1841, settling in Jefferson county in 1853; he owns 310 acres of land; has held the office of school director; he married Margaret Carden in 1840; she was born in Hamilton county, Ohio; has six children, William, Barbary, James, John, Martha J., Sarah.

Nelson, George B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Oskaloosa.

NICHOLSON, B. C., farmer, Sec.

15; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in September, 1838; came to this county in 1864; owns 140 acres of land; has held the office of school director; he married Rachel Ann James in 1858; she was born in Ohio; has five children, Harvey C., Leslie J., Walter S., Emma Virda.

Nordyke, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oskaloosa.

OGLE, ABSALOM, farmer, Sec. 4, P. O. Oskaloosa.

Osborn, Barton, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

PIM, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Price, Henry, jeweler; Oskaloosa, residence, Sec. 19.

REDBURN, JOSEPH B., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Reeves, William J., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Reeves, Eli, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Rice, William H. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa.

ROBERTS, J. L., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in North Carolina, December 7, 1814; came to this county in 1847; owns 471 acres of land; has held the office of school director and justice of the peace; he married Rebecca Coulson in 1837; she was born in Kentucky; has eight children, Jonathan, J. William, Joseph C., Charles A., John, Amanda J., Nancy A., Ann E., lost three, Mary A., Ephraim W., Thomas A.

Rogers, Abram H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Roberts, James D., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Rogers, James D., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Rozell, Warren, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

SHIPLEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in West Tennessee in 1812; came

to this county in 1850, previous to his removal to this county, he lived 16 years in Indiana; owns 91 acres of land; he married Ann Tungit in 1839; she was born in Virginia; have six children, Talbert, Andrew L., Archibald G., Howard, Elanor J., Caroline.

Schultz, Carl, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Schultz, Fredrick, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Sloan, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Sopher, William K., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Sopher, William P., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Smith, Carp. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Smith, Rezin, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Spencer, Elwood, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Spencer, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa.

STARLIN, JOHN, Farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Hamilton Co. Ohio, Jan. 26, 1814; came to this county in 1853; owns fifty acres of land. He married Barbary Poe, in 1838; she was born in Ohio; has six children: Peter, Margaret, Mary, Catharine, Susan and John.

STAFFORD, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Indiana in 1823; came to this county in 1843; owns 110 acres of land; has served as a member of the school board. He married Eliza Stanley, in 1845; she was born in Ohio, and died in 1853. He married for his second wife, Amanda McClure, who was born in Pennsylvania; has three children by his first marriage: John M., Eliza P., Henry B.; and two by his second marriage: James W. and Belle.

STARLIN, M. W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Hamil-

ton Co., Ohio, Jan., 1822; came to this State September 7th, 1847, and has lived in the same house since that time; owns 116 acres of land. Married Eunice M. Beck, in 1849; she was born in Butler Co., Ohio; has two children: Sarah A., and Carlton.

Starlin, John T., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

STANLEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in North Carolina March 29th, 1803; came to this county in 1843; owns 90 acres of land. He has been married three times: 1st, Agnes Stanley; 2d, Mary Chamberlain; third wife was Mary Springer, whose maiden name was Miller; has four children: Edith, Ann, Sarah, and Jesse J.

Stafford, Byron, Farmer, Sec 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Starlin, Peter W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Stewart, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Stearns, Phillip, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Stephenson, James M., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Summerville, William H., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Swazey, Phillip, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

TAYLOR, R. D., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1820; came to this county October 13th, 1855; owns 120 acres. He married Miss Margaret Barney, in 1847; she was born in Indiana; has five children: Florence, Sarah M., Cornelia, David A., and Isaac N.; lost two: Cordelia and William W.

Templeton, Joseph H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Thatcher, Franklin, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Thatcher, David, farmer, sec 20; P. O. Oskaloosa.

THORNBURGH, J. F., farmer and dairyman, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Greene county, Ohio in 1850; came to this county in 1863; owns 75 acres of land, and is engaged in the manufacture of cheese, for which he has obtained an enviable reputation, finding a ready market for all he can manufacture; he married Elizabeth Boswell in 1872; she was born in Iowa; have 2 children, Grace E., and Carlton G.

Todd, Benjamin F., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Threlkeld, Merritt, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Towns, Levi, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

VARLEY, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Vermilyea, William, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.

WALKER, WILLIAM, M., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Warren, John H., miller, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Wassom, Samuel B., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Wells, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

West, Eleazer, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

White, David C., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

White, Eli, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

White, Thad M., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

White, T. A., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

WHITE, T. B., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Ohio, in 1845, came to this State in 1847, and to this county in 1856; owns forty-four acres of land. He has served as school director, and for twelve years as secretary of the school board. He married Miss Dora Hiatt, in 1876; she was born

in Ohio; has one child, Wilfred W.
 Williams, John C., farmer, Sec. 6;
 P. O. Oskaloosa.
 Williams, William E., farmer, Sec.
 18; P. O. Oskaloosa.
 Williams, Charles, farmer, Sec. 27;
 P. O. Oskaloosa.
 Wilson, Joseph D., farmer, Sec. 22;
 P. O. Oskaloosa.
WILLIAMS, J. C., farmer, Sec. 6;
 P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Grayson
 county, Virginia, in 1812; came

to this county in 1850; owns 80
 acres of land. He has held office of
 township trustee and school direc-
 tor. He married Lydia A. Pier-
 son, in 1840; she was born in Lo-
 gan county, Ohio; has seven
 children, Enoch P., Cyrus T., Wil-
 liam P., Calvin W., Marion, John
 H. and Lydia B.
 Wing, Charles, farmer, Sec. 17; P.
 O. Oskaloosa.
 Woodward, William F., farmer, Sec.
 23; P. O. Oskaloosa.

NEW SHARON.

ADAMS, N. P., laborer, New
 Sharon.

Adams, W. P., painter, New Sharon.

Airy, L. J., laborer, New Sharon.

Allen, Phebe, widow, New Sharon.

Atwood, Moses, patent medicine,
 New Sharon.

Awtry, G. S., Central Hotel, New
 Sharon.

BATES, G. F., harness maker,
 New Sharon.

Banks, John, laborer, New Sharon.

Baitman, J. W., laborer.

BOWDLE, J. W., carpenter and
 builder, of the firm of Bowdle
 Brothers, New Sharon; born in
 Madison county, Ohio, in 1837;
 came to this county in April, 1865;
 has worked at his trade twenty-
 one years, and was the first car-
 penter in the town of New Sharon.
 He owns, with his brother, one
 hundred acres of land; has served
 as member of the city council and
 town clerk. He married Miss
 Nancy J. Leslie, in 1868; she was
 born in Lawrence county, Penn-
 sylvania.

BOWDLE, ISAIAH, of the firm of
 Bowdle Brothers, carpenters and
 builders, New Sharon; born in
 Madison county, Ohio, in 1840;
 came to this county in 1866; owns
 jointly with his brother one hun-
 dred acres of land. He enlisted

in the 50th Ohio Infantry, in the
 late war, and was discharged on
 account of disability. He mar-
 ried Miss Adaline Vickers, in
 1869; she was born in Washing-
 ton county, Ohio; has two child-
 ren, Gertrude and Ollie.

BOWEN, C. T., dealer in drugs,
 medicines, paints, oils, books, sta-
 tionery and druggists' sundries,
 New Sharon; born in Pennsylvan-
 ia, in 1855; came to this State in
 1857, to this county in 1864, and
 to this town, July 10, 1877.

BURKET, W. D., grocer, New
 Sharon; born in Henry county,
 Indiana, in 1848; came to this
 county in 1854. He owns two
 hundred and twenty acres of land
 in Sioux county; holds the office
 of mayor of the city. He mar-
 ried Miss Jennie F. Jackson, in
 1872. He enlisted in the 33d
 Iowa Infantry, in the late war, be-
 fore he was fifteen years old, and
 was in both the 7th and 13th
 army corps, and crossed the Gulf
 seven times while in the service.

CADWALADER, AMASA, capi-
 talist, New Sharon.

Car, J. W., laborer, New Sharon.

CARSON, GEORGE, dealer in
 drugs, books, stationery and drug-
 gists' sundries, New Sharon; born
 in Hancock county, West Virginia,

1843; came to this State in 1856, and to this county in December, 1874; is at present a member of the city council; he enlisted in the 28th Iowa Infantry in the late war, and served until discharged on account of disability; he married Miss L. Anderson, in 1871; she was born in Ohio, and died July 1, 1872; he afterward married Miss Sadie Wright, June 20, 1878; she was born in Ohio; has two children by first marriage, George A. and Laurani M.

CARRELL, GEORGE W., of the firm Hueston & Carrell, New Sharon; born in Ohio, in 1845, came to this State in 1865, and to this county March 1, 1876; he married Miss S. Dutton in 1871; she was born in Illinois; has one child, Myrtle.

Champion, J. J., laborer, New Sharon.

Cobb, H. P., farmer, New Sharon.

Coffman, Mary, widow, New Sharon.

Cole, Chet, New Sharon.

COLLINS, J. M., of the firm of Warrens & Collins, furniture dealers and undertakers, New Sharon; born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1844; came to this county in November, 1868; he enlisted in the 44th Ohio Infantry, and served seven months, and in the 12th Ohio Cavalry nearly two and one-half years; he married Jennettie Smith in 1870; she was born in Scotland; has four children, Ella May, Wm. H., Flora B. and Maggie.

Cook, Wm. H., shirt maker, New Sharon.

Cornell, J. R., clergyman, New Sharon.

CORK, JAMES F., attorney at law, New Sharon; born in Penn., in 1832; came to this State first in March, 1856; he afterward returned to Penn., and enlisted in the 100th Pennsylvania Infantry, known as "round heads," and

served two years; he then removed to Lucas county, Iowa, coming to this county in 1872; he owns 50 acres of land in Lucas county; he married Miss Catharine Isabel Eastlick, December 25, 1855; has two children, Wm. H. and Mary Agnes.

Craver, Joseph, carpenter, New Sharon.

CRAWFORD, O. P., merchant, dealer in general merchandise, New Sharon; born in 1850, removed to Minnesota when five years of age; came to this county in 1867; has been engaged in selling goods ten years, and four years in business for himself; he married Miss Ida H. Vickers, in Nov., 1874; she was born in Iowa.

Cramer, Wm., laborer, New Sharon.

CRITTENDEN, Rev. O. L., retired clergyman, New Sharon; born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1815; was educated at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y.; licensed to preach in 1840, and ordained a few years later; he came to this State in 1863, and was for many years pastor of the Baptist Church in Pella, Marion county; he came to this county in 1874, and has been largely instrumental in the formation of the Baptist Church in this place; he is connected with the firm of Versteeg & Co., millers; he married Miss Mary Lamb in 1848; she was born in Ohio, and died in December, 1874; he afterwards married Mrs. Elizabeth C. Frisbee, in June, 1876; she was born in Oneida county, N. Y.; has one daughter by first marriage, named May—the wife of J. C. Salyer. Mrs. Crittenden's maiden name was Parker; she married Byron Frisbee, who died in 1870, leaving five children.

DAVIS, CLARKSON, attorney, New Sharon.

Davis, S., laborer, New Sharon.

Dean, W. J., druggist, New Sharon.
Dixon, Mrs. C. C., widow, New Sharon.

Dean, R. T., physician, New Sharon.

DODD, C. J., attorney, New Sharon; born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1839; came to this country in 1855; his father came to this State in an early day, and built the first cabin on the ground where the city of Mt. Pleasant, in Henry county, stands; he owns 80 acres of land in this county; holds office of city solicitor; he enlisted in the 3d Iowa Infantry in 1862, and served in various capacities until his muster out in 1865; he was detailed by Gen. Curtis to act in the Secret Service, and was the person to discover and disclose the Gunpowder Plot to release the prisoners in the Gratiot Street Prison; he also acted as enrolling officer; he married Miss M. A. Kirkpatrick in 1861; she was born in Pike county, Illinois; has seven children, Lillian E., William T., Minnie M., Emma A., Nellie, Lula B., and Hattie E.

EATON, ISAAC, blacksmith, New Sharon; born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1835; came to this county in 1864; he married Miss Lydia A. Adams in September, 1861; she was born in Ohio; has four children, William, Nathan, Laura, and Clara; has served as a member of the school board and of the city council.

Emerson, D. M., merchant, New Sharon.

Eritt, R. H., clerk, New Sharon.

Evans, W. H., billiard saloon, New Sharon.

FAREMAN, G. W., cooper, New Sharon.

FAGAN, H. H., foreman in lumber yard, New Sharon; born in Ohio in 1838; removed to Iowa in 1851, and to Illinois in 1853, and to this county in 1870; he married Miss Annie Vangundy in 1870; she was born in Ohio; has five child-

ren, Charles, Minnie, Ossie, Lula, and Baby.

Ferguson, S. R., clergyman, New Sharon.

Fessler, David, retired, New Sharon.

Florence, John, retired, New Sharon.

Fitzgerald, Jonathan, plasterer, New Sharon.

Fitzgerald, Leonard, plasterer, New Sharon.

Frasier, Mahala, widow, New Sharon.

GALBRETH, DAVID, city marshal, New Sharon.

Gallaher, H. C., livery-man, New Sharon.

Gable, R. T., miller, New Sharon.

Gatlin, G. B., barber, New Sharon.

Gilman, Arthur, gunsmith, New Sharon.

Gifford, Benj., butcher, New Sharon.

GLOTFELTER, J. L., blacksmith, New Sharon; born in Greene county, Ohio in 1837; came to this county in 1868; has worked at his trade 24 years; he enlisted in the 74th Ohio Infantry in the late war, and served three years; he married Miss Sarah J. Junkin in 1861; she was born in Greene county, Ohio; have 3 children, Hattie J., Emma E., and Sadie G.

GOULD, G. B., station agent, New Sharon; born in Friendsville, Wabash county, Illinois, in 1845; came to this county in January, 1872; he married Elizabeth Penrose in 1877; she was from Ohio.

Goss, R. D., railroad carpenter, New Sharon.

GRAHAM, THOMAS, farmer, stock dealer, and merchant, New Sharon; born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1815; came to this State October 19, 1854, settling in Scott county, where he remained until his removal to this county, March 1st, 1876; he is connected with C. H. Kramer, under the firm name of Kramer & Graham, dealers in general merchandise; he married Miss Mary Taylor in 1836; she was

born in the same county; have ten children, Sarah A., Mary A., Martha E., Lydia J., C. Emaline, Julia R., Abbie J., Hannah C., Joseph T., and Clara; one son, John, enlisted in the 21st Iowa Infantry, and died from disease contracted in the army.

HOLAWAY, M. B., printer, New Sharon.

Hammond, J. G., clerk, New Sharon.

HIATT, J. M., justice of the peace, notary public and collection agent, New Sharon; born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1839; came to this county in 1875; he enlisted in the 147th Indiana Infantry, in the late war, and was commissioned Captain of Co. D; he afterward published a newspaper, and since his removal to this county, has been engaged two years as a teacher in the high school, and resigned his position to accept the office of justice of the peace, which he now holds; he is also town clerk, and one of the trustees of the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Glenwood; he married Miss Sarah J. Haworth, in 1860; she was born in Ohio; have six children, Flora E., J. Clinton, Metta E., Harry M., Robbie, Josie and Frank.

HIATT, JESSE, retired, farmer, New Sharon; born in 1815; came to this State in 1850, and to this county in 1854; he hauled the first load of lumber brought to the town of New Sharon, and has seen fifteen deer in one herd on the ground now occupied by the village; he has served as a member of the city council; he married Phebe Dickey in 1842; she was born in Virginia; have two children, Jane, wife of A. Hill, and Mary E., wife of A. Rockwell.

HOEN, W. F., salesman for H. T. Wright, New Sharon; born in Prussia in 1842; came to this

country in 1849, and to this county in 1872; owns 120 acres of land; he married Nannie E. Jameson in 1866; she was born in Illinois; they have four children, Christie, Maud, Carl W., and Lewis; have lost one son, Charlie.

Hoffmire, Luther, attorney, New Sharon.

HUESTON, ROBERT, of the firm of Hueston & Carrell, dealers in stoves, hardware and house furnishing goods, New Sharon; born in Canada in 1834; came to this county in April, 1875; has served as a member of the city council; he married Miss Sarah E. Carkuff in August, 1859; she was born in Ohio; they have three children, Charles H., Emma and Helen; have lost one son, James.

Hughes, Charles, carpenter, New Sharon.

Hughes, Mrs. Rachel, teacher, New Sharon.

Hughes, Geo., retired, New Sharon.

IRISH, STEPHEN, farmer, New Sharon.

JOHNSON, Mrs. KATE, dress-maker, New Sharon.

Johnson, R. L., railroad hand, New Sharon.

KALBACH, Z. TAYLOR, firm of Kalbach & Son, lumber dealers, New Sharon; born in Pottsville, Pa., in 1848; came to this State in 1850, and to this county in 1851, and for years, excepting perhaps Council Bluffs, their lumber yard was the farthest west of any in the State, and their trade extended as far west as Fort Dodge; he married Miss Rose Cole in 1872; she was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin.

KNOWLTON, C. F., attorney at law, New Sharon; born in Fayette county, Ohio, May 18, 1853; came to this county February 19, 1865; he was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University of Mt. Pleasant, graduated June 19,

1873, and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday.

KRAMER, C. H., of the firm of Kramer & Graham, dealers in dry goods, groceries, crockery, boots, shoes, hats, caps and clothing, New Sharon; born in Pennsylvania in 1842; came to this State in 1845, and to this county in April, 1875; has been engaged in selling goods eleven years; he married Mary Parker in 1861; she was born in Ohio, and died in October, 1862; he afterward married Miss Hattie N. Rhodes in 1864; she was born in Ohio; has one child, Clarence, by first marriage.

Kloose, Joseph, shoemaker, New Sharon.

Kimble, W. I., carpenter, New Sharon.

King, J. F., clerk, New Sharon.

Kirk, Wm. B., nurseryman, New Sharon.

LAWRENCE, S. B., dealer in grain, stock and agricultural implements, New Sharon; born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1832, and came to this State in 1862; owns 160 acres of land; has held office of town trustee; married Miss Kittie Benedict in 1856; she was born in Ohio.

Larson, Ole, retired, New Sharon.

Laughlin, P. P., agricultural implements, New Sharon.

Lewis, S. W., insurance agent, New Sharon.

Larson, A., carpenter, New Sharon.

Long, C. S., laborer, New Sharon.

Lowry, Curtis, laborer, New Sharon.

LOYD, WILEY, blacksmith, New Sharon; born a slave in North Carolina, in 1834; was sold and taken to Tennessee, where he remained until he came to this State, in 1864; he married Celia Fane, in 1862; she was born in North Carolina.

MADER, JOSEPH, shoemaker, New Sharon.

McAllister, Wm. L., physician and surgeon, New Sharon.

McCURDY, J. F., of the firm of Versteeg & Co., of the city steam mills, New Sharon; born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1836; came to this county in 1875; he owns one-third interest in the above mills; he is a member of the city council; he enlisted in the 59th Illinois Infantry in the late war, and served four years; he married Miss Ann McCullough in 1869; she was born in Ohio.

Michener, Ed., carpenter, New Sharon.

MORRIS, D. C., physician and surgeon, New Sharon; born in Jackson county, Indiana, in 1834; came to this State in 1856; owns 80 acres of land; has practiced medicine fourteen years; has held office of postmaster; he married Miss Mary Painter in August, 1855; she was born in Greene county, Ohio; has five children, Ogburn J., Benford L., Albert A., Mary A., and D. Russell.

Morgan, J. S., painter, New Sharon.

MUNSILL, E., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. New Sharon; born in Licking county, Ohio, 1821; came to this State in 1841, and to this county in 1843; he owns 320 acres of land; he has served as school director and as member of the city council; he married Miss R. Schuyler, in 1842; she was born in Kentucky, and died in 1850; he afterward married M. Phillips in 1852; she was born in New York; has seven children, Elizabeth, Mary, Ephraim, Corydon, Cary, Albert, and Charles.

Munger, S., teacher, New Sharon.

Myers, S., clerk, New Sharon.

NAYLOR, A. H., retired farmer, New Sharon; born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1814; came to this county in 1865; owns 80 acres of land; he married

Rachael A. Wood, in 1835; she was born in Ohio; has four children, Albert, Mary J., Addison W., and Kinzie C.

Nichol, Mathew, laborer, New Sharon.

Nichol, J. R., New Sharon.

Nicholson, John, shoemaker, New Sharon.

Nicholson, G. W., laborer, New Sharon.

Nicholson, M. W., laborer, New Sharon.

PALMER, EZRA, painter, New Sharon; born in Ohio September 7, 1822; came to this state in 1844, and in 1852 settled in Poweshiek county, and came to this county in 1873; he married Miss Rachael W. Cheeseman, in 1846; she was born in Wayne county, Indiana; has four children, Hannah J., William R., Rineer, and Sarah E.

Pardo, H. W., photographer, New Sharon.

Parks, Alfred, plasterer, New Sharon.

Penland, I. N., insurance and real estate agent, New Sharon.

Phillips, Wm., laborer, New Sharon.

Phillips, S. B., laborer, New Sharon.

Playle, W. T., laborer, New Sharon.

QUINN, THOMAS, R. R. hand, New Sharon.

RANSDELL, J. S., retired farmer, New Sharon; born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1826; removed to Indiana when young, and came to this county in 1861; owns 120 acres of land; he married Miss Mary C. Rash in 1853; she was born in Kentucky; he has sold wheat for \$3 per bushel, and hogs at \$11 per cwt. since he has been in the state.

RATLIFF, PIERCE, dealer in agricultural implements, New Sharon; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1834; came to this county in 1852; in 1854 he crossed the plains to Oregon with five yoke

of oxen; he remained one winter in Oregon, and went with a pack train to California, returning to this county in 1858; he owns 185 acres of land; on one piece of land he has a valuable rock quarry.

Rea, Michael, laborer, New Sharon.

Rockwell, Alanson, farmer, New Sharon.

Rockwell, Samuel, retired farmer, New Sharon.

Rockwell, R. S., farmer, New Sharon.

Rockwell, Jared, engineer, New Sharon.

Rogers, Thomas, capitalist, New Sharon.

Rosborough, A. G., grocer, New Sharon.

Russell, W. F., telegraph operator, New Sharon.

SCOTT, LEVI T., retired farmer, New Sharon; born in Crawford county, Indiana, April 3, 1816; he removed to Illinois, settling first in Vermillion county, and afterward in Fulton and McDonagh counties; he remained in Illinois forty years, and came to this county in April, 1877; he owns 156½ acres of land; he married Nancy Doyle in 1839; she was born in Kentucky; has four children, Araminda, wife of Jackson Eflin, Mary, wife of Solen Fairman, of Fulton county, Illinois, Emma, wife of Wilbur Ogborn, and Isaac Newton; when he first settled in Illinois he cut wood for twenty-five cents per cord, and split rails for twenty-five cents per hundred, and sold dressed pork for \$1.25 per cwt.

SCOTT, ISAAC NEWTON, farmer, New Sharon; born in Fulton county, Ill., in 1844; came to this county, in 1877; owns 55 acres of land.

SEXTON, W. J., attorney at law, New Sharon; born in Sangamon county, Ill., April 10, 1848; came to this county in 1854; he married Miss

Carrrie E. Weist, in 1873; she was born in Ohio; has three children, Florence, Bertice, and Baby. He enlisted in the 9th Iowa cavalry in the late war, and served two and a half years.

Shamo, J. H., dentist, New Sharon.
Shanyo. M. V., clerk, New Sharon.
Shatwell, William B., street commissioner, New Sharon.

Smith W. R., laborer, New Sharon.
Smith, E. A., jeweler, New Sharon.
Snell, Richard, farmer, New Sharon.
Stanley, E. B., retired farmer, New Sharon.

Starkey, J. E., grocery and restaurant, New Sharon.

Stubbs, William, blacksmith, New Sharon.

Stanton, David, farmer and merchant, New Sharon.

Sutton, A. H., grocer, New Sharon.
Spraul, J. S., farmer, New Sharon.

TRAVES, PHILLIP, bridge builder, New Sharon.

Turner, John, carpenter, New Sharon.

VAIL, DAVID, clerk, New Sharon.

VAIL, H. J., editor of the *New Sharon Star*; born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 22, 1845, came to this State April 14, 1864. From September, 1871, to June, 1873, he published the *Wilton Chronicle*, in Muscatine county, Iowa, and the 22d of June, 1873, commenced the publication of the *New Sharon Star*, a seven column folio, it has since been enlarged three times. He has held the office of mayor; has been post-master since 1873; he married Miss Sarah Oblinger, April 18, 1866; she was born in Belmont county, Ohio; has two children, Wm. Lewis Lincoln and Lillian.

VERSTEEG, JNO., of the firm of Versteeg & Co., proprietors of the city steam mills, New Sharon; born in Holland in 1836; came to

this country in 1847; he lived nearly three years in Oregon, and came to this county in 1874; he married Miss Elizabeth D. Fisher, in 1857; she was born in Holland; has five children, Elizabeth, Arthur, Emma, John, Henrietta; lost one son Arthur.

Vickers, Sanford, egg and butter dealer, New Sharon.

Vickers, Thos., retired physician, New Sharon.

WAY, GEO., blacksmith, New Sharon; born in Morgan county, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1853; came to this county March 1, 1873. He holds office as member of the city council; he married Miss Emma Zech, in 1875; she was born in Penn.; has one child, Wm. LeRoy.

Wallace, Elam, baker, New Sharon
WARREN, D. E., of the firm of Warren & Collins, furniture dealers and undertakers, New Sharon; born in Jefferson county, N. Y. in 1836; emigrated with his parents to Elkhart county, Ind., in 1837, and came to reside in this State in 1865. He afterwards returned to Michigan and remained until his removal to this county in 1872; he owns 120 acres of land; he enlisted in the Twelfth Ind. Cavalry in the late war, and served until the regiment was mustered out. He married Elizabeth Brannon in 1878; she was born in Michigan.

Watson, J. W., carpenter, New Sharon.

WARING, H. M., attorney at law, of the firm Hole, Hillis, & Waring, attorneys, New Sharon; born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1857; came to this State in 1859, and to this county in 1860, when his father was stationed as a minister of the M. E. Church.

Weathers, J. L., livery man, New Sharon.

West, J. A., hotel keeper, New Sharon.

Williams H. D., wagon maker, New Sharon.

Winder, F. M., farmer, New Sharon.

WINDER, JAMES, retired farmer, New Sharon; born in Ross county, Ohio, March 19, 1812; came to this county October 20, 1852; in early life he worked at carriage building, and afterward at the cabinet business, and when he came to this county engaged in farming; he is one of the earliest settlers, and built the second building in New Sharon, and was the first post-master, an office he held six years; he has laid out and platted two additions to New Sharon, and served several years as town trustee; he married Eliza Albright in 1835; she was born in Monroe county, New York; has six children, William, Francis, Nancy, Charlotte, Joseph and Abner.

WINDER, Wm. W., barber, New Sharon; born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to this county in 1852; he married Deborah Sharp

in 1870; she was born in Ohio; has two children, Albert C. and Baby.

WILDMAN, OLIVER, merchant, of the firm of Wildman & Stanton, dealers in general merchandise, New Sharon; born in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, in 1833, and came to this State in 1871; owns eighty acres of land; he has held office of school director and assessor; he married Miss Hannah Bailey in 1859; she was born in Ohio in 1832; has four children, Sulan B., Harry G., Charlie W. and Adah; lost two children, Effie and Alonzo.

WRIGHT, H. T., dealer in hardware, stoves and house furnishing goods, New Sharon; born in Adams county, Penn., in 1818; he lived in Ohio seven years, and removed to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1857, coming to this county in 1869; he has served as a member of the city council; he married Miss L. A. Hoopes in 1861; she was born in Adams Co., Penn.; has one son, Charles; lost one daughter, Anna E.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

A DAMSON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Sharon.

Akin, W. L., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Sharon.

Allen, J. W., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Sharon.

Anderson, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon.

BALTZLE, J. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Sharon.

BEAL, W. M., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Flint; born in Union county, Ohio, in 1839; came to this county in 1855; owns eighty acres; he married Miss Mary E. Jackson in 1860; she was born in Ohio; has five children, Hiram, Flora, Charlie, Clara and Florence.

Beal, John S., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.

Beal, J. N., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Sharon.

BEAL, Wm., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Sharon; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1821; came to this county in 1852; previous to his removal to this county he lived in Ohio, and Henderson county, Illinois; he owns 120 acres of land; has held office of town trustee and school director; he carted lumber from Burlington to Granville to build him a house; he married Elizabeth Thomas in 1842; she was born in Ohio; has

- three children, Rebecca E., John S. and Isaiah N.
- Beal, Hiram, farmer, Sec., 8; P. O. New Sharon.
- Beal, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Flint.
- Beal, Jeremiah, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Sharon.
- Benedict, C. S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Sharon.
- Bonsall, T. P., farmer, Sec. 19; P. Flint; born in Philadelphia, in 1826; came to this county in 1859. He owns forty acres of land. He married Mary E. Randels, in 1849; has three children, Hiram, Laura and Jane.
- Bonsall, W. C., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Peoria.
- Briggs, Evan, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. New Sharon.
- Briggs, George, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Sharon.
- Burks, Wm., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Flint.
- Burns, Henry, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. New Sharon.
- BRYAN, WM. A.**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Sharon; born in Ohio in 1835; came to this county in 1849. He owns two hundred and fifty-six acres of land; has held office of school director. He married Catharine Pierson in 1856; she was born in Logan county, Ohio; has five children, Lillian A., Charles F., Freddie H., Ernest and Willie; lost two, Elmer A. and Arthur C.
- CARR, THOMAS G.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. New Sharon.
- Camp, Freeman, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. New Sharon.
- CATHCART, HUGH**, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 30; P. O. Flint; born in Pennsylvania in 1827. He removed to Wisconsin, and came to this State in 1868; owns two hundred and sixty-eight acres of land; has held office of school director. He married Miss Susan J. Fix, in 1854; she was born in Cleveland, Ohio; has seven children, Mary J., William H., Sarah, Loftus L., Hugh G., Anna M., and Baby; lost three children.
- Clements, J. S., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.
- Chambers, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Sharon.
- Cobb, T., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. New Sharon.
- Cox, Hiram, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Sharon.
- Cope, Henry, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. New Sharon.
- Comfort, Pierce, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Sharon.
- COLE, J.**, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Sharon; born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1815; came to this county in December, 1868; owns sixty acres of land. He was enrolling officer during the war in Dodge county, Wisconsin. He married Miss A. Hickey, March 12, 1839; she was born in Ireland; they have nine children, Charles, Chester, William S., Benjamin J., Fremont, Judson C., Charlotte, Rosa and Sarah. One son, Edward, enlisted in the 29th Wisconsin Infantry, and died from disease contracted in the army. Chester, William S. and Benjamin, enlisted and served their country in the army, the latter being only fifteen years of age.
- DAVIS, H. M.**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Sharon.
- Davis, S. J., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Flint.
- Davidson, Rachel, widow, Sec. 17; P. O. Flint.
- Daily, J. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Sharon.
- Dean, David, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon.
- Dorr, Edmund, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. New Sharon.
- DRENNAN, JAMES M.**, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Sharon; born in Ireland, in 1842; came to America in 1860, and to this

county, in 1869; owns two hundred and forty acres of land. He married Miss Flora T. Getts, in 1868; she was born in Wisconsin; has four children, Jessie M., Sarah A., William E. and J. Leslie.

ELLIS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. New Sharon.

Ellis, D. S., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New Sharon.

ELLIS, E. E., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. New Sharon; born in Orange county, Indiana, in 1842; came to this county in 1856; owns 160 acres of land; has held offices of township trustee and school director. He married Ellen Shotwell, in 1869; she was born in Washington county, Ohio; has two children, Lucien W. and Mamie Maud.

Evans, James W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Granville.

Evans, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Grandville.

FARR, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Flint; born in Pennsylvania, in 1827; came to this Co., March 31, 1856; lived in Ohio nineteen years previous to his removal to Iowa. He owns 160 acres of land; married Miss Ellen Funk, in November, 1853; she was born in Pennsylvania; has three children, Joseph, Jasper and Mary; lost three.

Fisher, Mary, postmistress, Sec. 29, P. O. Flint.

Fisher Thos., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Flint.

FISHER, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Flint; born in Henry county, Iowa, in 1844; came to this county in 1854; owns 120 acres of land; he married Miss Naomi Beal in 1867; she was born in Ohio; has four children, Alice, Albert, Effie J., and Lillie J.

Flemming, Orin, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Sharon.

Florence, John, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. New Sharon.

FOX, LOFTUS, farmer, Sec. 34; P.

O. New Sharon; born in LaGrange county, Ind., in 1845; lived several years in Wisconsin previous to his removal to this county in 1872; owns 240 acres of land; he married Miss Emma Shuessler in 1874; she was born in Warren county, Ill.; has two children, George and Baby.

Freleigh, Chas., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Sharon.

GARNER, L., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Granville.

Garner, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Granville.

Godby, Sylvester, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Peoria.

Godby, Cameron, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Peoria.

Gosnell, Hiram, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.

GRACE, A. J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. New Sharon; born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1836; came to this State in October, 1839, with his parents, settling in Scott county and in March, 1873, came to this county; he owns 160 acres of land, he enlisted in the 20th Iowa Infantry in the late war, and served three years; he married Miss Eliza Ann Russell, in 1866; she was born in Virginia; has five children, Emma L., George E., Sarah J., Wm. Jackson, and Ruth A.

Green, E. R., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. New Sharon.

HAILE, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 31, P. O. Flint; born in Scott county, Iowa, in 1845; came to this county in 1870; owns 135 acres of land; he enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry, and served two and a half years; he married Miss Eliza Jacobs in 1869; she was born in Scott county; has five children, Marion, Frank, Hattie, Lizzie and Mark.

HANSELL, R., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Flint; born in Pennsylvania June 15, 1827; came to this county

- in 1856; owns 76 acres. He married Sarah A. Wharton, who was born in Pennsylvania. Has five children: Samuel W., George H., John A., Daniel W., and Mary E.; lost one daughter, Esther.
- Hadley, Wm. G., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. New Sharon.
- Hansell, George, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. New Sharon.
- Hansell, Richard, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Flint.
- HAMBLÉN, URIAH**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. New Sharon; born in Brown county, Indiana, in 1832; came to this county in October, 1854; owns two hundred acres of land. He married Miss Mary A. Chapbell, in 1854; she was born in Indiana; has five children: Thos. J., John, Mary E., Sarah J., and Lucy; lost three children.
- HEITSMAN, P.**, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. New Sharon; born in Warren county, N. J., in 1814; came to this county in 1853; owns 235 acres of land. He was one of the first town trustees at the organization of Prairie township; he also served as school director. He married Miss Susan Mershon, in 1840; she was born in Trenton, N. J.; has seven children: Margaret Ann (Mrs. Fisher), Jacob B., George J., Irvin, Emma M., (Mrs. Thomas Ryan) Wm. F., and Lewis B.; lost one daughter, Eliza.
- Heitsman, John U., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. New Sharon.
- Heller, Hiram, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Flint.
- HILL, GEORGE W.**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New Sharon; born in Ohio in 1819; came to this county in 1866; owns 168 acres of land. Has held office of school director. He married Charlotte Stanton Sept. 9th, 1854; she was born in Belmont county, Ohio; has five children: Valdo, Angelo, Albert, Orin, and Borden.
- Hibbs, Wm. B., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Sharon.
- Huff, Wm. T., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. New Sharon.
- Hull, E. C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Granville.
- Hughes, Edwin, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. New Sharon.
- JACKSON, J. R.**, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 28; P. O. Flint; born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1821; came to this Co. in 1853; has held the office of township trustee and school director; owns 280 acres of land. He married Julia A. Braman, in 1842; she was born in Morgan county, Ohio; has nine children: Mary E., William, Louisa, Frances J., John, Martha, Julia, Emily and Esther.
- Jackson, Isaac, farmer and fruit grower, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.
- JANNEY, STEPHEN**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. New Sharon; born in Ohio, in 1832; removed to Illinois in 1865, and came to this county in 1871; owns 50 acres of land; has held the offices of school director and township trustee; he married Miss Lydia White, in 1862; she was born in Indiana; has two children, Charles O. and Myrta L.; lost two, Effie and Bennie E.; he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry in the late war, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea; was taken prisoner, and confined at Salisbury, North Carolina, and afterward in Libby prison, and was among the last squad of soldiers paroled and sent to Annapolis before the evacuation of Richmond.
- Jay, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. New Sharon.
- Jay, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. New Sharon.
- Johnson, Mary A., Sec. 18; P. O. New Sharon.
- Johnson, M. C., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Sharon.

KIRK, Z. P., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New Sharon.

KNEUDSON, O. G., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. New Sharon; born in Norway in 1842; came to this State in 1858, and to this county in 1861; owns 120 acres of land; holds office of town trustee; he enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Infantry in the late war, and served nearly two years; he married Miss Bertha Sawyer, who was born in Wisconsin; has four children, Gunder Samuel, Sarah A., Belina and Matthias.

Kneudson, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon.

Kneudson, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon.

LARSON, IVER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. New Sharon.

Lucas, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. New Sharon.

MARIS, H., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. New Sharon; born in Pennsylvania, in 1829; came to this State in April, 1851; owns 100 acres of land; has held office of school director; he married Miss Martha Bonsall, in 1856; she was born in Pennsylvania; has six children, Mary D., Annie O., Emma J., Lizzie P., Josie M.; lost two, Ellis and Martha J.

MARIS, L. D., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Flint; born in 1827; came to this county in 1851; owns 80 acres of land; has held offices of justice of the peace and school director; he married Miss Salinda Randalls, in 1858; she was born in Ohio; has seven children, Susanna, George, Hannah, John, William, Elwood and Martha.

McCauley, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Sharon.

McIntosh, James, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon.

Miller, Charles, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.

Miller, W. L., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.

MITCHELL, R., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. New Sharon; born in Pennsylvania, in 1826; came to this county in 1863; owns, with his son, 140 acres; has held office of school director; he married Ruth A. Cox, in 1849; she was born in Pennsylvania; has seven children, Milton, Louisa, Richard J., Rosaline, Mary B., Olive and Minnie. Mineer, James, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. New Sharon.

Mitchener, E. P., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. New Sharon.

MITCHELL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Sharon; born in Pennsylvania, in June, 1812; came to this county in 1855; owns 170 acres of land; he married Harriet Steen in 1837; she was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania; has seven children, Marion B., Nancy A., Mary J., Smith, Minerva, Juliette and John C.

Michener, D. O., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. New Sharon.

Morgan, David, attorney, Sec. 24; P. O. New Sharon.

Morgan, Milton, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. New Sharon.

Murphy, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. New Sharon.

NOEL, JONAH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Flint.

OLSON, J. T., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Flint.

OMUNDTON, C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. New Sharon; born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1841; came to this county in 1863; owns 109 acres of land; he married Mary Brudervold in 1874; she was born in Lee county; has two children, Hannah and Caroline.

Omundson, Peter, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. New Sharon.

PEARSON, WM., SEN., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Sharon. Pearson, Wm., Jr., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. New Sharon.

PERRYMAN, G. W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Flint; born in Kentucky

in 1816; came to this State in 1842 and settled in Henry county; he came to this county in 1854; owns 40 acres of land; he married Mary J. Bonsell, who was born in Pennsylvania; has three children, Nancy J., James E., and Eliza E. Pickerel, Isaiah, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. New Sharon.

PHILLIPS, P. W., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon; born in Virginia in 1830; came to this county May 4, 1856; owns 375 acres of land; has held offices of school director, town clerk, assessor, and justice of the peace for many years; he married Miss Ellen Williams in 1850; she was born in Ross county, Ohio; has seven children, John C., Mary A., Cornelius H., Jasper H., Sarah A., Charles W., and Willie E.

PHILLIPS, CYRUS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Sharon; born in Barber county, Virginia, in 1837; he emigrated to Ohio when young, where lived twenty-eight years, coming to this county in 1875; he owns 220 acres of land; he married Miss Susanna Savage in 1858; she was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and died October 8, 1875; he afterwards married Eliza J. Loy in 1876; she was born in Allen county, Ohio; has five children, Elmer E., Margaret J., Flora, Rosa, and Frank.

REDPATH, ALANSON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Peoria. Richmond, Monroe, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Granville.

ROBERTS, M. B., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. New Sharon; born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1822; came to this State in 1855, and to this county in 1863; previous to his coming to this State he lived fifteen years in Indiana; owns 100 acres of land; he married Mary A. Airy in 1845; she was born in Ohio; has six children, Ellen H., Thomas C., Laura E., Mattie M.,

Nathan A., Orlando S.; lost four, Lydia E., Elizabeth A., Charles, and William A.

Roberts, Geo. A., farmer,* Sec. 14; P. O. New Sharon.

Rogers, E., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. New Sharon.

Romine, James D., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. New Sharon.

RYAN, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. New Sharon; born in Ohio in 1848; came to this county in 1860; he married Miss Emma M. Hetsman in 1872; she was born in Ohio; has one daughter, Etta May.

SCHROYER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Granville.

Sexton, C. T., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Flint.

SHAW, THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Granville; born in Maryland October 9, 1827; he removed to West Virginia where he remained several years, coming to this county in 1865; owns 360 acres of land; he married Miss Louisa Fazenbaker November 20, 1851; has four children, three sons and one daughter.

Shaw, J. M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Sharon.

Shaw, E. K., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Sharon.

Shaw, John S., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Granville.

SHANGLE, A. L., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Flint; born in Morris county, N. J., in 1831; came to this county in 1854; lived in Ohio nine years previous to his coming to this State; owns 80 acres of land; he has held the offices of justice of the peace, assessor, school director, and secretary of the school board; he married Miss Mary W. Tuttle in 1859; she was born in Morris county, N. J.; has three children, Mark H., Lewis T., and Frederick M.

SHOEMAKE, P., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. New Sharon; born in this

State in 1843; owns 160 acres of land; he married Catherine Ames in 1870; she was born in New Hampshire; they have three children, Bertie, Ida, and William.

SNICKARD, M. T., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 15; P. O. New Sharon; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1840; came to this county in April, 1868; owns 330 acres of land; he married Miss Rebecca J. White in 1868; she was born in the same county; they have five children, Elmer R., Cora F., Minnie, Jennie, and Florence.

Sniff, Amos, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. New Sharon.

Smith, H. A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Flint.

Sproul, John S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. New Sharon.

SPAIN, CALEB, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Flint; born in Champagne county, Ohio, in 1825; came to this county October 26, 1856; owns 80 acres of land; he married Miss Esther A. Good in 1852; she was born in Ohio; they have two children, Jesse M., and Emmaetta.

STEWART, LEVI, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Sharon; born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1828; he came to this county in 1847; he owns 160 acres of land; has held the office of town trustee; he married Miss Clara E. Stanley in 1847; she was born in Virginia.

Stewart, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.

Stewart, Rush M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.

Stewart, S. T., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Stattler, F. W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Flint.

Steen, Frank, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.

Stram, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon.

Stroum, G. G., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon.

THORNBURG, A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. New Sharon.

Thomas, Robert, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Sharon.

THOMAS, DAVIS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. New Sharon; he was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1816, and came to this county in 1854; owns 160 acres of land; he married Miss Hannah A. B. Watson, in 1839; she was born in Maysville, Ky., and died in 1857; he married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Stevens, in 1866; she was born in Ohio; they have four children, Mary E., wife of Jacob Hall, Evaline, wife of Jesse Ellis, Hannah R., wife of Mahlon Apple, Cortland M.; lost Sylvester W. and Christopher C.; enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, and died from disease contracted in the army.

Thompson, Nels. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon.

Timbrel, Jacob T., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Grandville.

Totten, C. W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. New Sharon.

Topleff, C. W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Sharon.

TURNER, JAS., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Granville; born in Allegheny county, Maryland, Oct. 27, 1817; came to this county, Dec. 18, 1864, owns 191 acres; he married Martha Albernethy in 1838; she was born in Hampshire county, Virginia; he has nine children, Elizabeth S., John, Hannah J., Mary M., Lacey A. M., Lafayette, Laura, Arthur and Vernon.

VAN HORN, E. R., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. New Sharon.

WATLAND, OSMAN, farmer, Sec. 10, P. O. New Sharon; born in Norway in '47; came to America in 1853, and lived for several years in La Salle county, Ill.,

and came to this county in 1865; owns 160 acres of land. He is also connected with Pierce Ratliff Esq., in the sale of agricultural implements, under the firm name of Ratliff & Watland; he holds office of justice of the peace; he married Miss Isabel Sawyer, in 1872; she was born in La Salle county, Ill.; has one child, Jesse N. Watland, Elsie, Sec. 10; P. O. New Sharon.

Watland, Oley, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. New Sharon.

WATLAND, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon; born in Norway in 1842; came to Illinois in 1856, and to this county in 1865; owns 200 acres of land; has held office of school director. He married Bertha Cleveland in 1868; she was born in Norway; has four children, Josephine, Mary A., Oscar, and Andrew.

WATLAND, G., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. New Sharon; born in Norway in 1835; came to this country and settled in Illinois in 1856, and removed to this county in 1866; owns 180 acres of land; he

married Ellen Danielson in 1865; She was born in Norway; has five children, Elsie T., Seward, Ramada, Addie B., and Martha.

Wharton, J. S., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Flint.

WHALING, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Flint; born in Wayne county, Pa., in 1831; came to this county, in 1855; owns eighty acres; he has held offices of justice of the peace, school director, and trustee; he married Susan A. Shelby in 1854; she was born in Pa., and died July 11, 1855. He afterward married Ellen Hunt, July 1, 1857; she was born in Ohio.

WINTERMUTE, E. W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon; born in 1841; came to this county in 1858; owns 160 acres of land. He married Miss Dollie A. Fenker-son in Nov. 1861; she was born in Maine; has five children, Benjamin, Mary E., Lucius, Willie and Cora; lost two Florence and Carl.

Woodward, J. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. New Sharon.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, B. K., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Hamilton; owns 96 acres land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in New Jersey in 1831; came to Iowa in 1866, and located on his present farm. Married Elizabeth Gushwa, in 1861; she was born in Ohio in 1838; have seven children, Ann, David, Sarah, William, Mary, Stephen and Charles; members of M. E. Church.

BLIZZARD, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Ferry.

BALES, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ferry; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Monroe county, Indiana, 1843; came to Iowa in 1861, and settled with his parents in this township.

Married Sarah Nowles, in 1863; she was born in this township in 1846; have four children: Willis, Oscar, John and Fanny. Rep.

Bonnett, M. F., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hamilton.

Boles, Julia A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Bonnett, J. C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hamilton.

Boles, Henry, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Ferry.

Boles, J. T., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Bradley, G. C., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Hamilton.

BUTLER, P. G., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Ferry; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in

Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1820; came to Iowa in 1838, and located in Lee county; removed to this county in 1855, and settled on his present farm. Married Mary A. Taylor in 1851; she was born in Venango county, Penn., in 1823; have six children: Livona, Lodena, Jennie, William M., Alvira J., and Louisa; held office of county supervisor seven years. Greenback.

CARMIN, BENJ., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Bussey.

Campbell, Robert, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Ferry.

Calloway, J. W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Hamilton.

Chester, M. J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Chapman, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Clemmons John, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Clemmons, W. R., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bussey.

Covey, Simon, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ferry.

CONE, NELSON, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eveland Grove; owns forty acres of land valued at fifty dollars per acre; born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1820; came to Iowa May 22, 1843, and located on his present farm; was a resident of Sangamon county, Illinois, about three years. Mr. Cone has been twice married; in 1843 he married Miss Sarah J. Allen; she was a native of Virginia, was born in 1821, and died in 1863; had two children, C. P. and W. J.; married again in 1865 to Esta M. Henness; she was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1843; have one child, Lucy. Mr. Cone has held different township offices, and been county supervisor one year, and represented the county in 1874; Christian church; Democrat.

CROMWELL, GEORGE, Sec. 24; P. O. Eddyville; owns 228½ acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre;

born in New York City in 1815, came to Iowa in 1849, and settled on his present farm. Mr. C. has been twice married; in 1850 he married Mary J. Lee; she was born in Indiana in 1833, and died in 1855; had two children, Margaret and Katie; and in 1866 married Mary Ann McIntosh; she was born in Illinois in 1834; have three children, Charles, Mary Ann and George. Mr. C. served two enlistments in the regular army; was all through the Mexican War.

Crabill, Uriah F., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eveland Grove.

DARNELL, WM., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Bussey.

Darnell, Sumner, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Busesy.

Dornan, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Ferry.

Dornan, John, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Ferry.

EVANS, J. H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ferry; owns 178½ acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; born in Maryland, in 1822; came to Iowa in 1853, and located in Jones county, and removed to his present farm in 1869; married Lucy Gerrard in 1844; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1827; have five children living, Mary J., Jessie A., Eleanor, Edward M. and Ann; enlisted in Co. G, 31st Regiment Iowa Infantry, in 1862, and was discharged in 1865. He received a commission as captain, in March, 1863. Republican.

EVELAND, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ferry; owns 470 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1818; came to Iowa in 1843, and located in Muscatine county; removed to this county in 1855; married Elizabeth Wilson in 1853; she was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1828; have four children, Alice, Ida M., Jessie N.,

and Elmer; he has three children by a former wife, Sarah E., Freeman and Egbert S. He has been justice of the peace two years and trustee ten. Greenback.

EVELAND, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ferry; owns 183 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1828; came to Iowa in 1853, and settled on his present farm; married Haddasah Campbell, in 1857; she was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1838; has four children, Charlie, Mary M., Dick and Nellie; has been township trustee one term. Greenback.

FERRALL, T. O., farmer, Sec. 40; P. O. Hamilton.

Flanders, Azariah, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Ferry.

Foster, J. W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ferry.

FOTHERGILL, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Ferry; owns 273 acres of land, valued at \$30. per acre; born in England in 1831; came to America in 1843; located in Iowa, in 1851; married Ellen C. Blizzard, in 1862; she was born in Ohio, in 1841; she is a member of the M. E. church.

Frye, Ann E., Sec. 9; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Francis, O. F., farmer Sec. 17; P. O. Bussey.

GRAY, WM., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eveland Grove.

HARRIS, WM., farmer, Sec. 23. P. O. Eveland Grove.

Havener, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Ferry.

Hallowell, Sarah, Sec. 6; P. O. Bussey.

Harriott, Amos, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Hays, James, farmer, Sec. 1; P. M. Ferry.

Holcomb, Lewis J., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ferry.

Havener, Thos., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Ferry.

Hill, Rachel, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eveland Grove.

HITES, EMANUEL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Ferry; owns 152 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1815; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in Marion county, removed to his present farm in 1867; married Phebe Natliers, in 1844; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1819; have nine children, David S., Ann Elizabeth, Daniel Ambrose, Leander, Sarah J., George, Valentine, Thomas L. and William Theodore; lost two sons in the U. S. army. Member of Lutheran Church. Republican.

Holsclaw Arthur, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Holmes, Mathew, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Ferry.

Hoit, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Hoit, Amasa, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Bellefontaine.

Hoit, John, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Bellefontaine.

HENNESS, JOHN L., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eveland Grove; owns 1000 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1813; came to Iowa in 1835, and settled in Burlington; removed to this county in 1843, and located in Des Moines township; removed to his farm in 1864; married Ruth J. Long in 1860; she was born in Green county, Pa., in 1836; had two children, Thomas J., and John W. Mr. Henness was married, the second time to Ruth Long, and has five children by this marriage, Sarah A., Jane, Madora, Helen, and F. M.

Hunter, J. C., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eveland Grove.

JEFFORDS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eveland Grove; owns 70 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1827; came to Iowa in

1865, and settled on his present farm; married Nancy Mehanna in 1849; she was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1830; have four children, Arthur A., Lucy P., Charles H., and Hattie M.; are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Greenback.

JONES, PRICE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eveland Grove; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1839; came to Iowa in 1845, and settled in this township; has been twice married; in 1868 to Dorcas L. Long; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1846, and died in 1872; had two children, Joseph J. and Alva; he married again in 1876 to Jane McDowl; she was born in Ohio in 1852; have one child, Willie A. Mr. Jones enlisted in Co. C, 7th Iowa Infantry, in 1861, and was discharged in 1865. Greenback.

JONES, WALTER N., farmer, Sec. 16; post-master Eveland Grove; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Fulton county, Illinois, in 1838; came to Iowa in 1868, and settled on his present farm; married Anna Wykoff in 1861; she was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1841; have six children, Laura R., Martin L., Seth A., Chester W., Edgar N., and Freddie G. Mr. Jones enlisted in Co. D, 112th Illinois Inf. in 1864, and was discharged in 1865; are members of the Methodist Church.

Johnson, John B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hamilton.

Jones, Margaret, Sec. 32; P. O. Bellefontaine.

KITTERMAN, PHILLIP, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Bellefontaine.

LANING, LUCY, Sec. 25; P. O. Eddyville.

Lawrence, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eddyville.

Lee, Albert M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Lewis, James, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Hamilton.

Louman, W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Bellefontaine.

Long, Mary, Sec. 22; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Lockwood, Wm. L., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Ferry.

Long, Lemuel, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Hamilton.

Lyman, Horace, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Bussey.

MATTOX, C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ferry; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1819; came to Iowa in 1845, and located on his present farm; married Harriett Lee in 1838; she was born in Ohio in 1822, and died in 1872; had thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters; was married again to Hannah Walker in 1873; she was born in Logan county, Illinois, in 1849; has one child, Ina L. Democrat.

Mattox, Christopher, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Ferry.

Martin, Wm. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Ferry.

McClure, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eveland Grove.

McElroy, James, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Eveland Grove.

McClure, Thos., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eveland Grove.

McCormick, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Bussey.

Mehanna, John W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Mehanna, Alonzo, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Mefford, W. O., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Hamilton.

Moore, Sampson, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Moore, Hamilton, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Mosley, Michael, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Hamilton.

Myers, G. W. farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hamilton.

OSWAUNDE, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Bellfontaine.

PATTERSON, SARAH, Sec. 15; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Pearson, Mary, Sec. 52; P. O. Bellfontaine.

Powell, James, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. —.

Pringle, John, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Bussey.

Pringle, Lucy, Sec. 20; P. O. Bussey.

RAY, LYDIA, Sec. —; P. O. —.

Reid, James, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Hamilton.

Reid, N. A. farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Ferry.

Roberts, D. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Rogers, Ashford, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Bussey.

Rutherford, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eveland Grove.

SANDERS, ROBT. S., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bussey.

Sanders, James, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bussey.

Shuck, Jane, Sec. 36; P. O. Eddyville.

Stroud, Smith, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Eddyville.

Shaw, G. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Bussey.

Sullivan, Harding, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Stroud, Elizabeth, Sec. 34; P. O. Hamilton.

Strain, Catherine, Sec. 11; P. O. Ferry.

Sullivan, Dan'l., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Hamilton.

Sullivan, E. P., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Hamilton.

THOMAS, A. B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hamilton.

Tofflemyer, James, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Tofflemyer Eph., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Tofflemyer David, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Turner, Alfred, farmer, Sec. 33. P. O. Hamilton.

Tucker, James M., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Hamilton.

WAY, JOSHUA, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Bussey; owns 1,700 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1822; came to Iowa in 1843. Married Lois Dowel, in 1843; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1827, and died in 1853; had two children, Emily and Lydia; was married again in 1855, to Ruth Ridlen; she was born in Decatur county, Ind., in 1835; have five children: Seth, Chas. Owen, Walter S., Wm. J., and Horace Parker. Republican.

WATCHINSON, JNO., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Bussey; owns 78 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1823; came to Iowa in 1866, and located on his present farm. Married Elizabeth Gray, in 1847; she was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1827; have four children: Mary L., Sarah L., Alta J., Eva E. Are members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

West, R. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Werner, Rosina, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eveland Grove.

WELDON, WM., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Ferry; owns 213 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in New Jersey, in 1812; came to Iowa in 1853, and settled on his present farm in the same year. Married Priscilla McPherson, in 1845; she was born in Cateraugus county, N. Y., in 1826; children: Dellana, Alexander, Washington, and John. Democrat.

WHARTON, ROBERT, farmer,

Sec. 7; P. O. Bussey; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1818; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled on his present farm; married Mary J. Ashing, in 1857; she was born in 1836; have four children: Isaac W., Leroy P., Tabitha A., and Alice. Mr. W. has six children by a former wife: John, Tristram, Catharine, Nancy, J. Anna, and Thomas. Mr. W. was a member of the board of supervisors two years. Democrat.

WHITE, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Eddyville; owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in North Carolina in 1816; came to Iowa in 1852. Married Mary Noe, in 1840; she was born in Ohio, in 1820; have three children: John N., Thos. J., and Oliver T. Mr. White has been justice of the peace for seven years. Are members of Society of Friends. Democrat.

Whiteman, John, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ferry.

Wharton, James M., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Bussey.

Wharton, Washington, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Hamilton.

WHARTON, A. J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Bussy; owns 345 acres land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1830; came to Iowa in 1860, and settled in this township. Married Leah Littler, in 1858; she was born in Grant county, Indiana, in 1836; have eight children: John, Eliza, Almira, Seth, Cora, Mary A., Robert, and William. Democrat.

White, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Eddyville.

Wharton, W. S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Bussey.

Wiggins, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eveland Grove.

Wiggins, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eveland Grove.

DES MOINES TOWNSHIP.

A LLEN, J. S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Eddyville.

Allen, William, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Ferry.

Allbaugh, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eddyville.

B ARNETT, L. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eddyville.

Barnett, F. R., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eddyville.

Barnett, John S., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eddyville.

Barnett, John E., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eddyville.

Barton, Leonard, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Given.

Baxter, John, saloon keeper and coal miner; P. O. Muchakinoek.

Ball, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Beacon.

Belzer, Felix, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Given.

Belzer, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Given.

Beamer, H. C., Sec. 35; P. O. Eddyville.

Blackstone, T. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Given.

Bonnett, W. F., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Eddyville.

BREWER, HARRY, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Given; was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., November, 19, 1815, he emigrated to Whiteside, county, Ills., in 1835; he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, in the spring of 1842, and to this county, April 20th, 1843, and staked out his claim after midnight on May 1st., this being as soon as they were allowed; he entered 160 acres and has now 550 acres. He married Hellen M. Adams, March 13,

1844. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 16, 1826; she came to Iowa in 1839, and to this county in April, 1844; have six sons and one daughter, Emily, (now Mrs. F. McGrew,) George W., Frank P., Edward D., Webster L., John E., and Albert H.

Brown, William L., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Given.

Brunt, William W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eddyville.

Brown, George, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Given.

CASTLE, FRANK, farmer and stone cutter, Sec. 14; P. O. Given.

Chilton, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O., Given.

Chapman, Ed, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Eddyville.

Clark, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Given.

Cline, Hannah, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Covey, H. P., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Given.

Coakley, Michael, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. —.

COX, J. W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Eddyville; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Indiana, in 1842; came to Iowa in 1855, and located in this township; married M. C. Gaines, in 1866; she was born in Indiana, in 1848; have one child, Charlie A. Greenback.

CRAIN, FRANCIS M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eddyville; owns 198 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1842; came here with parents in 1844; married Margaret L. Wilson in 1864; she was born in this county in 1849; have three children, Mary A., Jacob A. S., and Bertha; Mr. C. enlisted in Co. D, 36th Iowa Infantry, in 1862, and discharged in 1865.

DAVIS, GEO. W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Eddyville.

Davis, John S., Sec. 10; P. O. Given.

Dennin, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Delong, Leo S., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Beacon.

Delashmutt, D. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Beacon.

Doyle, Edward, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Given.

Downing, Wm. H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Given.

EDWARDS, DAVID, W., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Given.

ENGLAND, H. S., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Eddyville; born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1835; came to Iowa in 1856 and located in this township; married Amelia Chilcote in 1856; she was born in Ohio in 1839; have seven children, William, Samuel B., Mary, Emma, Sherman, Laura, and Pearl. Republican.

England, J. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eddyville.

FISHER, C. B., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Followill, Elizabeth, Sec. 21; P. O. Eddyville.

Funk, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eddyville.

GREEN, W. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Beacon; owns 158 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; born in Green county, Pa., in 1827; came to Iowa in 1861 and located in Oskaloosa; removed to present farm in 1864; married Mary L. Stephen in 1860; she was born in Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1831; have five children, Emma Frances, John W., Elijah, Mary J., and Ella; Mr. G. has one child, Ann Eliza, by a former wife. Republican.

Godfrey, Benj., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Beacon.

HARRIS, D. W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Given.

Hall, John W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Eddyville.

Hait, W. L., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Given.
 Heki, Bryant B., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Given.
 Heki, B., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eddyville.
 Henry, Wm., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Beacon.
 Henness, F. M., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Eddyville.
 Hites, David S., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Ferry.
 Hill, Jonathan, Sec. 21; P. O. Eddyville.
 Holden, D. H., Sec. 21; P. O. Eddyville.
 Hoff, Z., Sec. 4; P. O. Given.
 Houghtaling, S. J., Sec. 9; P. O. Beacon.
 Hughes, John E., Sec. 14; P. O. Given.
 Hughes, Even, Sec. 14; P. O. Given.
JAGER, JOHN, Sec. 36; P. O. Eddyville; owns 269 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in France, in 1839; came to Iowa in 1858, and located in Lee county; removed to this county in 1866; married Katie Samon in 1866; she was born in Iowa in 1844; has five children, John G., William, Richard, George, Mary. Democrat.
 Jackson, Samuel, Sec. 2; P. O. Given.
 Jenkins, David, Sec. —; P. O. Given.
 Jenkins, William, Sec. 23; P. O. Given.
 Johnson, O. H., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.
 Johnson, J. W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.
KASART, PHILLIP, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. —
 Kentfield, R. H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Given.
 Keener, David, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.
LAFORCE, PRESLEY, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Beacon.
 Lee, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Eddyville.

Lee, William M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville.
 Little, John W. O., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville.
 Linderman, John W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Eddyville.
 Loughridge, Mary, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Given.
 Logan, J. C., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eddyville.
McLAUGHLIN, PAT, miner, Muchakinock.
 McMahan, Pat, miner, Muchakinock.
 McGill, Pat, miner, Muchakinock.
 McFall, Wm. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Beacon.
 McCrea, J. P., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Beacon.
 McFall, C. W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Given.
McNEILL, H. W., Muchakinock.

The subject of this sketch was born in Peoria, Peoria county, Ill., June 18, 1847; his parents moved to Frostburg, Maryland, two years later, where he lived until he became of age; at the age of seventeen he attended the University of Virginia located at Charlottesville; during his junior year the university was closed by the rebels; from there he went to the Rock River Seminary, in Ogle county, Illinois, and went through the course of the graduating class of 1865; from 1865 to 1868 he took a law course in Ogle county; in 1869 he went to Springfield, Ills., and was admitted to the bar; he left there the same year and came to Iowa, locating in Hardin county; he there formed a partnership in the practice of law with Gov. E. W. Eastman, of Eldora, where he continued until 1871; he then accepted the general agency of the Iowa Central Railroad; he remained with the above company until 1873; he then embarked in the coal business, organizing the Iowa Central Coal Company, and was its president until it was

absorbed by the Consolidation Coal Company, two years later, of which company he is still general manager; he is also president of the Muchakinoek Coke and Fire Clay Company; he married Miss Lizzie Phillips, a native of Frostburg, Maryland, in 1870; they have one daughter, Annie by name, lost one son, Charles G.

Moore, S. N., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.

Moran, David, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eddyville.

Morris, David, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Given.

Moak, W. S., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Eddyville.

Moran, Charles, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Mobley, J. B., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Given.

MYRICK, E. W., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Eddyville; owns 344 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1825; came to Iowa in 1850, and settled on present farm; Mr. M. has been twice married; in 1850 he married Mary Grant, a native of Meigs county, Ohio; they had six children, Mary Francis, Caroline, James L., Martha M., Helen and Charles L; married again in 1875 to Susanna Smith, a native of Decatur county, Indiana. Mr. M. is a member of the board of supervisors, elected in 1877; Republican.

NOE, J. B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

ODEM, THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Eddyville.

Odem, James, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eddyville.

Olney, V. L., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Given.

PATRICK, MORGAN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Beacon; owns 298 acres of land, valued at \$15 per acre; born in North Carolina, in 1818; came to Iowa in 1853,

and located in this county; married Ary Wilcox in 1844; she was born in North Carolina, in 1826; have six children, Mary, William, George, Albert, Williamina and Roderick; married again, in 1866, to Mary Glass; she was born in Ohio, in 1828; have two children, Charlie and Norman.

Page, William J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Pithoud, P. A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Beacon.

Pickerel, Josiah, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.

Plum, A. T., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Given.

RAINSBARGER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Rees, Thomas Sr., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eddyville.

RIDDLE, J. H., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Eddyville; owns 80 acres

of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1839; came to Iowa in 1868, and located on his present farm; married Tabitha H. Keener in 1862; she was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1839; have three children, Minnie V., Willie G. and May S.; member of M. E. church. Greenback.

Roberts, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Given.

SIPES, JAMES L., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eddyville; owns 250

acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Schuyler county, Missouri, in 1840; came to Iowa in 1847, and located in Wapello county; removed to this county in 1867; married Octava J. Barnett, in 1871; she was born in Ohio in 1839; has three children, Ida A., Lillie A. and Christena. Democrat.

Smith, C. S., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Eddyville.

Smith, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Eddyville.

Smith, John P., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Eddyville.

Spencer, William, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Eddyville.

Spencer, Edward, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Given.

Sprague, William W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Eddyville.

Stoner, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Beacon.

TAYLOR, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville.

Thomas, John B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Eddyville.

Thomas, J. E., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

Thomas, John J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eddyville.

Thorp, Peter J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Eddyville.

Thompson, L. R., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Muchaknock.

Tottman, N., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Eddyville.

Truax, Thomas J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

UNDERWOOD, M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Eddyville.

WEBSTER, S. P., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville.

Whitsel, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Given.

Whitsel, H. D., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Given.

Williams, Watkins, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Given.

Wright, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Muchaknock.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

ADAIR WM., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Cedar.

Alder, Henry, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eddyville.

Allison, Jane, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Eddyville.

Arnold, David, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eddyville.

BAKER, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville;

has a farm of 205 acres and 35 acres of timber; was born in Wayne county, Ohio, July 4, 1850; his parents emigrated to this Co. when he was about two years old; he still has the wagon and harness his parents emigrated to this Co. with, 27 years ago. He married Miss Eva B. Riggs, October 15th, 1873; she is a native of Warwick Co., Indiana. No family.

Barber, J. W., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

BARBER. JOSEPH B., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville; owns a farm of 120 acres; was born in Louzerne county, Penn., March 12, 1846; he came to this county in June, 1860. He married Miss

Anna E. Benford, Sept. 14, 1870; she is a native of Boston, Mass.; has a family of two sons, Charles W., and Clyde C.

Barber, Anna, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

Barnes, J. M., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cedar.

Baird, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Barrett, James, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Cedar.

Barrett, Isabel, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Cedar.

Barnes, J. E., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cedar.

Baughman, A. J., lives in Oskaloosa.

BEAN, WM., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Council Bluffs; farm contains 260

acres; born near St. Louis, Mo., in 1809; his parents removed to Pike county, Mo., while he was quite young, where he lived until he was sixteen years old; he then went to Illinois; he came to this county in 1844, and was one of the first settlers; he married Nancy Hilleary, a native of Adams county, Ills., in 1833; have three

sons and four daughters, Emily (now Mrs. John Loughridge), Jane (now Mrs. Joseph A. Lindly), James, Amilda (now Mrs. W. H. Orton), Thomas, William H., Charlotte A. (now Mrs. G. H. Clark), and have adopted one son and one daughter, Lois and Isaac Bridges.

Bernard, John A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Blackwood, Mary, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.

Bolen, T. J., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkville.

Bones, James, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Muchakinock.

BOVELL, J. N., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa; was born in Indiana in 1819; moved with his parents to Illinois when about two years old; came to this county in 1850; married Elizabeth W. Means April 4, 1844; have a family of five daughters and one son, Susan E., Anna J., Mary A., Flora E., Ollie E., and Elmer N.

BRIGGS, MRS. RHODA, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eddyville; was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 16, 1831; came to Iowa and to Eddyville in the spring of 1851. Mrs. Briggs' maiden name was Ewing, a native of Gallia county, Ohio. Married May 22, 1859. Mr. Briggs' death occurred August 12, 1871, an account of which will be found elsewhere. He left a family of three sons and three daughters, William G., John D., Anna Eliza, Sarah E., Edwin T., and Georgia E.

Briggs, Jane, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.

Bridgetts, Isaac, laborer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Brubaker, Valentine, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Eddyville.

Buckler, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

BUFFINGTON, WM. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Kirkville; was born

in Jackson county, W. Va., in 1799; he lived there until 1841, and then moved to Louisa county, Iowa; lived there about six years, and then removed to Marion county, Iowa; he remained there until 1848, and then came to this county; has been married twice; he married Mary Rowley, a native of New York, in 1820; she died in 1842; he married again to Sarah Holmes, a native of Adams county, Ohio, in 1849; has nine children by first marriage, Elizabeth, Chloe, Joseph W., William J., Margaret, Rebecca, Nancy, Samuel, and Mary; two sons and one daughter by the second marriage, Zachariah T., Annie, and Elijah H.; has a farm of 160 acres.

BURGESS, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eddyville; born in Indiana in 1840; came to Mahaska county in 1851; married to Hannah Hartshorn in 1860; has a family of four daughters and two sons, Josie, Nettie, Maggie, Arvilla, William, and Baby.

Burnes, Wm. M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Burns, Samuel M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eddyville.

CARPENTER, H. A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Carpenter, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Carpenter, William H., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oskaloosa.

CARPENTER, EDWARD T., Sec. 1, farmer; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns a farm of 80 acres; was born in Boone county, Ky.; his parents moved from there when he was very young, and went to Switzerland county, Indiana, where he lived until 1875, and then came to this county. He married Amanda L. Facemyre in 1870, a native of Indiana; they have three children, Harry K., Lewis, and Lucy May. He served three years in the late war in Co. H,

41st Regiment Cavalry, Indiana Volunteers; was taken prisoner at Noonan, Ga., and was confined in the Andersonville prison about four months before he was exchanged.

Chambers, James, miner, Sec. 7; P. O. Muchakinoek.

Chandler, C. H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Chambers, Francis, miner, Sec. 7; P. O. Muchakinoek.

Clark, George H., M. E. preacher, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa.

COLEMAN, A. D., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cedar; he was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1845; came to this county in September, 1873. He married Elizabeth S. Yeisley, December, 1867, from Cedar county, Iowa; they have two sons and one daughter, Charles A., Joseph C., and Lydia A. He enlisted in company A, 18th Iowa Infantry, at Clinton in 1862. He re-enlisted in Cedar county in company K., 8th Iowa Cavalry, in 1863, and was mustered out September, 1863, at Clinton, Iowa; has been township clerk for eight years.

COOK, ABNER, farmer, Sec. 26, P. O. Eddyville; born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1840; came to Iowa, Wapello county, in 1851. In 1870, he moved to this county; he married Charlotta Shawver, from Ohio, in 1864; they have one son and three daughters, Samuel C., Mary F., Stella and Malinda.

Crisswell, M. R., carpenter, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

CROSSON, OLIVER J., Sec. 30, farmer; P. O. Eddyville; farm contains 112 acres; was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, May 28, 1842, his parents moved to this county when he was about ten months old, his father was one of the first settlers of the county; he married Mary J., daughter of

C. N. Smith, December 23, 1862; She was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1844; have three sons and one daughter; Flora L., born November 28, 1863, Fred N., born December 1, 1865, Joseph M., born September 23, 1870, Sidney P., born January 16, 1876.

CROZIER C. E., Sec. 3; farmer, P. O. Oskaloosa; he owns a farm of ninety-one and one-half acres; was born in Shelby county, Ohio, March 3, 1845; he lived there ten years; his parents then emigrated to this county in 1856; he married Miss Eliza E. White, May 20, 1875; she was born in Jasper county, Iowa; have one daughter, Minnie M.

DAVIS, M. M. B., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Dahn, John, miner, Sec. 7; P. O. Muchakinoek.

Denning, Philip, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Eddyville.

Delashmutt, Catherine, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Eddyville.

Deady, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Douaghy, A. farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.

Dye, R. W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.

EMMERT, THOS. B., farmer, Sec. 24, P. O. Cedar; was born in Boone county Indiana, July 24, 1846; he lived there about twenty-one years, and then moved to Warren county, Ills., lived there three years, and then came to this county in 1870; he married Miss Martha Higgason, a native of Indiana, in 1867; they have one son and two daughters, Wm. A., Avis B., and Mary M. They have a farm of 320 acres.

Emmert, Peter, farmer, Sec. 1, Cedar P. O.

FAIS, H. C., Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Fais, Gervais, clerk, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Fenton, Thos., section boss, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Fitzgerald, John, section boss, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Fitzgerald, Thos., laborer, Sec. 31, P. O. Eddyville.

Fletcher, Esther, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Muchakinoek.

Fox Wm., farmer, Sec. 14; Cedar P. O.

Fox, Albert, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cedar.

Fox, David, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Cedar.

Free Mary, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Frederick, Wm., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Eddyville.

Free, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

GARRETT, J. A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cedar.

Garrett, E. W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cedar.

GEARHART, RACHEL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 120 acres of land; her maiden name was Alder; she was born March 10th, 1829, in Madison county, Ohio; was married April 25th, 1848, to Harvey Gearheart; came to this county in March, 1853. Her husband, who was respected by all who knew him, was drowned in the Des Moines river May 11th, 1854. She has resided on her farm since, except two years that she was on visit to Ohio; has one son, Harvey H., who was born in 1853.

Gearhart, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

GIBSON, GEORGE M., former, Section 31; P. O. Eddyville; was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1823; lived there until 1845, and then went to Logan Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1850, and then removed to Indiana; lived there until 1855; then removed to Clark Co., Iowa; lived there until 1863, and then came to this county. He

married Elizabeth McKin, of Ohio, in 1845; she died in 1850; three children by this wife; married again in 1851, to Deborah Johnson, from Ohio; has a family of five daughters and two sons, named Angeline, Anne, Hannah M., Evaline A., Martha J., David H., and George S.

GILMORE, T. R., P. O. Kirkville; No citizen of Harrison township is more widely known and universally respected than the Hon. T. R. Gilmore. This gentleman has the brains and culture to unite with his farmer's life, that of a scholar and highly public-spirited citizen. He finds leisure from the irksome duties of agricultural work to devote himself to his library, his newspapers and his friends. Nor have the citizens of Mahaska county been slow to recognize his superior qualifications, having given him their votes to the highest office in the gift of the county. Elected first to the State Senate in 1874, to fill the vacancy caused by the change of residence of the late James A. Young, he was again returned on the Republican ticket in 1875, and still fills that office. He has taken a high rank among his fellow senators at Des Moines, as a man of integrity and thorough business principles. Mr. Gilmore was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, April 30, 1825, where he attended district school during the earlier days of his youth. At fifteen years of age he commenced his classical studies at Franklin College, located at New Athens, Ohio. In the midst of his college course he decided upon a change of institutions, and in 1846 was able to look back on old "Jefferson College," of Cannonsburg, Pa., as his *Alma Mater*. Thus equipped with a thorough education and polished manners,

he came to the "new country," locating in Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1853. Mr. Gilmore has been thrice married, first to Miss Catharine Milligan, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on November 7, 1854. The first union was broken by death when Catharine had been just seven months a bride. In 1860 Mr. G. married Miss Ellen Steele, a native of Ireland. The fruit of this marriage was four children, two sons and two daughters, named Clara E., William R., Jessie B., and Charles V. Mrs. Gilmore died September 1, 1873. Mr. Gilmore's present wife is a native of Preble county, Ohio. Her maiden name was Francenia Wilson, which became Francenia Gilmore Dec. 29, 1875. They have one son, Harry W. by name. Mr. Gilmore is quite extensively engaged in farming, having 861 acres of Mahaska county's best soil in his possession. His tastes lead him largely into the stock business and he was at one time the largest sheep raiser in the State of Iowa. His broad acres are worthy to be any farmer's delight, and his personal record shows that "Putnam like" the western farmer, who possesses the worth, *may* be called from the plow to a public station.

Grey, Austin, nurseryman, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Gunsolis, James, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

HARDING, Wm., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.

Hargesheimer, Philip, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Harding, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Eddyville.

Harper, John, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Muchakinoek.

Hammond, J. N., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

HARDING, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville; owns a

farm of 80 acres; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1830, and lived there seven years; his parents then moved to Knox county, Ohio; he lived there until 1860, and then moved to Logan county, Illinois; lived there until 1869 and then came to this county; he married Harriett Totman, a native of Trumbull county Ohio, in 1852; they have four sons, Samuel, Legrand, Benjamin, and Mindred.

Henley, Henry, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Henley, Sarah E., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hoopes, A. L., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eddyville.

Hoopes, D. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eddyville.

JENKINS, REBECCA J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eddyville.

JENNINGS, Wm., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns a farm of 183 acres; was born in Ireland in 1830; he lived there nineteen years and then emigrated to the United States, and New York, where he remained some time, and removed to Illinois in September, 1859; four years later he bought a farm in Lee county, Ill., where he lived until 1867; he then sold out and came to this county; he married Miss Julia A. Long, of Lee county, Ill., in 1868; she died December 18, 1875; he married again, to Sarah A. Gillem, in November, 1876; has two sons by first wife, William and John, and one daughter, Annie, by second wife.

KIEFFER, G. N., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Cedar.

Kirkpatrick, T. W. B., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkville.

Knott, Lazuras, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cedar.

LAKIN, E. T., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Lacey, W. F., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Lacey, Susan, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Leggett, James, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eddyville.

Lemmon, Samuel, stock dealer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Linderman, J., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Eddyville.

Lutz, H., Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Lyon, G. W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Lyon, W. H. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

LYON, E. B., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa; farm 200 acres; was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, May 12, 1824; he lived there until 1851, and then came to this county and purchased the place where he now lives, and then returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1854, and then returned to this county; has been married twice; married Eliza Granger, a native of Oberlin, O., November 8, 1846, she was born July 23, 1825, died March 9, 1857; married again to Matilda Carpenter, a native of Kentucky, but raised in Indiana, September 22, 1858, two children by first wife, Lewis and Martha; four children by second wife, Jennie, May, Albert, and Olive.

MARSH, J. R., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Eddyville.

Mayer, Wm., pottery manufactory, Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville.

May, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eddyville.

McCahey, C., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McKay, R. J., farming, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McCord, James C., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Eddyville.

Miller, Angeline, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville.

MILLER, D. D., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Eddyville; farm contains 315

acres; born in Trumbull county, Ohio, January 5, 1829; he lived there seventeen years, and came to this county and located where he now resides; married Mrs. Mary, widow of Wm. Selers, September 5, 1856, a native of Monroe county, Indiana; have four children, Ina, Emma, Laura E., and Harry.

Moore, Laben, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cedar.

Moore, R. W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Cedar.

MOORE, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eddyville; born in Beaver county, Pa., October, 1828; he lived there until 1866, and then came to this county; he married Miss Cynthia Devenna in December, 1860, a native of the same county; they have one son and three daughters, Ella, Alice, Henrietta, and a baby not named; is assessor and has been seven terms, and is also justice of the peace.

Moore, Wm. F., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cedar.

Moore, John F., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Kirkville.

Mosby, J. W., grocer and stock dealer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Morrow, Wm., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

NOE, JONATHAN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

OLSTON, JACOB, blacksmith, Sec. 7; P. O. Muchakinoek.

Oldham, Robert, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Eddyville.

Oldham, A. R., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

OLDHAM, Z., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Eddyville; born in Shelby county, Indiana, April 3, 1842; he lived there six years; his parents then emigrated to this county; farm contains 228 acres; he married Miss Marguereit Butcher November 24, 1866; she was born in Eddyville, Iowa; they have one

son and four daughters, Arvilla May, Mary Ella, Richard A., Maggie Blanche, and Minnie; he served three years in the late war, in Co. F, 18th Iowa Vol. Inf.—enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered out August 9, 1865.

OLDHAM, A. B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Eddyville; farm contains 554 acres; born in Shelby county, Indiana, December 2, 1830; he lived in Indiana until May, 1848, and then came to this county; he married Miss Sarah White, a native of Warren county, Indiana; February 15, 1855; they have seven sons and three daughters, Mary E., R. J., Jasper N., Franklin, Lincoln, Sherman, Ida, Effie, Charley, and John.

O'Neal, Eugene, laborer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

PALMER, C. C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.

PICKEN, MATHEW, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eddyville; was born January 18th, 1829, in Harrison county, Ohio; married in July, 1849, to Miss Hannah Funk, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and removed to Wapello county, in 1847. Mr. Picken first settled in Iowa in October, 1849, locating in Cedar township, Mahaska county, and since 1857, has resided upon his present farm, which now contains 320 acres. At present (Oct., 1878,) he is a justice of the peace, which office he has held for six years. He is extensively engaged in the stock business, and is known as among the best of Mahaska county farmers. His wife is still living and they have four sons, Levertus, Segal, James and Charles, all living, and three daughter, Susanna, Jane, and Eglentine, dead.

Picken, B. A., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Eddyville.

RATLIFF, PIERCE, farmer, Sec. 15; in business at New Sharon.

Reynolds, Eliza M., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

REYNOLDS, J. S., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns a farm of 100 acres; he was born in Loraine county, Ohio, December, 8th, 1845; his parents emigrated to this county in 1853; has lived on his present farm about twelve years. He married Miss Eliza M. Jenkins, December 19, 1866; she was born in Oskaloosa; they have one son and two daughters, Judson, Lois and Mary.

Ritchie, W. F., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Eddyville.

ROW, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa; has a farm of 160 acres; he was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, June 4th, 1830; he lived there until the spring of 1858, and then went to Decatur county, Indiana; he lived there and in Shelby and Rush counties until the fall of 1865; he then removed to Mercer county, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1867, and then came to this county and located on the place where he now lives. He married Miss Rebecca A. Bryan, of the same county, May 10th, 1855; they have two sons and one daughter, John B., George B., and Carrie L; lost one son, Harry M.

RUNYON, JAMES H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 110 acres of land; born in Champaign county, Ohio, Feb. 8th, 1841; his parents emigrated to this county in 1853. Married Miss Anna J. Stevenson, in October, 1864; she was a native of Highland county, Ohio, and died April 3, 1872; he was married again to Mollie Barber, a native of this county, Feb. 12, 1874; has three children by first marriage, Harry E., John H., Mary B., and by second marriage, George W., and Lena L.

SCRIBNER, F. W., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

- Scribner, Nancy, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.
- Shober, John H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkville.
- Shea, John, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Eddyville.
- SIMMS, JOHN A.**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Muchakinoch; owns 160 acres of land; born in West Morland county, Virginia, September 21, 1812; emigrated to St. Charles county, Missouri, when 19 years of age; he lived there two years, and removed to Adams county Ill.; he lived there until the spring of 1846, and removed to Mahaska county, where he now resides. He has been married twice: his first wife was Nancy Crow, a native of St. Charles county, Mo. They were married in June, 1832; she died in July, 1855. He married again in September, 1856, to Mary Warner, a native of Maryland; has three children by first wife: Ann (now Mrs. William Hopper), Lina (now Mrs. Charles Kenfield), and George. Has seven children by his second marriage: Albert, Ella, Eliza, John, Joseph, Edward, and Henry.
- Smith, C. S., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.
- Spencer, A., former, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Stoner, Milton, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- STEELE, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cedar; he was born in Alleghany county Penn., Dec. 31, 1838, lived there 17 years and then came to this county. He married Miss Barbara E. Bradshaw, Sept. 14, 1865; she is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. They have two sons and one daughter: John W., Wm. D., and Mary E; has a farm of 80 acres.
- Steddom, Jason W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Stockwell, J. W., merchant, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.
- Stephenson, W. A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Steele, Wm., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cedar.
- Stepheson, J. A., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cedar.
- Stephenson, Mitchell, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cedar.
- STEPHENSON, WM. A.**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 80 acres of land; is nicely located; has good buildings, surrounded with nice groves; was born in Armstrong county, Penn., in 1841; came to this county in 1853; he was married in November, 1868, to Maggie A. Ratliff, daughter of Thomas Ratliff; she was born in Harrison township, this county, in 1848.
- Stoner, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Stanley, James, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.
- Stanley, A. S., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.
- Strain, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eddyville.
- Stewart, L. L., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Steinhoff, Joseph, retired, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.
- Sullivan, Tim, laborer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.
- Sullivan, Con, laborer, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.
- Switzer, John H., farmer and carpenter, Sec. 9; P. O. Eddyville.
- TENNIS, OLIVER**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cedar.
- Tennis, Robert, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Cedar.
- Tennis, John, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa.
- Thomas, Mahlon, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkville.
- Thomas, J. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Kirkville.
- Thomas, Morgan, clerk, Sec. 7; P. O. Muchakinoch.
- Tierney, Thomas F., laborer; Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

TOTMAN, S. P., Sec. 32; P. O. Eddyville; owns a farm of 140 acres; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 9, 1830; his parents moved from there, when he was quite young, to Knox Co., where he lived until he was twenty years of age; he emigrated to this county in the fall of 1850; he married Miss Christina, daughter of Robert Oldham, Oct. 5, 1853; she is a native of Indiana; they have four sons and five daughters, Charles N., Wm. N., Mary J., Nica I., Lillie S., Nettie, Robert L., Frank and Mabel; served about ten months in the late war, in Co. C, 13 Iowa Volunteers Infantry.

Tullis, M. G., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Tullis, W. H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

UNDERWOOD, A. M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville.

VANCE, Z. G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Vance, J. E., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Vance, widow, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

VANCE, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Eddyville; farm contains 150 acres; was born in Fayette county, Indiana, April 8, 1819; he lived there twenty-one years, then emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, in 1840; he lived there four years and then came to this county, and located where he now resides in 1844; he married Rebecca Morgan, Nov. 20, 1842; she is a native of Kentucky. Mr. V. was first justice of the peace, re-elected after the organization of the county, and has held that office, off and on, for thirty years; have four sons and three daughters, Lydia, Oliver H., Mary M., Agnew E., Samuel L., Susan A., Fred E.; lost two sons, James A. and Henry C.

WARD, D. W., clerk, Sec. 31; P. O. Eddyville.

Walker, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Eddyville.

Watkins, John E., miner, Sec. 11; P. O. Muchakinoek.

Walker, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Cedar.

WALKER, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Cedar; farm 80 acres; was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 14, 1828; lived there thirteen years, and then went to Charlestown, South Carolina; lived there nine years, and then traveled until 1861, and then located in this county; he married Mrs. Eliza Knowlton in 1863, a native of Gallia county, Ohio. They have one son and one daughter, Friend E. and Alma F. He served about seventeen months in the late war, in Company G, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

Webb, William, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Welch, F. G., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Cedar.

Welch, Jason R., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Eddyville.

WELCH, F. G., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Cedar; farm 260 acres; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in October, 1836; he lived there until 1860; he then came to this county, but did not locate here until 1866; from 1860 to 1865 he was engaged in shipping sheep from Ohio to this county; he married Miss Maggie S. Simpson, a native of the same county, September 13, 1866; she died March 21, 1874; left two sons, Laverne and Omar S.; he married again to Elizabeth Slemmons, September 12, 1876, a native of the same county; one daughter, Annie.

Welton, E. H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Wheeler, A. F., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Cedar.

Whiteman, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 9;
P. O. Oskaloosa.

WHEELER, ALFRED, farmer,
Sec. 14; P. O. Cedar; farm 96 acres;
was born in North Hampton-
shire, England, in 1834; lived
there nine years; his parents
then emigrated to the United
States, and located in Waukesha
county, Wisconsin, where they
lived seven years, and then moved
to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where
he lived until 1868, then to this
county; he married Josephine
M. Palmer, January 1, 1866, a
native of Illinois; they have two
sons and three daughters, Jennet,
Eugene, Guy, Mattie, Grace; he
served three years in the late war,
in Company A., Thirty-second
Wisconsin Volunteers Infantry;
enlisted August 15, 1862; mus-
tered out in June, 1865.

WHITED, CARSON, farmer, Sec.
32; P. O. Eddyville; farm of 130
acres; was born in the town of
Wythe, Wythe county, Virginia,
September 17, 1814; his parents
emigrated to Fayette county, In-
diana, when he was five years of
age, where they lived three years,
and then removed to Shelbyville,
Indiana; he left there and came
to this county, November 10, 1846;
he married Miss Abigail Bolli-
baugh, February 28, 1833, a na-
tive of Raleigh county, North
Carolina; family, four daughters,
Maria J., (now widow of John
Mercer, who died in Andersonville
prison during the late rebellion),
Charlotte, (now Mrs. James Old-
ham), Catharine, (now Mrs. John
Rainsbarger), Mahala, (now Mrs.
Quitman Powell). Mr. W. lost
one son, who died while in the
army.

Williams, H. H., farmer. Sec. 31;
P. O. Eddyville.

WORTMAN, GEO., farmer; Sec. 6;

P. O. Muchakinock; farm con-
tains 308 acres; was born in the
Province of New Brunswick,
August 14, 1814, he lived there
until he was past twelve, his par-
ents then moved to Harrison
county, Ohio; he lived there
about ten years; he came to this
county in the spring of 1843, and
located on the place where he
now lives; he married Miss M.
Christena Scott, a native of Ohio,
February 28, 1842; she died July
24, 1849; married again to Re-
becca McCaslin, a native of Vir-
ginia, April 2, 1850; two daugh-
ters by first marriage, Hannah,
and Louisa C.; three sons and
five daughters by second mar-
riage, John, Sarah, Martha J.,
Matilda A., Emma, Mary F.,
David and Geo. W.

WYLIE, JAMES T., farmer, Sec.
32; P. O. Eddyville; was born in
the town of Coventry, Chenango
county, New York, November 23,
1815, he lived there until 1837,
and then emigrated to Peoria,
Illinois, where he lived six years,
and then came to Iowa in the
spring of 1843, and located in
Eddyville, and worked at his
trade, (blacksmithing). Mr. W.
did all the stage repairing at
Eddyville in those days; in 1845
he and his partner, Mr. J. W.
Caldwell, entered 240 acres in
this township, afterward, buying
his partner's interest; his farm
contains 407 acres; he married
Miss Mary J. Delashmutt, No-
vember 23, 1851. She was born
in Tyler county, Virginia, May
12, 1831. They have one son
and two daughters, Clara M.,
(now Mrs. Andrew Manifold),
born September 25, 1853, James
B., born October 1, 1855, Eppie
S., August 8, 1867.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

ADAIR, Wm., farmer, Sec. 19;
P. O. Cedar.

Akers, Anderson, farmer, Sec. 36;
Fremont.

Akerman, P., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O.
Fremont.

Allman, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 11; P.
O. Fremont.

Allman, John, laborer, P. O. Fre-
mont.

Allender, M., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O.
Fremont.

Alexander, Robert, farmer, Sec. 13;
P. O. Fremont.

Aldridge, Joseph A., farmer, Sec. 26;
P. O. Fremont.

Anderson, Wm., farmer, Sec. 32; P.
O. Kirkville.

BARR, IRA, farmer, Sec. 2; P.
O. Fremont.

Baitsell, Geo. W., farmer, Sec. 10;
P. O. Fremont.

Baitsell, Jane, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O.
Fremont.

Beswick, A. W., farmer; P. O. Ce-
dar.

Bentley, Laura J., farmer, Sec. 8; P.
O. Cedar.

Bond, C., physician, Fremont.

Boyd, Wm., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O.
Cedar.

Bridenstine, Peter, farmer, Sec. 30;
P. O. Kirkville.

Brown, G. W., shoemaker and far-
mer, Fremont.

Byram, D. C., retired, Fremont.

Byram, C. G., school teacher, Fre-
mont.

BYRAM, M. W., druggist, Fre-
mont; was born in Butler county,
Ohio, December 1, 1837, and
lived there six years; his parents
then removed to Dark county,
Ohio, where he lived until the
spring of 1861, and then to Mc-
Goupin county, Ill., and remained
there until September, 1864; he
then returned to Dark county,
Ohio, where he remained until
September, 1873, and then came

to this county; he married Mary
J. McFarland August 7, 1859, of
Randolph county, Indiana; she
died June 9, 1873; was married
again to Mahala Oldham, of this
county, June 13, 1875; she died
September 22, 1875; married
again April 27, 1876, to Mary I.,
widow of E. Roberts, her maiden
name was Ferguson, a native of
this county; has two children by
first marriage, Ida A. and Laura
M., and one son by third marriage,
Lawrence L.; has taught school,
more or less, for twenty years.

CANON, SAMUEL R., of the
firm of Canon & Gunn, mer-
chants, Fremont; was born in Fa-
yette county, Ohio, May 12, 1845,
and lived there about twelve
years; came to this county in
1857; not married.

Carnahan, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 20;
P. O. Kirkville.

Caves, Edward, blacksmith, Fre-
mont.

Cheek, James P., laborer, Fremont.

Cochran, Sanford, farmer, Sec. 5; P.
O. White Oak.

Cochran, O. C., farmer, Sec. 5; P.
O. Cedar.

Cochran, G. W., farmer, Sec. 16; P.
O. Fremont.

Cole, Wm. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P.
O. Kirkville.

Cole, Wm., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O.
Cedar.

Craft, J. E., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O.
Cedar.

Cummins, H. C. farmer, Sec. 2; P.
O. Fremont.

Cummins, Thos., farmer, Sec. 33; P.
O. Kirkville.

DAVIS, ELIZABETH U., farm-
er, Sec. 29; P. O. Kirkville.

Davis, Joseph, farmer. Sec. 28; P.
O. Kirkville.

Davidson, John W., farmer, Sec. 32;
P. O. Kirkville.

Davidson, W. A., farmer, Sec. 24;
P. O. Fremont.

Dinsmore, Wm., farmer, Sec. 14; P.
O. Fremont.

Doolittle, B. M., farmer, Sec. 23; P.
O. Fremont.

Doan, Martha A., farming, Sec. 17;
P. O. Cedar.

EASTBURN, C. A., farmer, Sec.
22; P. O. Fremont.

Eastburn, Job H., commission mer-
chant, Chicago.

Eastburn, B. W., farmer, Sec. 28;
P. O. Fremont.

Eastburn, Sanford, farmer, Sec. 25;
P. O. Fremont.

Ellis, Wm., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O.
Fremont.

ENDICOTT, J. N., P. O. Cedar,
general store, Cedar Chapel; born
in Posey county, Indiana, in 1841;
came here 1874. He enlisted in
Co. B, 58th Indiana Infantry, in
October, 1861, and was mustered
out in August, 1865. February
6, 1866, he married Cornelia
Boyle, a native of the same county;
she died January 10, 1871; left
one son Alfred B.; he married
again to Mary L. Kinsman, June
6, 1875; she was born in Oskaloosa
township, this county, in 1854;
one son and one daughter, James
N. and Baby.

English, Alpha, farmer, Sec. 29;
P. O. Kirkville.

Epperly, Joel, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O.
Fremont.

Everson, John W., farmer, Sec. 34;
P. O. Fremont.

FAILYER, GEORGE W., far-
mer, Sec. 34; P. O. Kirkville.

Fellers, John M., farmer, Sec. 16;
P. O. Fremont.

Ferguson, John, farmer, Sec. 4; P.
O. Concert.

Foster, N. W., farmer, Sec. 10; P.
O. Fremont.

Foster, Caleb, farmer, Sec. 34; P.
O. Kirkville.

Funk, Henry, farmer, Sec. 34; P.
O. Kirkville.

GARRIOTT, I. N., farmer, Sec.
1; P. O. Fremont.

GILMORE, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec.
29; P. O. Kirkville; was born in
the town of Tevis, Harrison
county, Ohio, in 1830; he lived
there until 1851, and then came to
this county; his farm contains
500 acres; he married Sarah
Myers, November 25, 1856, a na-
tive of Morrow county, Ohio;
they have two sons and two daugh-
ters, named Nina, Maggie, Myers
and Fred; lost one son, John.

Griffis, Noah H., farmer, Sec. 1; P.
O. Fremont.

Gordon, Uriah, farmer, Sec. 20; P.
O. Kirkville.

Graham, Jefferson, farmer, Sec. 5;
P. O. White Oak.

GUNN, JAMES, A., of the firm of
Canon & Gunn, merchants,
Fremont; was born in Lake coun-
ty, Ohio, October 7, 1849; he lived
there four years; parents then
emigrated to Iowa, and to this
county; has been engaged in bus-
iness here since 1873; is post-mas-
ter; he married Mrs. S. S. Heinz-
man, April 20, 1873. a native of
Shelby county, Indiana; they have
one son, Frank L.

HACKETT, ISAAC, farmer,
Sec. 1; P. O. Fremont.

Halloway, Ralph E., farmer, Sec. 34;
P. O. Kirkville.

Harter, John H., farmer, Sec. 29; P.
O. Fremont.

Harter, Aaron, farmer, Fremont.

Harter, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 28;
Fremont.

Harter, James, farmer, Fremont.

Hayes, Joel, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O.
Cedar.

HEINZMAN, S. H., of the firm
of Byram & Co., merchants; Fre-
mont; he was born in Shelby
county, Indiana, August 2, 1840;
he lived there until October 1st,
1861, and then came to this county;
he married Miss Amey W. Byram,
November 20, 1867, a native of

Dark county, Ohio; they have two daughters, Gertrude and Madge.

Higgason, S. J., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Cedar.

Hook, John, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Fremont.

HOOKE, N. R., physician and surgeon, Fremont; he was born in Williamsburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1842; his parents moved to Gurnsey county, Ohio, when he was very young; they lived there eleven years, and then came to this county; he commenced the study of medicine at the age of nineteen, with Dr. S. E. Rhinehart; he attended the college of physicians and surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated in 1874; he served from 1862, to August 9th, 1865, in the late war in Co. C, 33rd Iowa Volunteers Infantry; he married Miss Lucetta J. Kissick, June, 3, 1866, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; she died December 19, 1873; he was married again to Florence N. Kissick, December 23, 1874, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania; has one son living by his first marriage, Charles W., and one son by his second marriage, Walter M.; owns a farm of 200 acres.

Howell, B. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Fremont.

House, A. J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Kirkville.

Howser, James, farmer, P. O. Kirkville.

Hughes, H. D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Fremont.

JACKSON, W., laborer, P. O. Kirkville.

Jemison, A. A., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. O. Kirkville.

Jones, N. J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Kirkville.

KEITH, J. C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Fremont; he was born in Miami county, Ohio, April 5,

1822; his parents moved to Shelby county, Indiana, when the subject of this sketch was about seven years old; he came to Davis county, Iowa, in 1858, lived there two years and then came to this county; his farm contains 306 acres; he has been married four times, first to Susan Heinzman, a native of Kentucky, but raised in Indiana; they were married December 16th, 1847; she died August 10th, 1852; had one son, Marshall E.; he was married again to Ann Eliza Davison, November 24, 1853, a native of Shelby county, Indiana; she died March 19th, 1857; had one son, Oscar; he was married again to Maggie Majors, a native of this county, December 14th, 1859; she died October 23, 1860; he was married again to Mary Canon, a native of Pennsylvania, October, 12th, 1861; has three sons and three daughters, Preston, Minnie, Nellie, Albert, Mabel and Gus.

Kent, Delilah, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Kirkville.

King, Wm., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Fremont.

Kline, E. J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Cedar.

Knucely, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Fremont.

LACY, WM., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fremont.

Lee, Isaac T., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fremont.

Lee, John M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fremont.

Lee, M. B., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fremont.

Lee, N. M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fremont.

Lentz, David, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Fremont.

LENTZ, GEORGE, carpenter; P. O. Fremont; born in Butler county, Ohio, January 5, 1838; lived there about seven years; his parents

then emigrated to Keokuk county, Iowa, about five miles from where he now lives; he moved to Fremont in 1855; is justice of the peace; he married Miss Rebecca J. Able August 12, 1861; she lived but fifteen days after marriage; she was a native of Indiana; he was married again to Sophia Pfeiffer September 15, 1861, a native of Bavaria, Germany; they have one son and three daughters, Mary E., Eda A., Arminta, and Ralph J; he was township clerk one year. and secretary of school board seven years; owns a farm of 90 acres,

McCARROLL, ROBT S., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Kirkville; born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 16, 1819; he lived there until 1848, and then came to this county and located where he now lives; has a farm of 200 acres; he married Susanna English January 5, 1843, a native of the same county; they have four sons and five daughters, Jane E., James, Addie, Sella, Etta, Frank, William, Jason, and Lewis; they have lost three daughters, named Martha A., Rachel, and Mary S.

McClain, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Fremont.

McEwen, J. E., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fremont.

McFADDIN, WILSON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Cedar; has a farm of 210 acres; born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 18, 1830; lived there until 1852, and then came to this county and located in Cedar township; has lived on his present farm since 1862; he married Miss A. C. Wellslager, May 29, 1856, from Richland county, Ohio; they have two daughters, Elanora, and Emma Carrie.

McFALL, W. O., physician and surgeon, Fremont; was born in Cedar township, Mahaska county, May 23, 1851; at the age of twenty-one, he commenced the study

of medicine with Dr. Hoffman, of Oskaloosa, where he continued for two years and six months; he then attended the Bellvue medical college, of New York City, where he graduated March 1, 1876, and has been located in Fremont since March, 1877; he married Miss Sarah Lloyd, December 21, 1877, a native of Meigs county, Ohio. No family.

McFALL, G. B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Concert; was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1823; he lived there until November, 1847, and then came to this county and located on the place he now lives; has a farm of 131 acres—he entered 252 acres; he married Miss Newsom, January 16, 1845, a native of the same county; they have two sons and five daughters, Lottie M., William O., Mary E., Emma E., Clara E., Gideon B., Jr. and Jennie L.; was a member of the board of supervisors one term, has been a member of the school board twenty years, treasurer about sixteen years.

McFALL, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Fremont; was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1803, he lived there until ten years of age; his parents then moved, to what is now Switzerland county, Indiana; he lived there until 1821, and then went to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he lived until 1830, and thence to Iroquoise county, Ills.; he came to this county in March, 1844, and located where he now lives; he married Miss Elizabeth Barbee, February 14, 1828; born in Ross county, Ohio, February 11, 1804; they have two sons and four daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel T., Martha, Naney, and Joseph.

McFall, David, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fremont.

McFall, John, Sr., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fremont.

McFall, John, Jr., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fremont.

McFall, Samuel L., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fremont.

McFall, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Fremont.

MILLS, D. T., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Concert; was born in Dare Co., Kentucky, in 1821; he lived in Kentucky until the fall of 1844, and then went to Park county, Indiana, where he lived until the fall of 1852; he then came to this county, and located where he now lives; owns a farm of 140 acres; he married Emily Bingham, of Mercer county, Kentucky, in the fall of 1842; she died May 26, 1856; he married again to Mary Torrance in July, 1857; have two sons and four daughters by first marriage, Sophia, Wm. T., Mary, Sarah, Martha and David; two sons and two daughters by second marriage, Jacob, Ella, Edward and Myrtle.

Mills, W. T., farmer, P. O. Kirkville.

Mona, John, painter, Fremont.

Moody, Wm. I., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Fremont.

Morgan, J. N., blacksmith, Fremont.

Myers, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Cedar.

NEIL, GRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Fremont.

Newbold, G. W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Cedar.

PARKER, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fremont.

Parr, M. G., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fremont.

Phillippe, G. L., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fremont.

Pickens, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Kirkville.

Pfrimmer, George W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Cedar.

Priest, J. F., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fremont.

QUARTON, W. B., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 24; P. O. Fremont; was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1821; his parents emigrated to the United States in 1829; located in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1848; he married Miss Charlotte Gill, in 1849; she is a native of England; they moved to Macoupin county, Illinois, the same year, where they lived until October, 1867, then came to this county; has a farm of 240 acres and 50 acres of timber; deals quite largely in imported cattle; has 400 head of sheep; 160 acres of his farm are devoted to meadow land; they have three sons and four daughters, Mary, Menassa, Georgia, Charlotta, Wm. B., Amy and Ezra.

RANDALL, CHARLES D., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Cedar. Rhegenness, Henry, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fremont.

Rockey, Frank, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fremont.

Ross, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Kirkville.

Russell, Almira C., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Fremont.

Russell, G. W., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Fremont.

Russell, J. M., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Fremont.

SHALER, GEO., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Fremont.

SHAW, SOLOMON, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fremont; was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1809, but was raised in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; came to Iowa in 1856, and located where he now resides, in 1857; owns 256 acres of land; he married Miss Susan Strome, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1831; she died in 1835; married again to Mary Zigler, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1837; has two sons by first marriage, David and George;

- four sons and two daughters by second marriage: John, William, Levi, Solomon, Elizabeth, Susanna.
- Shaw, L. E., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Kirkville.
- Sheets, B. F., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Fremont.
- Skidmore, J. M., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Fremont.
- Slater, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Fremont.
- Shultz, Christian, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Fremont.
- Smith, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fremont.
- Sparks, William, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Fremont.
- Sparks, Isaac W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Fremont.
- Stephenson, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Cedar.
- Stephenson, William J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Cedar.
- Storm, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Concert.
- Stout, Lee, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fremont.
- T**HOMPSON, F. S., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Concert.
- Triplett, Mortimore, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Fremont.
- V**AN BUSKIRK, LINFORD, Farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fremont.
- Votaw, Moses, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Fremont.
- Votaw, Pierce, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Cedar.
- W**ALTMAN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Fremont.
- Warner, John H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Kirkville.
- White, E. H., blacksmith, P. O. Fremont.
- Walsh, James, wagon-maker, P. O. Fremont.
- Weil, Christian, undertaker, Sec. 14; P. O. Fremont.
- White, J. A., merchant, Fremont.
- Whitmer, John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Fremont.
- White, John Q., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fremont.
- W**HITE, E. H., blacksmith; P. O. Fremont; was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1826, lived there twenty-four years, and then emigrated to Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1850, and has been a resident of this township ten years. He married Miss Mary Barton, September 19, 1850, a native of Preble county, Ohio; she died August 21, 1858; he married again to Martha J. Heffner, December 15, 1870, a native of Dark county, Ohio; three daughters by first marriage, Lavica E., Nancy E. and Eliza J.; one daughter by second marriage, Della M.; he enlisted in the late war in Company K., Eighteenth Iowa Volunteers Infantry, August 6, 1862; mustered out August 9, 1865.
- Williams, William, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fremont.
- Williams, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Fremont.
- Wolfe, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fremont.
- Wright, J. C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Cedar.
- Wright, W. W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Cedar.
- Wright, J. P., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Cedar.
- Wright, J. A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Cedar.
- Y**EOMAN, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fremont.
- Yenney, George, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fremont.
- Yenney, John, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fremont.
- Young, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Fremont.
- Z**ARING, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Concert.
- Zaring, J. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Concert.

WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP.

ABEL, WILLIAM, farmer, Section 32; P. O. White Oak; owns 120 acres land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Ontario, Canada, in 1826; came to Iowa in 1855 and settled in Muscatine county; lived there about twenty-nine and a half years, and removed to Benton county, and thence to this Co. in 1868; married Esther Stanley, in 1853; she was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1829; have seven children: Ben. J. C., Sarah, Martha, Hannah M., Turner L., Mary Elizabeth and Esther Elmie; are members of Society of Friends. Republican.

ARNOLD, ISHUM, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 236 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Kentucky, in 1828; came to Iowa in 1851, and settled in White Oak; married Drussilla Simpkins, in 1853; she was born in Indiana, in 1832; they have six children: Nancy, Ellen, Sarah Jane, Joseph, Alberta and William.

BARKLEY, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. White Oak.
Bobbitt, E. H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. White Oak.

Bacon, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Rose Hill.

BETHEA & SON, dealers in general merchandise and grain. Rose Hill J. W. Bethea was born in Tennessee, in 1822; married Margaret Stewart in 1845; have four children: Elizabeth, Florence, William W., and Frank. Wm. W. Bethea, the junior partner, was born in this county in 1855.

Belford, Brown, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Cedar.

Beach, Thomas E., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Rose Hill.

Bond, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. White Oak.

BOND, E. B., farmer, Sec. 19; P.

O. White Oak; owns 185 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Illinois in 1838; came to Iowa in 1841, and settled in Keokuk county; removed to this county about 1845; he married Nancy Bridges, in 1859; she was born in this county in 1842; have seven children: Dora, Alice, Emma, Ida, Mattie, Willie, and Cora.

Bolles, R. P., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Rose Hill.

Bolles, R. P., attorney, Rose Hill.

Browning, E. J., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Rose Hill.

Brown, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rose Hill.

BROWN & STEWARD, of the firm of Brown, Steward & Ewing, Rose Hill. W. W. Steward was born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1857, and came to Iowa in 1873. C. Brown, physician and surgeon, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1850; came to Iowa in 1870. The business of Brown, Steward & Ewing was established in 1878.

Bridges, John W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. White Oak.

Buoyles, Richard, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fremont.

Burrows, Jesse, E., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Rose Hill.

Burgess, A. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Hill.

CALDWELL, A. N., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. White Oak; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in East Tennessee in 1839; came to Iowa in 1851, and settled in White Oak; married Catharine Stump in 1876; she was born in Ohio in 1849; have two children, Charlie C. and Earl; has held the office of assessor, trustee, etc.; are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Republican.

Caldwell, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. White Oak.

Caldwell, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. White Oak.

Caloway, Jesse C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Rose Hill.

CALDWELL, R. W., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. White Oak; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in East Tennessee in 1841; came to Iowa in 1851 and settled in White Oak township; married Milda Gaston in 1877; she was born in this county in 1850; Mr. C. has two children by a former marriage: Lizzie and James Gaston. Democrat.

Clements, W. R., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Rose Hill.

Charnock, W. T., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. White Oak.

Crowder, W. L., physician and surgeon; P. O. Rose Hill.

Craig, Margaret, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Rose Hill.

Crandall, H. L., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. White Oak.

Crill, Harvey, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Rose Hill.

COCHRAN, SANFORD, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. White Oak; owns 203 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1817; came to Iowa in 1855 and settled on present farm; married Elizabeth Vandevender in 1839; she was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1821; have six children: G. W., Oliver C., John W., Laura, Clara, Mary E.; has been trustee three years. Democrat.

CURRIER, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Rose Hill; proprietor of Elkhorn Mills, erected in 1853; was born in Penobscot county, Maine, in 1820; came to Iowa in 1843; married Angeline Harris in 1849; she was born in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1829; have five children: Elma, William, Frank, Fred, Henry; Mrs. C. is a member of the Baptist church. Republican.

CRANDALL, W. L., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Concert; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Warren county, Pa., in 1835; came to Iowa in 1855; married Welthy A. Cross in 1861; she was born in Ohio in 1834; they have three children, Jesse E., Eddie E., and Emma; are members of the M. E. Church.

DAVIS, ISRAEL, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. White Oak.

DeLong, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Rose Hill.

Dewitt, Mrs. Samuel, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.

Dewitt, Spencer, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. White Oak.

Dewitt, Elliott, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. White Oak.

Dewitt, Henry, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.

Dickey, Wm. A., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. White Oak.

Dickson, M. M., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Hill.

Doak, John W., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rose Hill.

DOWNEY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. White Oak; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1824; came to Iowa in 1862; married Emeline Swickard in 1858; she was born in Ohio in 1826; have two children, Mathias S., and Ann Eliza.

Douglas, John W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.

Douglas, Silas, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. White Oak.

DOAK, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 230 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1838; came to Iowa in 1869; married Sarah Arnold in 1874; she was born in Indiana in 1836. Mr. Doak has three children by a former marriage, Maggie, Mattie, and Charlie; he enlisted in the 66th

Ohio Infantry in 1861, and was discharged in 1865. Republican.
Drake, G. W., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fremont.

EVANS, JANE, Sec. 5; P. O. Rose Hill.

Evans, W. S., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.

FOWLER, DAVID D., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.

Fowler, Wm., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.

Fuller, O. P., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Rose Hill.

GATES, CHESTER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. White Oak.

GASKILL, O. R., farmer, Sec. 20; postmaster, White Oak, and dealer in general merchandise; born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1834; came to Iowa in 1852, and settled in this county; married Julia A. Mathew, in 1856; she was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1836; he enlisted in Co. C, 7th Iowa Infantry, in 1861, and was discharged in same year; he has held the office of township clerk for one year. Republican. Mrs. G. is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Gaskill received a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the State Militia on the 13th day of October, 1864, and was appointed postmaster October 20, 1867.

Gilchrist, Martha, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. White Oak.

Gilchrist, Ann, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. White Oak.

Graham, Jeff, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. White Oak.

Gregory, Levi, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rose Hill.

HAYES, JOEL, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. White Oak.

Haskell, Daniel, Sr., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. White Oak.

Hartman, Thos., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. White Oak.

HINER, HARMON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 220 acres of land valued at \$5,000;

was born in Pendleton county, Va., in 1814, and came to Iowa in 1874, and settled on present farm; married Margaret Young, in 1843; she was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1823; they have eight children, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph, Adell, Harriett, Lou, and Fanny. Democrat.

Howell, Levi, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.

Howell, James M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. White Oak.

Howell, Benj. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Fremont.

HOWE, JAS. M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. White Oak; owns 100 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; born in Wilson county, Pa., in 1816, and came to Iowa in 1846, and settled in White Oak township; he married Nancy Gott in 1859; she was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1818; they have two children, Stephen A. D. and Philipp. Mr. Howe has eight children by a former wife, Mary A., Margaret M., Levi F., George W., Isaac Newton, Jerusia, James, and Mellissa; lost one son in United States Army; his wife has one child by a former husband, James Thomas Gott; they are members of the Baptist church. Democrat.

JARVIS, A. J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 239 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Kentucky, in 1823, and came to Iowa in 1849, and settled in this county; removed to his present farm in 1869; married Martha Kite, in 1853; she was born in 1830. Rep.

JARVIS, Wm. M., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 281 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; born in Kentucky, in 1825, came to Iowa, in 1849, and settled on present farm; married Frances M. Bolles, in 1849; she was born in Montville, Conn., in 1827; they

have four children, Julius, Virginia, John P., and Fanny M.; has been justice of the peace for eight years, and held other township offices.

JACKSON, C. J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Marion county, Indiana, in 1820; came to Iowa in 1842 and settled in Des Moines county; removed to present farm in 1864; married Eliza Hood in 1841; she was born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1821; have eight children: Lydia J., Arabella, Franklin L., John C., Willie, Mary R., Henry A. and Alice; Mr. J. was county supervisor two terms, and justice of the peace three terms; are members of the Christian church. Republican.

JONES, J. C., furniture business; P. O. Rose Hill; born in Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1831; came to Iowa in 1775, and engaged in present business in 1877; married Lucinda Nicholson in 1852; she was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1831; have five children: Rebecca, Mary L., Anna, Hattie B., Lulla. Republican.

KENTFIELD, C. W., farmer; P. O. White Oak; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Vermont, in 1829; came to Iowa in 1844, and settled in this county; married Nancy A. Bozwell, in 1865; she was born in Indiana in 1832; have six children: Alice, George, Albert, Jessie, Levisa and Iona E.

KINSMAN, M., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. White Oak; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Vermont, in 1816; came to Iowa in 1840, and settled in Brighton, Washington county, and removed to this county in 1843; married Lucy P. Sanderson in 1837; she was born in Massa-

chusetts, in 1817; have five children: Melvina, Leona, Anna, Peter M. and Olive; Mr. K. has been a supervisor four years, and has held different township offices; are members of M. E. church. Republican.

KINSMAN, J. N., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. White Oak; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1818; came to Iowa in 1840 and settled in Brighton, Washington county; removed to this county in 1845, and located in Oskaloosa where he was proprietor of the old Oskaloosa House about four years; Mr. K. has held different county offices—has been sheriff one term, and treasurer three years; married Lydia Burchard in 1843; she was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1819; have four children: Martha, Avada, Mary and Pliny; are members of Cumberland Presbyterian church. Republican.

LANDERS, WM. R., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O., Rose Hill.

Lathrop, James, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Rose Hill.

Lisk, John A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Rose Hill.

Lister, Morris, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Rose Hill.

Little, Harvey C., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Rose Hill.

Little, James B., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Rose Hill.

Linsley, F. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. White Oak.

MCBRIDE, WM. F., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fremont.

McBride, Alexander, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rose Hill.

McBride, Simon, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Fremont.

McBurney, Hugh, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. White Oak.

MCCURDY, J. A., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. White Oak; owns 390 acres

- of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Virginia in 1818; came to Iowa in 1856, and settled on his present farm; married Sarah M. Henry, in 1857; she was born in Indiana, in 1835; they have seven children: Frank, Oscar, Charlie, William, Stella, Addie, and Walter. Are members of Presbyterian Church. Republican.
- McCain, James A.**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rose Hill.
- McDonald, Mrs. Elizabeth**, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Rose Hill.
- McKanna, Robert**, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Rose Hill.
- McGREGOR, H.**, dealer in lumber; born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1824; came to Iowa in 1776; he married Catharine Roberts, in 1854; she was born in Wales, in 1834, and died in 1877; had three children: Mary M., Charles, and Addie. Is a member of Presbyterian Church. Republican.
- Malin, John**, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Hill.
- Manary, M. T.**, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. White Oak.
- Mason, Isaac**, farmer, Sec. 36, P. O. White Oak.
- Michum, Samuel**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.
- Mills, D. T.**, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Concert.
- Milligan, John R.**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Rose Hill.
- Miller, Jesse**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. White Oak.
- Mills, Richard**, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Rose Hill.
- MORGAN, C. C.**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. White Oak; was born in Mahaska county; is a son of L. B. Morgan, who was born in Va., in 1811, and came to Iowa in '36; was married to Sarah A. Smith in 1836; she was born in Wilson county, Tenn., in 1819; have six children, Francinia, Lydia, A. L., S. K., S., and C. C.
- MORGAN, A. L.**, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. White Oak; he owns 135 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in this county in 1848; married Lucinda Cox in 1870; she was born in Indiana, in 1846; have three children, Absalom N., Mary Minerva, and Lewis Madison; are members of the M. E. Church.
- Moore, Wilson**, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. White Oak.
- MOORE, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$28 per acre; born in Vigo county, Indiana, in 1824; came to Iowa in 1849, and located in White Oak township; removed to his present farm in 1852; married Catharine Letsey, in 1849; she was born in Park county, Indiana, in 1830; have ten children, four sons and six daughters: Edward V., Elma, Louisa, Mary E., Lovada, George B. M., Albert, Nina, Alfred and Siddle. Republican.
- Moore, Edward**, farmer, Secs. 2 and 11; P. O. Rose Hill.
- Moore, Wm.**, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Rose Hill.
- Morrow, James R.**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. White Oak.
- Monk, Daniel**, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak.
- Morgan, Caroline**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Rose Hill.
- MEANS, J. E.**, proprietor of Pacific House, Rose Hill; born in Bedford county, Penn., in 1843; came to Iowa in 1863, and settled in Osaloosa; removed to this village the first of July, 1878; married S. C. Dryden, in 1873; she was born in Ohio, in 1841; have one child, Lillie M.; are members of U. P. Church. Democrat.
- Montgomery, John**, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Rose Hill.
- Moore, Wm.**, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Rose Hill.
- Moore, John A.**, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Rose Hill.

Morgan, John N., farmer, Sec. 23;
P. O. Rose Hill.

Musgrove, Wm. C., farmer, Sec. 15;
P. O. Rose Hill.

Musgrove, Wm. C., farmer, Sec. 8;
P. O. Rose Hill.

MYERS, J. L., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 200 acres land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in North Carolina, in 1822; came to Iowa in 1852, and settled in Adams township; removed to present farm in 1865; he married Weltha Fuller, in 1852; she was born in Ohio, in 1829; have four children: Syrena, Mary A, Roenna, and Joseph; he has been justice of the peace, assessor, trustee, constable, etc; are members of the Christian Church.

Myers, Christian, farmer, Sec. 11;
P. O. Rose Hill.

Myers, John L., Jr., farmer, Sec. 13;
P. O. Rose Hill.

Myers, Peter, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Rose Hill.

NORRIS, JOHN F., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. White Oak.

ORR, H. L., postmaster at Rose Hill, and dealer in general merchandise; born in Stuben county, N. Y., in 1840; came to Iowa in 1868; he married Mary B. Hunter in 1868; she was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1848; they have one child, Wilber, born in 1870. Republican.

ORNBAUM, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 199 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Rockbridge county, Va., in 1798; came to Iowa in 1848, and settled on his present farm; he married Benjamina Shipley in 1830; she was born in 1814, and died in 1857; had four children, J. Shipley, Eliza Jane, Mary Ellen, and Emeline Edna; is a member of the M. E. Church. Republican.

PEBLER, S. L., saloon, Sec. 10;
P. O. Rose Hill.

Petichord, W. H. H., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. White Oak.

Petichord, John T., farmer, Sec. 22;
P. O. Rose Hill.

Phillips, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 35;
P. O. Fremont.

RANDALL, CHARLES D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Fremont.
Reynolds, J. P., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Rose Hill.

Rogers, Jeremiah, farmer, Sec. 22;
P. O. Rose Hill.

Robbins, Hackett, farmer, Sec. 12;
P. O. Rose Hill.

ROBERTS, J. R., dealer in general merchandise at Rose Hill; born in Kentucky in 1847; came to Iowa in 1853, and settled in Mahaska county with his parents; he married Mary M. Laughrey in 1869; she was born in Licking county, Ohio; they have four children, Cora B., Eva A., Charles, and Lilburn; are members of the Baptist Church. Democrat.

SARVIS, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Rose Hill.

Sarvis, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Rose Hill.

Sarvis, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Hill.

SAWYER, J. H., mayor, Rose Hill; born in Indiana in 1846; came to Iowa in 1854; enlisted in Co. E, 33d Iowa Infantry in 1862, and was discharged in 1865; he was in all the battles that regiment participated in.

Sheely, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. White Oak.

Sheely, Sarah, Sec. 14; P. O. White Oak.

Shaw, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fremont.

Silverthorn, John O., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. White Oak.

SMITH, PRESTON, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 143½ acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Kentucky in 1818; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled on his present farm in 1856; he married

Mary Goldsborough in 1844; she was born in Kentucky in 1819; they have six children, Amanda, George, Mary, Francis, James, and Adelaide; he has been trustee three years; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Democrat.

Smith, George, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Rose Hill.

Small, James, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Rose Hill.

Snyder, A. C., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Rose Hill.

Spates, Robert, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Hill.

Squires, J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Fremont.

Stewart, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Rose Hill.

Stout, Jasper, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Fremont.

STEWART, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. White Oak; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1824; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in this county; removed to his present farm in 1867. He married Ruth Miller in 1845; she was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1824; they have ten children, four sons and six daughters, Sarah, Jane, Nancy, Ruth, Delila, Elva, David A., John J., Thos. O., and William; he has been justice of the peace six years. Democrat.

STOUT, G. W., proprietor Union House, Rose Hill; born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1834; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in this county; engaged in his present business in 1873; he married Mary Moore in 1853; she was born Licking county, Ohio, in 1834; they have seven children, Matilda Jennie, William F., Margaret, Alice, Charles, G. W. and Edward. Republican.

STOUT, JAMES, dealer in general merchandise, Rose Hill; born in

Clark county, Ohio, in 1831; came to Iowa in 1852, and settled in this county; removed to Rose Hill in April, 1878; he married Mary J. Gray, in 1853; she was born in 1836; they have eight children, Lorenzo, Luella, Charlie, Susan, Anna, Jennie, Ermie, and Brown. Democrat.

Stevens, Carlos, farmer Sec. 25; P. O. Rose Hill.

Stewart, J. A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Rose Hill.

Swigett, J. A. C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Hill.

TAYLOR, JANE, Sec. 15; P. O. Rose Hill.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. White Oak; owns 150 acres of land in this county, and 160 in Kansas; his Mahaska county land is valued at \$30 per acre; born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1816; came to Iowa in 1857; he married Ellen Mommonier in 1841; she was born in Baltimore in 1822; they have one child by adoption, Mary. Mrs. T. is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

TAYLOR, ABNER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 620 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1808; came to Iowa in 1848, and settled on his present farm. Mr. Taylor has been twice married, first, to Mary Wymore in 1830; she was born in Kentucky, in 1809, and died in May, 1870; they had twelve children two of which are dead, Prudence, Nancy, Samuel, Susan, John, Margaret (dead), Francis (dead), Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucinda, and William. He was married again in 1870 to Sarah Wymore, widow of Wm. Wymore; she was born in Owen county, Ky., in 1813; she has two children, Margaret R. (now Mrs. Myers), Mary E. (now Mrs. Stringfellow); are members of the Christian church. Democrat.

TINSLEY, T. T., farrier and livery business, Rose Hill; owns 186 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Kentucky, in 1819; came to Iowa in 1847, and settled in Keokuk county; removed to this county in 1852; married Matilda J. Lippard, in 1842; she was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1826; have four children, Stephen A., William F., Dellia and Marcellus; has been county supervisor one term. Democrat.

Towers, James, farmer, Sec. 25: P. O. Rose Hill.

VERNON, CARLTON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. White Oak.

Votaw, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. White Oak.

WALLER, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 5; Rose Hill.

Waller, George, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Rose Hill.

Wallace, Charles W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. White Oak.

Ward, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. White Oak.

Waltman, O., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fremont.

Warrick, Henry, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Rose Hill.

WATERS, H. B., harness maker, Rose Hill; born in Oskaloosa in 1855; engaged in his present business in Rose Hill, in 1876; married Lou. E. Johnson, in 1878; she was born in 1860. Republican.

WATERS, S. B., physician and surgeon, Rose Hill; owns 30 acres of land; born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1830; came to Iowa in 1853, and settled in this county; married E. J. Jarvis in 1859; she was born in Indiana, in 1840; have seven children, Harry S., Minnie, Hattie, Amy, Bruce, Frank, Eugene B.; has held the offices of clerk, assessor, trustee, etc. Republican.

Wendel, G., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Rose Hill.

Witt, Michael, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. White Oak.

Wilson, C. C., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Rose Hill.

WILLIAMS, J. A., farmer, P. O. Rose Hill; owns 39 acres of land, valued at \$160 per acre; born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1817; came to Iowa in 1868, and settled on present farm; married Mary J. Dodd, in 1855; she was born in Delaware, in 1835; have seven children, Mary, James, John, Martha, Elzina, George W. and Sarah. Democrat.

Wymore, F. P., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Rose Hill.

Wymore, Amos, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Rose Hill.

Wymore, Robert, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Rose Hill.

ZOLLARS, MORGAN, P. O. White Oak.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

ADAIR, ROBERT, JR., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Olivet.

Adair, Robert, Sr., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Leighton.

Austin, A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Tracy.

BARTLOW, N. S., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Auburn.

Bartlow, David, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Auburn.

Ball, Eliza A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Beacon.

Barton, William, laborer; P. O. Tracy.

Barnes, A. T., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Leighton.

BARNES, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Olivet; has a farm of 280 acres; born in Stark county, Ohio, July 18, 1828; he lived there

until 1861, and then came to this county.

BARNES, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Olivet; born in Washington county, Pa., in 1806; his parents moved to Alleghany county, Pa., three years later; he resided there about sixteen years, then moved to Stark county, Ohio, where he lived until the spring of 1856, and then removed to this county and located where he now lives; has a farm of 300 acres; he married Miss Mary A. Hildreth October 18, 1840; she was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1815; they have two sons and one daughter, Cordelia, Robert H., and James H.

Benedict, John, laborer; P. O. Tracy.

Bird, W. S., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Beacon.

Binns, R. H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Leighton.

Biggs, J., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Auburn.

Blakley, A. E., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Olivet.

Blakley, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Auburn.

Boston, John, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Leighton.

BOYER, DR. E. A., Sec. 28; P. O. Tracy; was born in Uniontown, Frederick county, Maryland (what is now Carroll county), in 1816; he made his home there until he was eighteen years of age; from eighteen until he was twenty-one years of age he traveled more or less; he then went to Noble county, Indiana, but remained there only a short time; in 1840 the doctor came to Iowa, and located in Van Buren county; he came to this county in April, 1843, and removed his family here the following May, and still lives within one-quarter mile from where he first settled; he owns 1,500 acres of land in this county; owns a

general store at Tracy, and a dry-goods store in Oskaloosa, under the firm name of Boyer & Barnes; he married Miss Mary Wiley, of Windsor county, Vermont, in 1840; they have eight children, named Mary, (now Mrs. J. R. Barnes,) William E., Richard M., Frank D., Ella (now Mrs. Dr. E. B. Young) E. A. Jr., Frances H. and Thomas; lost one daughter, Annie E., (wife of Dr. David E. Scott,) of Oskaloosa.

Brady, J. W., ferryman, Bellefontaine; P. O. Tracy.

BUTLER, FRED, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa; son of Peter Butler, who was born in Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1836, and located in Ashland county, Ohio; came to this county in 1852; his mother's maiden name was Barbara Butler; Mr. B. died in 1853, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters, Peter B., Gertrude, Maria and Fred, who served three years in the late rebellion in Company C, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Butler, Henry, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Butler, J. K., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Leighton.

Burton, William, laborer, Bellefontaine; P. O. Tracy.

Butts, Daniel, laborer, P. O. Tracy.

Butler, J. C., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Leighton.

Butler, Peter T., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Leighton.

CARRELL, C. A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Leighton; farm, 162 acres; was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1843; he came to this county with his parents in 1849, and located near Oskaloosa; moved on his present farm eleven years ago; he married Miss Laura Walker, January 1, 1867, a native of Muskingum county, Ohio; have two sons and one daughter,

Frederick, Charles and Nora Bell; served three years in the late war, in Company K., Thirty-third Iowa Volunteers Infantry.

Carrell, C. A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Leighton.

Carrell, R. V., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Leighton.

Church, A. N., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Auburn.

Clark, Elmer, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Olivet.

Clark, R. V., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Leighton.

CORWIN, L. EVANS, physician and surgeon; P. O. Olivet; was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1850; he lived there until 1865; he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. M. Bemshour, of Trinidad, Colorado, in 1872; took one course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College; commenced practice in January at Olivet; practiced about three years in Ripley county, Missouri.

Collins, J. C., laborer, P. O. Auburn.

Croft, Peter B., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Olivet.

DAVIS, JOHN D., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Leighton.

Davis, John, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Leighton.

Delong, George, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Auburn.

EBY, BENJ. F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Olivet.

Eckroot, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Auburn.

Ellis, Eli, laborer, Bellfontaine; P. O. Tracy.

Evans, James, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Leighton.

FANSHER, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton; was born in Sevier county, East Tennessee, October 1st, 1808; he lived there until the age of 21, and then moved to Rush county, Indiana; he came to this county in April, 1843, a few days before the Indians gave up possession. Mr.

Fansher was on the first jury ever empaneled in this county. He staked out his claim a little southwest of Oskaloosa; he moved on his present farm in the spring of 1854; his farm contains 200 acres; he married Miss Mahala White January 9th, 1833; she was born in the same county June 15th, 1815; she died June 13th, 1875, and left a family of three sons and four daughters, Jemima J., (now Mrs. A. P. Kitching,) Andrew J., John M., Oskaloosa, (now Mrs. A. T. Barnes,) George W., Harriett M., and Martha E.

FANSHER, DENNIS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Leighton; was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, November 18th, 1818; he lived there until about 13 years of age; his parents then moved to Rush county, Ind.; lived there until September, 1854, and then came to this county and located in Harrison township; has been on his present farm since April, 1863; has a farm of 120 acres; he married Rebecca Stone, July 4th, 1850, a native of S. C.; they have four sons and six daughters, Geo. W., Louisa, Amanda, William R., Mary M., Betsey, Nancy J., Joseph, Samuel, and Viola.

Fansher, G. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Leighton.

Fansher, Geo., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton.

Ferguson, William, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Leighton.

Fitzsimons, E., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Olivet.

FINNEY, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 22; P. Beacon; has a farm of 220 acres; was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 26th, 1822; he lived there until 1856, and then came to this county and located where he now lives; he married Miss Minerva Reeves in 1854, of the same county; she died in 1856; he was married

again to Eliza Church in 1858, a native of Ohio; they have one son and one daughter, Mary Ida, and Grant.

Foster, W. J., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Auburn.

Free James, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Olivet.

Frazier, Eli, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Olivet.

GARDEN, LOUISA A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Tracy; widow of Robert, who was born in Philadelphia December 19th, 1809; he emigrated to Iowa, to what is now Van Buren county, in 1837, where he lived until 1844, and then removed to this county; he entered 160 acres. Mrs. Garden's maiden name was Harris; she was born in Philadelphia September 17th, 1810; they were married March 10, 1829; he died April 16th, 1861, and left a family of five sons and two daughters, Augustus J., Benjamin H., Robert, Thos., J., Louisa, Malinda and Clarence B.

GILMOUR, WM., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton; was born in Ayrshire, Scotland in 1810, he emigrated to the United States in 1832 and located in New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. G. is a weaver by trade, he remained in Connecticut five years, working the while at his trade; he then emigrated to Union county, Indiana, where he lived 18 years; he came to this county in 1856, and located where he now lives; his farm contains 139 acres; he married Miss Susan Foster, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, September 6, 1836; she died February 3, 1845; left family of three sons and two daughters: Catherine, Emily, Andrew J., William W., and Charles E.; he married again to Jane McCullough, a native of Indiana, in August, 1848; they have one son

and two daughters, James B., Sarah G., and Lizzie A. Godfrey, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Beacon.

HATFIELD, S. S. farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Leighton.

Hatfield, F. E. farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Leighton.

Haunsteen, John, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Olivet.

Hankens, E. farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Harris, Jas. farmer, P. O. Leighton.

Henry, T. S. farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Henry, J. W. farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Henry, J. S. farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Olivet.

Hower, Dan., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Leighton.

Hoffman, Edward, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton.

Hughes, W. E. farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Olivet.

Hull, Jasper, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Beacon.

Hull, A. farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Beacon.

IRVIN, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa; was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1822; he lived there until 11 years of age, his parents then moved to Muskingum Co., Ohio, where he lived until 1850, and then came to Iowa and located near Oskaloosa; has lived on his present farm 8 years; farm 60 acres; married Eliza Adams, a native of Oneida county, New York, in 1848; they have one son and one daughter, James A., and Anna E. (now Mrs. John W. Jones).

JONES, PHEBE A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Tracy.

Johnson, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Beacon.

KENTFIELD, C. Z., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Leighton.

KENDIG, T. B., farmer, Sec. 12;

P. O. Leighton; farm 80 acres; was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1815, he lived there until 1836, and then went to Stark county, Ohio; came to this county in 1855, and located where he now lives; he married Miss Mary Ferree, a native of Dolphin county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1838; they have three sons and four daughters: Oliver J., Perrin L., Andrew A., Ada M., Nancy R., Adell F., and Lucetta J.

Kraam, A. van der., farmer, Sec. 6: P. O. Pella.

L A U G H L I N, W M., farmer, Sec. 9: P. O. Leighton.

Lake, J. A., farmer, Sec. 30: P. O. Tracy.

Lash, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Leighton.

LAUGHLIN, D. F., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Olivet; owns a farm of 120 acres; was born in Elizabeth, Alleghany county, Penn., Nov. 6, 1816; he lived there about sixteen years; his parents then moved to Carroll county, Ohio, where he lived until the spring of 1847, and then removed to this county and located where he now lives; he married Miss Margaret Robertson, March 14, 1844; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 26, 1814. They have no family.

LAUGHLIN, ADAM, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Olivet; was born in the town of Elizabeth, Alleghany Co., Penn., January 5, 1822; his parents moved to Carroll county, O., when the subject of this sketch was about nine years of age, where he lived until the fall of 1851, when he came to this county; he married Miss Margaret Price, in March, 1850; she was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1832; have six daughters and one son: Josephine, Rebecca, Stella, Viola M., Margaret, Carrie, and William B. Has a farm of 120 acres.

Lockart, Isaac, M., farmer, P. O. Leighton.

LOCKART, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Olivet; was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, June 19, 1816; he lived there until four years of age; his parents then moved to Licking county, Ohio, where he lived until fifteen years of age, and then moved to Franklin county, Ohio; lived there until eighteen years of age, and then moved to Fountain county, Ind.; lived there until 1846; and then came to this county; been on his present farm nineteen years; has a farm of 220 acres. He married Miss Mary Funk, Feb. 19, 1837; she is a native of Pickaway Co., Ohio; they have three sons and four daughters: Isaac M., John F., Robert E., Emma Nora (now Mrs. D. W. Hartman), Maggie, Mary E., (now Mrs. Cicero Wingfield), Alice E. (now Mrs. Henry Waldrip).

LUCAS, DR. T. H., farmer, Sec. 24; manager of the poor farm; P. O. Oskaloosa; was born in Hancock county, Tenn., March 25th, 1839; he lived there but a short time, when his parents moved to Washington county, Indiana; he came to this county in 1866; has had charge of the poor farm three years; he married Miss L. A. Collins, March 27, 1864; she is a native of Indiana; they have one adopted son, Freddie. Mr. L. served nearly five years in the late rebellion; enlisted July 21, 1861, in Co E, 42d Illinois Vol. Inf.; was mustered out Dec. 25, 1865, at Port Lavaca, Texas.

M c C R E A, H E N R I E T T A, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Leighton.
McCombs, James W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Leighton.
McBride, Charles, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Leighton.
McVey, J., laborer Bellefontaine; P. O. Tracy.

McCombs, V. B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Olivet.
Morgan, J. G., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Auburn.

NEWMAN, G. L., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Leighton.

Newhouse, J. M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton.

Norwood, R. P., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Leighton.

OSWANDLE, GODFREY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton.
Oswandle, Fred., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Olivet.

PHILLIPS, MARGARET, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Olivet; farm 100 acres; widow of Albert Phillips, who was born in Virginia in 1821; he came to this county in 1847; Mrs Phillips' maiden name was Cheezem; she was born in Ohio, February 20, 1821; they were married June 16, 1850; he died August 27, 1875, leaving a family of four sons and seven daughters: Minerva, Columbus, William, Julia, John, Nancy, Mary, Rachael, Albert, Polly and Katie.

Phillips, C. C., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Leighton.

Phillips, William, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Olivet.

Phillips, J. S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Olivet.

PLASTER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Beacon; farm of 96 acres; was born in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, January 17, 1824; he emigrated to the United States in 1854 and located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and came from there in a short time thereafter; he married Miss Margaret Hoskins, a native of South Wales, in 1844; she died in 1868; he married again to Elizabeth Hartshorn, in 1869, a native of South Wales; they have one son and two daughters: Tom, Esther and Grace.

PRICE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 8; P.

O. Olivet; was born in Starke county, Ohio, January 21, 1822; he lived there until 1850, and then came to this county and located where he now lives; has a farm of 203 acres; he married Miss Margaret Hamilton, October 14, 1843, a native of Fredericksburg, Ohio; have no family; adopted one son: T. M.

Price, L. D., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Olivet.

REDMAN, REUBEN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Leighton; farm of 500 acres, 35 acres of timber; was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, May 15, 1837; came to this county in 1863, and has lived on his present farm since 1867; he married Miss Mary F. Elson, Feb. 27, 1866; she was born in Starke county, Ohio, March 11, 1838; family of three sons and one daughter: Richard, Joseph, Katie and Frank; Mr. Redman and his partner, Thomas Haines, brought 1200 head of sheep from Ohio, in 1863, and the year following brought 2300 more, making in all, with the increase, 4,400 head.

Reeves, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Auburn.

Reeves, Moses, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Auburn.

Rice, Charles H., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Tracy.

Rice, Samuel J., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Tracy.

Roorda, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.

Ross, D. D., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Leighton.

Rogers, C., laborer, P. O. Tracy.

ROBERTSON, FRANK, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Olivet; was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 7, 1841; came to this county in the fall of 1845; he married Miss M. V. Martin, a native of Clark county, Indiana, April 18, 1867; they have four sons and one

daughter: Samuel C., John B., William E., Annie M. and Justin M.

ROBERTSON, G. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Olivet; was born in Carroll county, Ohio, May 29, 1833; came to this county in the fall of 1845; he married Miss Jennie Gilbert, a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, April 28, 1869; she was born May 27, 1848; they have one son and one daughter: Sallie and Willie; lost two sons: Lewis and Frank; Mr. R. served three years in the late war in the fifth Tennessee cavalry; farms 80 acres and has 23 acres of timber.

ROBERTSON, SAMUEL, farmer Sec. 4; P. O. Leighton; was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, Oct. 16, 1808; his parents moved to West Moreland county, Penn., when he was very young, lived there twelve years, and then moved to Carroll county, Ohio; lived there until the fall of 1853, and then came to this county, and in the spring of 1854 moved on the place where he now lives; has a farm of 205 acres, and fifty acres of timber; he married Miss Mary Sample, Sept. 15, 1837, a native of Wilmington, Delaware; she was born October, 1814; they have three sons and two daughters, Samuel S., Jane, Johnson L., Robert D. and Sarah E.

ROBERTSON, SARAH, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Olivet; widow of Wm. Robertson, who was born in Ireland; he came to this county in the fall of 1845, and located on the farm they now occupy; Mrs. Robertson's maiden name was Smith; she was born in Brook county, Virginia, August 1, 1803; they were married February 3, 1830; he died April 5, 1854, leaving a family of five sons, only two of whom are now living, George,

and Frank; deceased, John, William A. and Andrew.

Ryan, I., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Leighton.

Ryan, R. B. J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Leighton.

SAMPLE, W. C., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Leighton.

Sandalin, W., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Tracy.

SCHEE, W. F., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa; was born in Harrison county, Ohio, June 3, 1822, lived there until May, 1855, and then came to this county and located where he now lives; his farm contains 520 acres, and 30 acres of timber; he married Miss Mary Myers December 24, 1844, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio; she died in 1865; married again to Rebecca Ross, April 28, 1870, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio; by the first union three sons and four daughters, Isabel (now Mrs. Henry Gray), Ellen (now Mrs. James Elliott), Walter, Lieurany, Ida, Wm. F., Jr., James; one daughter by second marriage, Olive; was member of the board of supervisors one term.

Schee, Walter, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Seevers, B. F., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Auburn.

Schultz, John, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Leighton.

Smith, W. T., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Tracy.

Smith, W. A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Leighton.

Stenis, Art van, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.

TAYLOR, J. B., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Auburn.

Thompson, Israel, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Olivet.

THOMPSON, A. Y., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Auburn; was born in Orange county, New York, Jan. 28, 1824; he came to this county

in April, 1856, lived one year in Oskaloosa township, and then removed to this township, where he has since resided; farm contains 120 acres; he married Miss Rachel A. Benson, March 6, 1851, a native of Patterson, New Jersey; they have two sons and four daughters, Richard B., Robert M.,

Anna, Jane, Mary and Stella; was justice of the peace about six years.

WALKER, F. J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Leighton.

Wood, Isaiah, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Olivet

Wray, Jabez, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Olivet.

BLACK OAK TOWNSHIP.

AIKIN, S. A., physician and surgeon, Leighton; was born in the town of Somerset, Somerset Co., Pennsylvania, Feb. 24, 1830; he lived there two years; his parents then moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until he was 17 years of age. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of 17, with Dr. W. C. Riter, of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania; he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania; he came to Delaware county, Iowa, in 1851; in October of the same year he married Miss Diana Doreward, of Delaware county, Iowa; they have four sons and five daughters, John F., Ellen, Sarah, Cyrus, Charles, Annetta, Bell, Jesse and Lillie. Mr. A., came to the county in 1858, spent the year previous in Marion county, Iowa.

BAKER, ELIZA A., farming, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.

BARBER, S. W., merchant, of the firm of Barber & Young, Leighton; was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1838; he lived there until 1866, and then removed to Cass county, Michigan; lived there about four years, and then came to this county, and to Leighton, May 12, 1871; not married.

Bennett, E., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Leighton.

BENNETT, N. F., farmer, Sec. 22;

P. O. Leighton; farm of 130 acres; was born in St. Jos. county, Indiana, May 9, 1837; he lived there until 1853, and then came to this county; he married Miss Eliza Burns, June 16, 1860—born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1841; they have one son, John E.

BENNETT, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Pella; was born in Stark county, Ohio, where he lived until 1851, and then removed to this county, he now lives; has a farm of 160 acres and 9 acres of timber; January 17, 1849, married Miss Margaret Haslett, a native of Bucks county, Penn.—born December 1828; they have three sons and one daughter, William A., Robert N., Minnie B. and George E.; lost one daughter, Florinda, who died in Colorado, May 6, 1876.

Beagle, John H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Leighton.

BETTS, FIELDING, retired, Sec. 17; P. O. Pella; was born in Scott county, Kentucky, September 9, 1803; he lived there until 24 years of age; from there he went to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he remained until the fall of 1843; he came to Jefferson county, Iowa, in the winter of 1843-44, and the following summer moved to Henderson county, Illinois; remained there until April, 1847, and then removed to Black Oak township,

this county, and located on Sec. 17; he married Hannah Wilson, in November, 1831, a native of Kentucky; has one son and six daughters, Joseph, Nancy A. (now Mrs. Josiah Rourk), Mary E., (now Mrs. L. Zering), Harriet J., (now Mrs. J. A. Ergembright), Sarah A., (now Mrs. F. Rector), Henrietta R. and Martha; was justice about six years. Mr. B. served in the Black Hawk war.

Blanch, J., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Leighton.

BOWMAN, DAVID L., blacksmith, Leighton; was born in Franklin county, Virginia, April 3, 1845; he lived there until October, 1864; in the fall of 1865, he came to Leighton, and has been a resident here ever since; he married Mrs. Eliza Fleck, widow of J. B., August 3, 1873, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, August 14, 1853; she died October 25, 1876; left one son, William A.; Mrs. B. left two sons by her former marriage, John A. C. and David F.

Brownell, Sands, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Leighton.

Bush, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Leighton.

CANINE, P. V., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Pella; born in Shelby county, Kentucky, September 10, 1810; lived there 21 years; then moved to Montgomery county, Indiana; he lived there until 1852, and then came to this county and located where he now lives; farms 181 acres; he married Miss Charity Smith, February 13, 1833, a native of Ohio, but raised in Montgomery county, Indiana; they have four sons and three daughters, Cornelius, Enoch, Harvey, Sylvester, Margaret, Lucinda, and Gharity A.; was township trustee four years.

Clark, T. J., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Pella.

Clark, Nancy M., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Leighton.

DE KOK, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.

De Jong, M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Pella.

De Bruin, C., farmer, P. O. Pella.

De Bruin, Justice, farmer, P. O. Pella.

De Jong, G., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pella.

De Bruin, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pella.

De Jong, P., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Pella.

De Kok, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.

DUNSMORE, A. E., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton; was born in Morgan county, Ill., October 5, 1823, where he lived until 1848; he then came to this county, and located where he now lives; he entered 200 acres of land, and his present farm contains 160 acres; he married Miss Aria A. Hoover, May 1, 1851; she was born in Mifflin county, Pa., February 9, 1838; they have five sons and four daughters, Mary, Evaline, Frederick, George, Marion, Eleanor, Irene, Josephus and Abraham; he was justice of the peace six years, and held the office of township clerk and other offices of trust.

Dykstra, C., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Leighton.

EDDINGTON, JOHN, farmer, P. O. Leighton.

ERGEMBRIGHT, J. A., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Pella; was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, August 9, 1837; he lived there twenty-five years and then came to this county; owns a farm of 80 acres; he married Miss Harriett J., daughter of Fielding Betts, Esq., October 15, 1863, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana; born January, 1843; they have two sons and one daughter, Ed-

ward, William and Cora. Is township assessor.

Else, Henry, lives in Oskaloosa.

FLECK, CASSA A., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Leighton.
Freeman, S. E., farmer, P. O. Leighton.

FUNSTON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Leighton; was born in Columbia county, Pa., in 1819, and lived there until twenty-one years of age; he then removed to St. Joseph county, Indiana; he went to California in 1852 and remained there eight years, and came to this county in March, 1859; owns a farm of 355 acres; he married Miss Louvisa Lowery, March 3, 1859, a native of Delaware, but raised in St. Joseph county, Indiana; no family; have lost one daughter, Mary A.

Funston, Mellissa, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Leighton.

GIBBS, CHAS. T., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Leighton; owns a farm of 160 acres; was born in Burlington Co, N. J., April 30, 1830; he lived there but six months, when his parents moved to Cincinnati, where they lived two years, then removed near Lebanon, Ohio, where he lived until 1834, and then went to St. Joseph county, Indiana; he came to this county in the spring of 1862; married Miss Margaret McNay, January 1, 1855, a native of Elkhart county, Indiana; they have three sons and one daughter, Robert E., Albert N., Frank A. and Effie A.

Goldsmith, S., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.

Graham, John, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Leighton.

GRAHAM, THOS., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton; owns a farm of 120 acres; was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, October 15, 1840, and lived there until

1851, and then came to this county; he married Miss Amanda Gibbs, November 11, 1874, a native of Indiana; she died July 5, 1876; has one daughter, Martha F.

GRAHAM, SANFORD, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Leighton; owns a farm of 140 acres; was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1838; came to this county in 1851 and located where he now lives; not married; he enlisted in the late war in Co. C, 33d Iowa Volunteers Infantry, August 10, 1862; was wounded at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, and discharged November 8, 1863.

Grandia, Mary, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Pella.

Groves, Peter B., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton.

HOWARD, C. M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pella; was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1840, and lived there eight years, when his parents moved to this county and located in this township in 1848; he married Miss Judith Ferguson, September 21, 1862, a native of Boone county, Indiana; she came to this county in 1848; they have one son and seven daughters, Ida I., Malinda E., Minnie V., Emma A., Martha L., Nellie E., Judith I., and Chas. W.; he served three years in the late war, in Co. A, 40th Iowa Volunteers Infantry.

Howard, Chas., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.

Howard, Geo. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Pella.

Howard, Jackson, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pella.

Hoover, Joseph H., lives in Oskaloosa.

Hoover, E. S., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Leighton.

Hulstein, C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Pella.

JARAD, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 1;
P. O. Leighton.

Jackson, Joseph; lives in Oskaloosa.
Jones, D. C., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O.
Peoria.

Jones, Alonzo, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O.
Peoria.

Johnson, James P., carpenter; P.
O. Leighton.

KALLEMYN, K., farmer, Sec.
7; P. O. Pella.

Kline, H. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P.
O. Leighton.

Krous, Ed. C., farmer, Sec. 23; P.
O. Leighton.

Lamer, William, farmer, Sec. 36;
P. O. Leighton.

Lounsberry, B. T., farmer, Sec. 34;
P. O. Leighton.

Long, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Peoria.

Lundy, Elias, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O.
Peoria.

MACKAMAN, ELIJAH,
farmer, Sec. 35; P. O.
Leighton; farm of 40 acres; was
born in Carroll county, Ohio, in
1831, and came to this county in
the spring of 1865; he married
Elizabeth Pearch, a native of the
same county, January 7, 1850;
children: Mary A., William G.,
and Daniel H.

McCauley, James, farmer; P. O.
Peoria.

McCabe, Mary, farmer, Sec. 35; P.
O. Leighton.

McKissick, Josiah, farmer, Sec. 1; P.
O. Peoria.

Mead, Lucien, farmer, Sec. 27; P.
O. Leighton.

Miller, S. A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O.
Pella.

Miller, W. W., farmer, Sec. 24; P.
O. Leighton.

MOODY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34;
P. O. Leighton; farm of 53½
acres; was born in Carroll county,
Ohio, January 12, 1829, and lived
there until twenty-one years of
age; he moved to Clayton county,
Iowa, in 1850; lived there until
June, 1872, and then came to this

county; he married Miss Rebecca
A. Laughlin, a native of the same
county, February 2, 1854; they
have four sons and four daughters:
Mary O., William L., Rebecca
E., John B., Adam E., Archie
N., Sarah G. and Tinsey P.

NELSON, S. E., farmer, Sec. 35;
P. O. Leighton.

Norris, S., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O.
Leighton.

OVERBERGEN, L., farmer, Sec.
5; P. O. Pella.

PARKER, M. W., miller, Sec. 12;
P. O. Leighton, of the firm of
Parker & Cramer, proprietors of
the Huron Mills; was born in
Morgan county, Ill., February 1,
1840; four weeks later his parents
moved to Washington county,
Iowa; came to this county in
1870; he married Miss Lucy
Beach, October 25, 1863, a native
of Washington county, Iowa; she
died in June, 1872, leaving a fam-
ily of one son and three daughters,
Mary E., Ellen G., and Alvin B.;
married again to Mary Rothell,
of Mahaska county, in November,
1873; they have one son, Charles
W.; served one year and six
months in the late rebellion, en-
listed as private in Co. E, 30th
Iowa volunteers infantry, and was
afterward promoted to First
Lieutenant.

POGUE, JOHN H., farmer, Sec.
43; P. O. Leighton; has a farm
of 160 acres, fifteen acres timber;
was born in Rockbridge county,
Virginia, June 7, 1829; left there
on the 10th of September, and ar-
rived here November 2, 1850; has
lived on his present farm since
1867; he married Mary A. Mack-
aman, December 10, 1863, a na-
tive of Carroll county, Ohio; they
have one daughter, Evalena May.
POTHOVEN, OTTO, farmer, Sec.
4; P. O. Pella; owns a farm of
155 acres; was born in Europe
July 8, 1839; he emigrated to the

U. S., and this county in 1856; he married Martha De Bruin, December 25, 1862, a native of Europe; they have two sons and two daughters, Henry, Jacob, Mena, and Tona.

Pos, Dirk, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Pella.

Porter, James, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Leighton.

Price, L. D., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Leighton.

REICHARD, JACOB, boot and shoe dealer, Leighton; born in Columbia county, Pa., June 11, 1839; he lived there until 1869, and then came to Leighton; he built the fine hotel now owned by John W. Walton, and has built several other nice buildings in the place. In 1875, Mr. R. opened out a neat boot and shoe store, which would do credit to any place (he is a shoemaker by trade). In 1862 he married Miss Mary A. Townsend, a native of the same county; they have three daughters, Lulia N., Mertie E., and Eva D.; lost one son and one daughter, Edward N. and Hattie C.

RICHARDSON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 20, P. O. Pella; owns a farm of 160 acres; was born in Peoria county, Illinois, June 20, 1844, he lived there until he was eleven years old; his parents then moved to Iowa, and has lived on his present farm nine years; he married Miss Louisa Clark, Feb. 11, 1869, who was born in Marion county, Iowa, Feb. 11, 1849; they have two sons, Clark and Fred.

Richardson, Levi, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Pella.

Ringle, David, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Leighton.

Rosborough, A. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Leighton.

Ryan Elting T., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Leighton.

RYAN, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Pella; farm of 200 acres;

was born in Randolph county, Virginia, October 23, 1816, where he lived twenty years; he went from there to Union county, Ohio, where he lived five years; he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1841, and to this county in 1863 and located where he now lives in 1865; he married Miss Nancy Carpenter, a native of the same county, December 3, 1837; she died June 8, 1873; he married again to Elizabeth L. Bingman, a native of Tennessee, April 9, 1874; has two sons and two daughters by first marriage: Celia A., Reason, Jerard and Algenett; lost two sons and two daughters: Julia A., Elzina, Geo. R. and John N.; Mrs. Ryan has three children by a former marriage: Pamela J., Alice E. and Nancy.

SEARY, THOMAS J., laborer, Sec. 1; P. O. Peoria.

Shelly, A. B., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Peoria.

SMITH, J. H., farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 21; P. O. Leighton; farm 460 acres; was born in Elces, France, in 1826; his parents came to the United States when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age, and located in Canton, Ohio, where they lived until 1837, when they moved to Elkhart county, Indiana; he remained there until 1849; October 5, 1848, he married Miss Polly S. Bennett, who was born in Stark county, Ohio; in 1849 Mr. Smith left Indiana for this county, his worldly possessions consisting at that time of \$54 in cash, one team of horses, an old wagon and a few household goods; by hard work and economy to-day he has one of the finest residences and the best farm in the county, and is quite extensively engaged in the stock business; they have three sons and three daughters: Eleanor J.,

- Ephraim, Ira, Izora, George W. and Florence E.
 Smith, Ira, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Leighton.
 Smith, Ephraim, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Leighton.
 Smith, M. P., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Leighton.
 Smith, E. O., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Peoria.
- STEIN, N. S.**, miller, Leighton; was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1832; he came here in 1869; he married Miss Mary E. Trough, of Pennsylvania, June 17, 1869; she died June 17, 1873; he married again, to Carrie E. Bell, of Missouri, December 15, 1875; he has one son: Ralph.
- Stein, J. S., miller, Leighton.
- STRAIN, NANCY**, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Leighton; widow of Thomas Strain, who was born in Abbyville county, South Carolina, August 20, 1803; he came to Polk county, Iowa, in 1850, and to this county in 1863, and located where they now live; Mrs. Smith, whose maiden name was Winingar, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 11, 1817; they were married May 9, 1839; he died February 21, 1877, leaving a family of five sons and five daughters: Ellen J., John A., Alvira A., David W., Mary E., Thomas W., Pichard P., Sarah R., Emma D. and Albert R; farm contains 170 acres.
- Strain, D. W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Leighton.
- Stoddard, Charles, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Leighton.
- Stoops, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O., Leighton.
- Stroud, William, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Leighton.
- Sullivan, D., laborer, Leighton.
 Sullivan, M., laborer, Leighton.
 Swartz, G. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Peoria.
- TAYLOR, MADISON**, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Leighton.
 Tandy, W. T., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Leighton.
 Tenbosch, N., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Pella.
 Thomas, David, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Pella.
- THOMAS, JOSEPH**, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Pella; was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 18, 1809; he lived there ten years, when his parents moved to Wayne county, Indiana, where he lived until 1835, and then moved to Delaware county, Indiana; he remained there until 1855, and then came to this county and located where he now lives; he married Miss Nancy Ribble in 1837, a native of Montgomery county, Va.; they have four sons and one daughter, Mary, William, Theodore F., David, and Mark.
- Thomason, W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Pella.
- Thomas, William, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Pella.
- Timbrel, Blemus, laborer, Sec. 1; P. O. Peoria.
- Tice, Harden, lives in Oskaloosa.
- TICE, MADISON**, farmer and stock dealer, Sec. 5; P. O. Pella; owns a farm of 415 acres; was born in Floyd county, Virginia, in 1827; came to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1847, and to this county in 1851; he married Miss Nancy Mays, September 5th, 1853; they have three sons and six daughters, Theophilis, Manella, Mary, Louisa, Minnie, C. G., Cora, Hattie, and Daniel; was justice two years.
- Tysseling, T. A., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Pella.
- Tysseling, H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Pella.
- VAN HOOKLUM, B.**, farmer, P. O. Pella.
 Van Rockel, L., farmer, P. O. Pella.

Vanwijngaarden, J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Pella.
 Van de Haar, G., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Pella.
 Van der Meiden G., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.
 Van de Haar, C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.
 Van Donselaar, W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Pella.
 Van der Roverat, B., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Leighton.
 Van der Waal, A., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Pella.
 Van Horsen, Gerret, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Pella.
VAN DONSELAAR, PETER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Pella; owns a farm of 120 acres; was born in Europe November 19th, 1836; he lived there until 1864, and then emigrated to Iowa and this county; has lived on his present farm seven years; he married Lena Van de Waal, June 7th, 1872; she was born in Marion county, Iowa; they have two sons and one daughter, Peter J., Ire, and Wilhelmina.
 Van Steinbergen, Wm. G., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.
 Van Demyde, Peter, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Pella.
 Van de Rovart, W., farmer, P. O. Pella.
 Van de Brake, G., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Pella.
 Vangorp, F., farmer, P. O. Pella.
 Van Zante, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.
 Van Zante, Garret, farmer, P. O. Pella.
 Van Donselaar, D., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Pella.
 Van Donselaar, Peter, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Pella.
 Van Zante, Dielus, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.
 Van Zante, A. B., farmer, P. O. Pella.
 Van der Pol, Thos., farmer, P. O. Pella.

Van der Voort, Wm., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Pella.
 Van Alst, A. C., farmer, P. O. Pella.
 Vanwijngaarden, G. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Leighton.
 Van Howeling, C., farmer, Sec. 32, P. O. Pella.
 Van Zee, C., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Pella.
 Vermeer, G., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Pella.
 Veenschoten, John, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Pella.
 Veenstra, Aart, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Pella.
VOORHEES, JOHN farmer, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Pella. Mr. Voorhees was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 2, 1829, where he resided until 1852; he enjoyed no more than a common school education, and never attended school after he was sixteen years of age. Mr. Voorhees came to Mahaska county from Ohio, and September, 1853, purchased the farm on which he now resides. In the following spring, March 16, 1854, he married Miss Margaret Canine, a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, where she was born August 28, 1836; they have five sons and one daughter, John K., born in 1857; Elbert S. D., born in 1860; Dora E., born in 1865; Frank C., born in 1871; Melvin R., born in 1874, and Fred, born in 1876; Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees have buried two daughters, Mary J. and Lucinda A.

Mr. Voorhees' farm comprises four hundred acres, on the Pella road, about twelve miles from Os-kaloosa. He came into the county with but eight hundred dollars, which he invested in real estate, and he has now one of the best improved farms in Mahaska county. In 1871 he built on his farm a very fine brick residence. This dwelling stands upon a high point

of ground and can be seen for a considerable distance down the road toward Oskaloosa. As one follows the windings of this road and catches and loses glimpses of the country mansion in the distance, the effect is quite fine. This dwelling, with careful financial management, was completed at a cost of \$10,000. Mr. Voorhees takes great interest in the raising of stock, mainly for the market, not giving much attention to fancy grades. He is a great reader, and, we are informed, takes more newspapers than any other farmer in his section of the country. He is modest and retiring in disposition, and though he shows a commendable pride in the appearance of his home and surroundings, there is nothing of ostentatious display. In the simplicity and the unassuming air of "mine host" the visitor finds himself at once at home—a home whose grace within is largely due to the cordiality and true womanliness of Mrs. Voorhees, its esteemed wife and mother.

Vos, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Pella.

Vos, H., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.

Voorhees, J. K., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.

WALLACE, E. L., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Peoria.

WALTON, JOHN W., merchant, postmaster, and hotel proprietor, Leighton; was born in Greene county, Pa., November 24, 1840, and lived there until October, 1868; then came to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he lived until July, 1874, and then removed to Leighton; he married Miss Carrie J. Kimball, of Marshall county, W. Va., August 21, 1861; they have two sons and three daughters, Mary B., Daniel E., Carrie J., John W., and Daisy M.

Whitlock, Ezra B., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Peoria.

Williams, John C., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. ———.

Willebordee, A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Pella.

Wingfield, C., carpenter, Leighton.

WOODS, E. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Leighton; was born in Knox county, Tenn., September 19, 1840; his parents removed to Iowa in 1845, and to Marion county in 1846, and to this county and township in the fall of 1847; he owns a farm of 160 acres and 20 acres of timber; he married Miss Elvira A. Strain, March 22, 1868, a native of Ohio; they have three sons, Elvin T., Orvil B., and Harley E.; he served two years and ten months in the late war, in Co. G, 33d Iowa Volunteers Infantry; was wounded at Poison Springs, April 15, 1864, in the left leg below the knee; ten days thereafter was taken prisoner and confined five months in the prison at Camden, and was then removed to Magnolia, and thence to Shreveport; was paroled out February 26, 1865; was released at the mouth of Red River. Republican.

WOODS, J. M., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Leighton; was born in Knox county, Tenn., March 6, 1835; he came to Iowa in 1845, to Marion county in 1846, and to this county and township in the fall of 1847; he married Miss Susan Reese, August 7, 1856; she was born in Ohio, September 29, 1838; she died May 26, 1860; left one daughter, Etta M.; married again to Eliza J. Litter, July 1, 1862; she was born in Illinois, August 30, 1839; she died February 25, 1875, and left one son and four daughters, Ida M., Anna H., Maggie L., Jessie L., and Hubert W.

Woods, S. E., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Leighton.

Worley, F. W., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Leighton.

Wray, John C., blacksmith, Leighton.

YOUNG, DAVID, merchant, of the firm of Barber & Young, Leighton; was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1830; he

lived there about twenty-two years and then went to Cass Co. Michigan; he came to this county November 13, 1865, and to this town in 1871; he married Miss Margurett E. Funston, April 13, 1854, a native of Columbia county, Pa.; they have two daughters, Sarah W. and Catharine D.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, DANIEL, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa; one of the firm of Whitmore & Anderson, proprietors of Alpha Mills; born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1832; came to Iowa in 1858, and located in Washington county; removed to this county in 1873; married Sarah B. Tood in 1872, she was born in 1842; have two children, John and Frank. Mr. A. has two children by a former wife, Wilber A., and Alonzo.

Adair, James, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

BAILEY, ELIZABETH, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.

BALLINGER, THOMAS, farmer and preacher, Sec. 13; P. O. Lacey. The following chart of character was given by Benjamin Brunning in 1858. Mr. Brunning was a lecturer on the science of phrenology of more than ordinary ability. We quote from the chart: "You have a full sized brain with great activity; your temperament is marked—lymphatic 4, sanguine 6, bilious 5½; you have large adhesiveness; are eminently social, an ardent, sincere friend; enjoy friendly society extremely well, and form strong attachments; you love home well, but have no undue attachment; can go where duty calls without remorse; you possess the power of concentrativeness to a reason-

able extent; have no eager desire for life, though you love it well; are resolute and courageous; spirited and efficient as an opponent; quick and intrepid in resistance; love debate; boldly meet, if you do not court opposition; you are loth to cause or witness pain; have a good appetite, but can govern it well; are not penurious; love property for the comforts it will bring: can keep a secret, but are not cunning: are always watchful, careful and anxious: are keenly alive to public opinion: set everything by character, honor, etc.: have much self-respect, pride of character and independence: have firmness enough for ordinary occasions: are faithful, honest, upright at heart, moral in feeling, forgiving, love the truth, cannot tolerate wrong, consult duty before expediency: are generally sanguine and careful—rising above present troubles: have but little faith in the marvelous: are not habitually serious, although capable of religious fervor and devotion: you are inclined to do all the good you can—gladly sacrifice self on the altar of benevolence: have refinement of feeling without sickly sentimentality: you are an admirer of nature—mountain scenery, etc.: have a quick, keen perception of the ludicrous—make a great

amount of fun: are quick at repartee: laugh heartily at jokes: have fair observing powers: recognize persons and countenances: appreciate order: have a clear and attentive memory of historical facts: are a fluent, easy and pleasant speaker: adopt means to ends well: have an active desire to ascertain causes: have a happy talent for comparing: win confidence and affection, read character and motives of men from physiognomy: are not suspicious—may be, but not easily imposed upon.”

Thomas Ballinger is a native of West Middlebury, Logan county, Ohio, where he was born Dec. 21, 1817. He is of French, Dutch and Welch ancestry—his progenitors emigrating to America some one hundred and fifty years ago, and settled in New Jersey, where traces of the family still remain, and where his parents were born. In about 1806 they moved to Ohio, where the father died in 1845, and the mother in 1854. Thomas was raised and well trained in the laborious industries peculiar to a farmer's life. He shared the advantages of the common schools of Ohio—attending from three to six months a year until about fifteen years of age. Since that date he has been engaged in battling with the duties of life, receiving some benefit from private instruction in the higher branches, and in the languages.

As a pastime for youth, he devoted considerable time during his residence in that part of Ohio to hunting game, such as deer and turkeys, being very abundant. In 1837 he was married to Miss Mary Devore, a native of Ohio. She died in March, 1845, leaving two children, one only of whom Mrs. Mott now survives, for several years past a teacher in the public schools at Oskaloosa.

In 1834 he experienced a religious awakening, which resulted in his joining the Methodist church. Having his attention directed to the subject of baptism, he finally became a member of the Disciples church, and for ten years was a preacher of that faith. Coming in contact with believers in Universalism, and studying the subject of the Divine government, and the final destiny of the race as the result of beneficent economy, he finally concluded that if salvation was good for one it was good for all, and that God in his wisdom, justice and goodness would so arrange the dispensations of his Providence as to insure the impartial and universal result. This mode of reflection lead him to embrace the Abrahamic faith, and for twenty-five years he has been engaged in proclaiming the unsearchable riches of God's impartial grace. In September, 1845, he married Miss Lydia A. Hildreth, a native of Vermont. In 1850 he moved West, and settled first in Van Buren county, but shortly moved to Mahaska county, and settled in Oskaloosa, where he lived until 1854. For the next two years he engaged in farming near Oskaloosa, and being invited to take charge of the society at Bentonsport, he preached with them for two years, and then returned to the farm. In 1861 he moved on his present farm, six miles north of Oskaloosa. During these years he has preached extensively through southeastern and central Iowa. He has held some eighteen discussions with prominent preachers of different denominations. In these discussions he has displayed more than ordinary forensic ability, and a well grounded knowledge of the Bible, and of biblical interpretation. In 1867 he was elected to the legislature,

and served through the Twelfth General Assembly as member of the House. He made an independent member, conscientious in all his acts, too much so to be trammelled by party tactics. He had sufficient manhood to not join in the bitter and uncalled for tirade of partisans against Andrew Johnson, as manifest by a majority of the members of the legislature, such as Thomas Ballinger. He is widely known throughout Iowa, in fact he has a reputation extending through the range of Universalistic believers throughout the West.

Ballinger, J. W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lacey.

Bartlett, A. J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Baughman, S., miller, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Boswell, Harriet, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Bryan, Allen, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Buckley, William, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

CARTEE, R. C., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Carver, J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

CONKLIN, WILLAM A., Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1828; was marshal of the city of Cardington four years, and deputy treasurer two years; came to Iowa in 1867; married Maria A. Anderson in 1853; she was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1834; have eleven children, William V. E., Ora P., Philemon B., Frank P., Charles E., Jacob J., Oscar K., Albert D., Alice E., Minnie H., Olive M.; lost two, one in infancy, and Emma J., who died at the age of twenty years. Are members of the M. E. church.

Coffin, William, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Coleman, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Coffin, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Conklin, W. A., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Coffin, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Coffin, Erastus, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa.

COFFIN, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 555 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in North Carolina in 1809; came to Iowa in 1842, and to this county in 1844; Mr. C. has been twice married; in 1830 to Sophia Fidler; she was born in Indiana in 1814; have seven children, John, Jacob, Sarah, Erastus, Eliza, Thomas, Susie; married again in 1851 to Susan Lyster; she was born in Indiana in 1833; have nine children, Sophia, Anna, Florence, Henry, William, Etta, Frank, Samuel, Mollie; Mr. C. represented this county two years in the legislature; was justice five years.

CRISPIN, FRANCIS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 208½ acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1826; came to Iowa in 1845; married Adeline Bousell, in 1850; she was born in Virginia, in 1824; have six children, Louisa, Mary N., Sarah J., Thomas, Hannah and Susan. Mr. C. has been one of the board of supervisors one term, and held the office of justice one term.

CRUZEN, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa; he owns 215 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Green county, Ohio, in 1835; came to Iowa in 1849; married H. A. Hollister in 1859; she was born in Knox county,

Ohio, in 1835; they have three children, C. H., D. O. and A. L.; are members of the Baptist church.

CRUZEN, HARVEY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1810; came to Iowa in 1849, and settled on his present farm; Mr. C. has been twice married, first to Aseanath Walthall, in 1832; she was born in Virginia, in 1815, and had five children, Hamilton, Lewis, Geo. W., Elizabeth J., Benjamin. He married again in 1860, to Sally Lamborn, she was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1826; have two children, Aseanath E., Laura C. Mrs. C. has four children by a former husband, Harriet M., John J., Thos. L., and Emma B. Mr. C. has been justice of the peace twelve years; they are members of the Baptist church.

CRUZEN, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 215 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1835; came to Iowa in 1849; married H. A. Hollister in 1859; she was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1835; they have three children, C. H., D. O., and A. L.; they are members of the Baptist church.

CRUZEN, H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 504 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Ohio in 1832, and came to Iowa in 1849; married Sarah Coffin, in 1853; she was born in Indiana in 1836; they have six children, Jerome B. Jas. F., Samuel H., Minnie J., Wm. F., and Ralph H.; they are members of the Baptist church.

Cruzen, H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, Albert, carpenter, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, John, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, David, lives in Oskaloosa township.

Crisman, Cyrus, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, George, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Crispin, Mary, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Cummings, B. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Curry, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

DELONG, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Deweese, John, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

DILLEY, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 168½ acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Virginia in 1810; came to Iowa in 1853, and settled on his present farm; married Elizabeth Bird, in 1832; she was born in Virginia, in 1810; they have four children: David, Jane, Floyd and William H. Mr. D. has held the office of justice of the peace. Are members of M. E. Church.

Dilley, David, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Dilley, Floyd, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.

DYE, T. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 610 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Virginia, in 1834; came to Iowa in 1864, and settled on his present farm; married Rosanna Peper, in 1858; she was born in Virginia, in 1836; they have six children: Charles, George, Thomas, Cora, Rosa and Maud; he has been township trustee.

EDGERTON, A. H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Oneida county, N.

Y., in 1839; came to Iowa in 1865; married Miss L. Robb, in 1864; she was born in Warren Co., Ills., in 1842; they have three children: Ettie F., A. R., and S. E. Mrs. E. is a member of the Baptist Church.

Else, John J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

FERRALL, B. F., farmer, sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 128 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Washington county, Penn., in 1827; came to Iowa in 1854; married Elizabeth H. White, in 1848; she was born in Kentucky; they have seven children: F. P., L. C., Albert D., Martha A., Ida, and Jennie. Are members of Baptist Church.

Ferree, Charles, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Ferree, Thomas J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Fields, Sarah, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Fry, John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Freeman, Wm., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Freeman, M. S., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

GALE, G. O., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lacey.

Graham, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Grimes, G. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. Lacey.

HART, J. B., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. New Sharon.

Harris, Elias, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Harris, Sarah E., farmer, P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hart, C. H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lacey.

Hanna, O. M., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Sharon.

Hartman, Amelia, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lacey.

Hellings, T. P., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lacey.

HIATT, L. J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; born in Ohio in 1854; came to Iowa in 1856; he married Mattie Schell in 1877; she was born in Ohio in 1854; she is a member of the Christian Church.

Hill, Jesse J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hoover, Mrs. L. L., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Holliday, J. P., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hower, Christopher, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hunt, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lacey.

Hurley, Nancy, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Humphrey, Robert, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lacey.

Hurley, James, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

JAMES, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

LIBBY, J. R., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Leighton; owns 166 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Delaware in 1816; came to Iowa in 1840; removed to this county in May, 1843; he married Elizabeth Higgenbotham in 1846; she was born in 1819; they have nine children, Mary, William, Harriet, James, Charles, Elizabeth, Ida, Hester, and Jerry; they are members of the Christian Church.

Loy, Peter, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Lytle, Andrew, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Lyons, Mary A., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lacey.

MADDEN, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Masteller, J. C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lacey.

Mattox, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Oskaloosa.

MASTELLER, JACOB, farmer,

Sec. 11; P. O. Lacey; owns 340 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1815; came to Iowa in 1855; married Ellen Plaine in 1840; she was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1820; they have nine children, Jonathan, Curtis, Mary, Anna, Jane, William, Richard, Carrie, Elmer; lost one son, George B., who enlisted in Co. C, 7th Iowa Infantry in 1861, and died in 1862; are members of the U. P. church.

McCONNEL, J. Q., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 272 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Posey county, Ind., in 1829; came to Iowa in 1846, and settled in Madison township; married Jane Dilley in 1856; she was born in Virginia in 1834; they have six children, Asa, Wiley, Quincy, Walter, Frank, Etta M.

McMILLAN, WOOSTER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 107 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1834; came to this state in 1860; married Sarah A. Myers in 1860; she was born in Ohio in 1838; they have five children, Minnie, Ida, Almira, Ada, Clarence, Adella, Astella; they are members of the Society of Friends.

McFadden, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.

MIDDLETON, I. C., Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 9 acres of land valued at \$1,600; born in Center county, Pa., in 1830; came to Iowa 1840, and settled in Washington county; removed to this county in 1867; married Mary A. Bryan in 1868; she was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1843; they have one child, Caloway.

Mitchell, Robert, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Miller, S. C., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lacey.

Misner, John, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Oskaloosa.

MILLER, SOLOMON W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lacey; owns 165 acres of land valued at \$45 per acre; was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1839; came to Iowa in 1875; married Emma Lupton in 1864; she was born in 1841; they have one child, Charlie; are members of the Society of Friends.

MITCHELL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 1192 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; was born in Carroll county, Ind., in 1830; came to Iowa in 1851; married Eveline Hoover in 1861; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1833; they have nine children, Llewellyn, Elmer, Ollie, Jane, Anson, Amy, Addie, John, and Vexella.

MOTT, G. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lacey; owns 85 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1837; came to Iowa in 1849; married Mary Grimes in 1858; she was born in Maryland, in 1837; they have three children, Eliza, Charlie B. and Walter; Mr. Mott has been justice of the peace.

Morgan, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. New Sharon.

Mott, G. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lacey.

Morgan, R. D., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Sharon.

NELSON, PETER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Norton, Perry, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Sharon.

PARKHURST, H. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lacey.

Parkhurst, J. S., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lacey.

Padgett, Catharine, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Peck, E. M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Perkins, E. & G. W., farmers, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa.

PICKRELL, H. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa; was born in 1847, and came to Iowa with his parents, in 1866; his father, Jacob Pickerell, owns 93 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1807 and married Rachel Marman, in 1833; she was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1813; they have ten children, Asa M., Lindley H., William, Peter M., Harland T., Henry H., Joseph E., Jacob, Rachel, and Mary M. Are members of the Friends' church.

Pickerell, Jacob, Sr., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Poe, W. D., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Sharon.

Pomeroy, Harry, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Prine, G. S., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.

PRINE, WM. H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 108 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; was born in Indiana, in 1839; came to Iowa in 1847; married Priscilla Coffin, in 1862; she was born in Indiana, in 1845; they have one child, Lillie; wife is a member of the Baptist church; Mr. Prine enlisted in Co. H, 8th Iowa Infantry, in 1861, and was discharged in 1862.

RECTOR, ED. T., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Ohio, in 1831; came to Iowa in 1855; married Charlotte S. Dibble, in 1868; she was born in Ohio, in 1838; have three children: Edgar, Homer and Mary. Mr. R. has four children by a former wife: Milton, Charlie, Oscar and Albert; and Mrs. R. has two children by a former husband: Florence and Jessie. Mr. R. was

justice of the peace three years, and has held different town offices; are members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

Rothell, C. G., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Oskaloosa.

SEARY, T. J., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. New Sharon.

Shaffer, Rachel, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Shoemaker, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Shipley, William, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Shoemaker, Polly, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

SHOEMAKE, WESLEY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 260 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Henry county, Iowa, in 1841; came to Mahaska county in 1843; married Elizabeth Coffin, in 1861; she was born in Indiana, in 1843; have one child, Frank, born in 1862.

SHIPLEY, WM., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in England, in 1832; came to America in 1855, and to Iowa in 1866; married Catharine Myers, in 1859; she was born in Fulton county, Ills., in 1843; have seven children: Margaret, Ann, Rose Plymouth, John Henry, Elizabeth, William Mark, George Jackson. Mr. S. enlisted in Co. B. 7th Ills. Inf., in 1864, and was discharged in 1865.

SHELEY, WM., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1825; came to Iowa in 1848; married Elizabeth Wadkins, in 1848; she was born in Ohio, in 1827; have two children: Mary, born in 1862, and Janie, born in 1868. Republican.

SHOEMAKE, I. G., farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$30 per

acre; born in Indiana, in 1839; came to Iowa in 1841, and to this county in 1843; married Ann Williams, in 1864; she was born in Indiana, in 1846; they have five children: Maggie, Bertha, Rupert, Charles and Hattie. Mr. S. enlisted in Co. H, 8th Iowa Inf., in 1861, and was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that regiment participated in.

Sloat, Elias, farmer and preacher, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Slagle, George, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.

SMITH, C. H., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 320 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Vermont, in 1818, and came to Iowa in 1855; married Margaret Rector, in 1846; she was born in Ohio, in 1827; they have seven children, Margaret H., Jerome B., Edward R., Percy T., Josephine H., and Chauncey H., Jr.; are members of M. E. church.

Stigers, U. B., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Oskaloosa.

TROUT, ELI, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Trout, Harrison, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa.

WHITMORE, J. S., Sec. 25; of the firm of Whitmore & Anderson, proprietors of Alpha Mills; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$16,000; born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1857, and located in Washington county, and removed to this county in 1870; married Ann E. Braden, in 1858; she was born in Decatur county, Indiana, in 1840; they have three children, Charles B., John C., and George A.

Whitmore & Anderson, millers, Sec. 25; P. O. Oskaloosa.

White, Sarah E., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Whalen, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Winkleman, Wm., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lacey.

Winkleman, John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Woodward, A. J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

YOUNG, A. T., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

ZANE, I. H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Zane, S. B., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ALLGOOD, J. F., Sec. 26; P. O. Comet: owns 222 acres of land valued at \$50 per acre; born in Kentucky in 1830, came to Iowa in 1848; married Eliza J. Comstock in 1854, she was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1837; have nine children, Sarah, (now Mrs. Shafer) Martha, (now Mrs. Ankeney,) John N., Hester A., Charlie, Ida M., Minnie E., James T., and Alfred. Mr. A. has been justice three years. Democrat.

Allgood, C. A., Sec. 36; P. O. Comet.
Allgood, Samuel, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Allgood, J. E., Sec. 36; P. O. Comet.

Anderson, Wm. G., Sec. 19; P. O. Oskaloosa.

ATWOOD, HARRIET E., Sec. 24; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns an undivided one half of 1,700 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; was born in Indiana; her father, Alfred N. Atwood, was born in Virginia in 1809, came to Iowa in 1849, and died in 1867; was married to Nancy Kelly: she was born in Kentucky in 1806, and died in 1877; they have two children, Harriet E., and Mary E.

BARR, M. S., merchant; Lacey.

Barber, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Sharon.

BALLINGER, J. J., Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 145 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre; born in Greene county, Ill., in 1826; came to Iowa in about 1838, and settled on his present farm in 1844; married Margaret Starlin in 1857; she was born in Ohio in 1842; have nine children, Barbara, Susan, Lucinda, Maggie, Sedalia, Aliva, Jeremiah, William, James. Democrat.

BARR, ALFRED, Sec. 19; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 210 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1815, came to Iowa in 1854 and settled on his present farm; married Maria Marguess in 1841; she was born in Darke county, O., in 1823; have five children, Marguess, Moses S., Maranza, Carlton D., and Laura. Republican.

Briney, A. J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lacey.

BRINEY, JOEL, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 240 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre; born in Darke county, Ohio in 1840, came to Iowa in 1850 and settled in Adams township; married Elizabeth Roberts in 1864; she was born in Kentucky in 1840; have four children, Chas. A., Wm. F., Miranda J., and John N. Democrat.

BRINEY, ALEXANDER, Sec. 10; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 112 acres of land valued at \$50 per acre; born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1843, came to Iowa in 1850; married Elizabeth Fisher in 1865; she was born in Dark Co. Ohio in 1844; have eight children, Magdaline, Jane, Henry, Johnny, Lewis E., Lettie, Martin L., Carl A. Democrat.

BRINEY, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 9;

P. O. Lacey; owns 175 acres of land, at \$35 per acre; born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1825; came to Iowa in 1852, and settled on present farm; married Nancy Dimmitt, in 1848; she was born in Indiana, in 1833; have six children, Sarah J., Miles D., James O., John H., Laurinda E., Nancy Eliza; are members of Baptist church. Democrat.

Busby, E., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa.

COLVILLE, J. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Clary, E. K., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Cooksey, J. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Comet.

CRISS, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 35; postmaster, Comet; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Indiana, in 1841; came to Iowa in 1851; married Sarah A. Ruby, in 1861; she was born in Indiana, in 1843; have four children, Francis M., Ida Belle, Martha Ann, and Emma V.; are members of M. E. Church.

CULVER, E. R., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Comet; owns 86 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to Iowa, in 1854; married C. J. Joseph, in 1866; she was born in Ohio, in 1830; have lost three children, Henrietta, Jessie and Ira; wife is a member of the Baptist church. Democrat.

Cumpton, G. W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Culver, Jas. A., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Comet.

DAVENPORT, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Comet.

Daugherty, G., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Union Mills.

Darland, W. L., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Union Mills.

Davis, Milton, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Oskaloosa.

DAVIS, J. D., farmer, Sec. 16; P.

O. Oskaloosa; owns 242 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in West Virginia, in 1814; came to Iowa in 1869, and settled on present farm in 1870; married Rachel J. Barnes, in 1841; she was born in 1817; have five children, Milton, Leander, Charles L., Jennette and Matilda; has been township trustee three years; are members of the M. E. church. Republican.

DODDS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Bucyrus; owns 56 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Pennsylvania, in 1820; came to Iowa, in 1861; married Lydia Bobo, in 1853; she was born in Ohio, in 1828; have 8 children, James P., William E., Sarah E., E. V. P., J. C., M. F., C. L. and L. L.; was Representative one year.

MCDONOUGH, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Bucyrus; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1827; came to Iowa, in 1849, and settled in this county; married Frances Abbott, in 1847; she was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1830; have ten children, John, Lot C., Jane, Andrew, Matilda, Marcey, Frances, James, Thomas R. and Susie; enlisted in Co. I, 7th Iowa Infantry, in 1861, and discharged in 1865; was wagon-master. Republican.

FAUQUIER, G. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lacey.

Fagan, W., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Union Mills.

Fauquier, H. C., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lacey.

Faulkner, J., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. New Sharon.

Fisher, Catharine, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Ferguson, Ben., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Union Mills.

Fisher, J. C., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Oskaloosa.

FRANCE, G. W., farmer, Sec. 25;

P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 265 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1837; came to Iowa, in 1869; married Margaret McKelvey, in 1860; she was born in Tennessee, in 1843; have 4 children, H. C., Effie, Hermon, Mary; are members of Christian church.

GOTT, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Union Mills.

Good, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lacey.

GODDARD, G. S., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lacey; owns 85 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1828; came to Iowa, in 1866; married Mary M. Wood, in 1854; she was born in Canada, in 1824; have three children, Francis E., George L., Cora A. Democrat.

Graves, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Union Mills.

Graham, Henry, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Union Mills.

HARGRAVE, CHAS. E., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lacey; owns 175 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1864; he married Mary A. Cadwallader in 1864; she was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1845; they have four children, Clara M., Charles Roscoe, Harry S., and Ella; they are members of the Society of Friends.

Hart, C. H., farmer, Sec. 19.

Hartman, E., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hanna, A. B., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Hanna, Thompson, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Comet.

Harvey, J. A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. New Sharon.

Harbour, E. A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Union Mills.

HIBBS, Wm., dealer in grain and stock; P. O. Lacey; born in Belmont county in 1845; came to

Iowa in 1854, and settled in Jefferson county; removed to this county in 1875; engaged in his present business in 1876; he married Anna J. Meredith in 1868; she was born in Indiana in 1850; they have three children, Elmer, Estella, and Luther M.; he was elected justice of the peace in 1877; they are members of the Society of Friends.

JOHN, E. A., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Johnson, L., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

KIRKPATRICK, WM., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

KOOGLER, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1819; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled in Adams township; he married Nancy Ankeney in 1842; she was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1819; he has been justice of the peace two years, and trustee three years; they are members of the M. E. Church.

Kizer, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Comet.

LAUGHREY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1818; came to Iowa in 1865, and settled on his present farm; he married Harriett Nash; she was born in England in 1824; they have eight children, Sarah, Melissa, Francis, John, Ross A., Caroline, Emily, and Willie; they are members of the Baptist Church.

Lee, M. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lacey.

Long, James E., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. New Sharon.

MATEER, WM., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Lacey.

Mateer, James, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Martin, J. W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Mateer, John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Mateer, S. A., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McLandesborough, A., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McKinney, W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McDonough, J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oskaloosa.

McKnight, James, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Lacey.

MARTIN, WM., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lacey; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1829; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled on his present farm; he married Emily Nash in 1851; she was born in England in 1833; they have seven children, Caroline, John W., Ida A., Otis A., Nelson A., Cora J., and Frank E.; they are members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

McLANDSBOROUGH, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in England in 1822; came to Iowa in 1850, and settled on his present farm in 1856; he married Nancy McDonough in 1846; she was born in Ohio in 1828; they have seven children, Elizabeth, Sarah A., Jane, James, Catherine, Thomas, and Ida. Republican.

NASH, J. J., P. O. Mauch Chunk.

NASH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 640 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in England in 1827; came to America in 1842; married Martha J. McKinney in 1865; she was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1838; have three children, Ella M., Frank T., Cora E.; he has three children by a former wife: Sarah J., John J., George C. Are

members of Baptist church. Democrat.

NASH, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 135 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in England, in 1829; came to America in 1842, and settled in Ohio; removed to Iowa in 1861; Mr. Nash has been twice married—in 1857 to Mary J. McMullen; she was born in 1837, and died in 1868; married again, in 1869, to Sarah E. Graham; she was born in 1835, and died in 1877; has one child, George B. Is a member of the M. E. church. Democrat.

Nelson, David, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Comet.

OGLE, J. M., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Lacey.

Ogle, A., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Lacey.

PARKHURST, A. J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lacey.

Phillips, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lacey.

QUICK, D. C., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Quick, Reuben, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa.

REYNOLDS, J. G., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Reynolds, L. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Comet.

Reynolds, George A., Sec. 35; P. O. Oskaloosa.

Roberts, L. B., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

ROBERTS, JONATHAN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1838; came to Iowa in 1847; married Jacintha Childs in 1858; she was born in Virginia in 1842; are members of M. E. church; Mr. R. has been justice of the peace and township clerk. Democrat.

Ruby, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Comet.

Ruby, W. S., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Comet.

Ruby, J. W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Comet.

Ruggles, L. G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oskaloosa.

RUBY, JOHN F., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Comet; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in this county in 1848; married Augusta Green in 1868; she was born in Ohio in 1851; have three children: Charley Andrew, Cora May and John Franklin; are members of the M. E. church; Mr. Ruby has been township clerk three years, and is president of the school board at present. Republican.

SCOTT, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Bucyrus.

Shaw, William, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lacey.

Shaw, Henry, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Smith, J. K., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Union Mills.

SPOUL, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Union Mills; owns 126 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Ireland, in 1814; he came to the United States in 1824, and to Iowa, and settled on present farm in 1858; married Sallie McDonough in 1841; she was born in Ohio, in 1816; have six children: John, William, Adam, James, Rachael, Robert S. Republican.

STEWART, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 167 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Johnson county, Indiana, in 1838; came to Iowa in 1846, and located in this county; married Prudence J. Ruby in 1860; she was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1841; have ten children: Harriett, William, John, Albret, Alfred, Etta, James, David, Harry and one infant; Mr. Stewart has been county super-

visor five years, and has held different township offices: clerk, assessor, trustee, etc. Republican.

STANLEY, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born on Long Island in 1828; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled on present farm in 1857; married Emily Ballinger in 1857; she was born in Illinois, in 1830; have one son and four daughters: Mary, Martha E., Catharine, Charley B., and Emma; he was Representative from this county two years; he enlisted in company K, 18th Iowa Infantry, in 1862 and was discharged in 1865; he held a commission as captain when he was mustered out.

STRINGFELLOW, J. W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Kentucky in 1849; came to Iowa in 1851, and settled with his parents on his present farm; married Jennie Norwood, in 1875; she was born in Kentucky, in 1852. Democrat. Stringfellow, J. A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Stone, F. S., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Oskaloosa.

TALLON, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Union Mills; owns 430 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Ireland in 1814; came to America in 1840 and settled in this county in 1848; married Sarah Funk in 1850; she was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1818; have four children: James Henry, Mary Ann, John William and George M.; are members of the M. E. church. Democrat.

Tragger, John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Sharon.

Tragger, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Sharon.

Tray, A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Lacey.

UPTON, W. J., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Sharon; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Ireland, in 1821; came to America in 1825, and to Iowa in 1855 and settled on present farm; married Laura E. Paugborn in 1844; she was born in New York in 1819; have nine children: Cynthia M., Alonzo W., Mary O., Angelia, Charles, Lucy J., Hiram D., Hester A., William E.; members of the Presbyterian church. Republican.

VICTOR, ADAM, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oskaloosa; owns 200 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre; born in Summit county, Ohio, in 1828; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled on present farm; married Martha E. Williams in 1853; she was born in Boone Co., Indiana, in 1830; they have two children, Fred and Charlie. Democrat.

WHITE, A. M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon. White, J., D., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.

Willhoite, W. J., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Comet.

Willhoite, J. H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Comet.

WILSON, JOHN C., farmer, P. O. Lacey; owns 136 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Newark, Ohio, in 1816; came to Iowa in 1863, and settled in Oskaloosa township; removed to present farm in 1877; married Elizabeth E. Needham, in 1861; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1835; have two children, Charles L. and Emma B; Mr. W. has five children by a former marriage, Theodore B., Benjamin E., John W., Mary E., Nancy L.; are members of M. E. church. Mr. Wilson is one of the township trustees. Republican.

WILSON, MILTON, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Lacey; owns 240 acres

of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1811; came to Iowa in 1875, and settled on present farm; married Sarah Brown in 1850; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1820; their children are Juliette, Carrie B., Elizabeth, Amanda, Eliza, Mary, Almira and Zoah. Mr. W. has two children by a former marriage, Newton and Emma; are members of M. E. church. Republican.

WOODS, J. K., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Lacey; owns 700 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Champaign county, Ohio, in

1816; came to Iowa in 1850; married Sarah Hartman in 1848; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1826; they have ten children, Martha Ann, David H., Mary F., Alfaretta, Matilda J., Alpheus B., Cora, Fanny, James and Harry. Mr. W. has been a member of the board of supervisors four years. Republican.

Wright, Wm. F., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Bucyrus.

Wroughton, J., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lacey.

YOUNG, MILTON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oskaloosa.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, J. C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Hill.

AUGUSTINE, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 436 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Germany, and, with his parents, came to America in his infancy; married Dorthy Myers; she also is a native of Germany; they have eight children, Mary, Daniel, Michael, Justina, Frank, John, Dora and Jennie. Are members of the Christian church.

Augustine, D., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Rose Hill.

BANNISTER, WILLIAM D., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Indianapolis.

Baker, D. A., P. M. Indianapolis.

Baker, Letitia, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Indianapolis.

BAKER, S. P., dealer in drugs and medicines; deputy postmaster, Indianapolis; born in this county in 1850; has been engaged in his present business about seven months.

BASS, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Comet; owns 405 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Boone

county, Kentucky, in 1827; came to Iowa in 1843; married Martha Allgood in 1865; she was born in Indiana in 1838; have five children, Mary, Charlie, Frank, Robert, Agnes; Mr. B. has two children by a former wife: Rosa and John. Greenback.

BEDWELL, J. W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1828; came to Iowa in 1843, and settled in Monroe township, and has been a resident of this township since; married Eliza Myers in 1871; she was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1843; Mrs. B. has one child by a former husband, Johnny R.; Mr. B. has been township trustee for three terms. Are members of Christian church. Republican.

Beans, W. L., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Indianapolis.

Boyles, Sylvester, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Bridges, James, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Indianapolis.

Brewer, E., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Brown, Hamilton, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Brown, W. H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Bump, M. V., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Rose Hill.

Bump, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rose Hill.

CLARK, J. F., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 171½ acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Kendall county, Illinois, in 1839; came to Iowa in 1865; married Mary Holderman in 1865; she was born in Kendall county, Illinois, in 1842; have four children, Henry, Mary J., James F., Charles W. Republican.

Clarkston, William, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Indianapolis.

Counts, R. D., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Rose Hill.

Craig, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Currell, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rose Hill.

DALBY, A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Dickson, Nancy A., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Rose Hill.

Dickson, Robert H., farmer Sec. —; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Drake, H. H., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Dunbar, W. L., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rose Hill.

ELLSWORTH, L. F., physician and surgeon, Sec. 7; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Gurnsey county, Ohio, in 1823; came to Iowa in 1864; married Mary Oglebay in 1846; she was born in Pennsylvania, in 1829; have twelve children, Celesta J., Sarah V., Caroline, James, William, Sevelen H., Mary P., Le-Roy W., Elmer E., Clara C., Laurian C., Thornton F., Albertta A.; Mr. E. was elected Representative in 1871. Republican.

Elkin, O., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Rose Hill.

Elden, Henry S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Indianapolis.

Emry, J. W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianapolis.

ERDMAN, VALENTINE, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 197 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Germany in 1846; came to America in 1866; married Katie Eberley in 1874; she was born in Ohio in 1851; they have three children, Wilfred, Charlie and John.

Evans, J. J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Indianapolis.

FIFIELD, PAULINA, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rose Hill.

Fifield, G. F., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rose Hill.

Fifield, C. M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rose Hill.

Fuller, W. C., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

GATEWOOD, W. H., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Grace, James, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

HARRIS, B. F., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Hansel, George, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Rose Hill.

Hansel, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Hawley, E. S., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Hill.

Hanks, A., physician, Indianapolis.

Hatcher, Joshua, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Indianapolis.

Hawley, J. S., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianapolis.

Hatcher, Washington, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Rose Hill.

HADLEY, M. S., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 133 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Maine in 1829; came to Iowa in 1869; married Aurilla P. Thorp in 1858; she was born in New York in 1841; they

have three children, John H., Alice, and Jennie. Republican.
Hensel, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Henderson, James, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Hinkle, M. M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Hickox, Seth, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Hollingsworth, John, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Hill.

Hoffman, Henry, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Indianapolis.

JARED, GEORGE W., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Jared, Joel, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

KAFKA, F. W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Kafka, G., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Kent, G. A., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Kiser, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Indianapolis.

Kikendall, A. D., wagon maker; P. O. Indianapolis.

King, Thomas, Sec. 1; P. O. Indianapolis.

Knox, C. H., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rose Hill.

LEATHERS, J. H., dealer in general merchandise; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1836; came to Iowa in 1845; married M. A. Mattox in 1861; she was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1840; have two children: Cordelia J., born in 1862, and Mary Adelaide, born in 1864; are members of the Christian church. Democrat.

Leathers, G. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Indianapolis.

LIEURANCE, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 142 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1825; came to Iowa in 1844, and located in this

county; married Amanda Jared in 1844; she was born in Kentucky, in 1827; have four children: Cynthia L., A. J., Joseph M., and Delbert C.; Mr. Lieurance enlisted in company C., 40th Iowa, in 1862, and was discharged in 1863; he had a commission as first lieutenant. Democrat.

LIEURANCE, A. J., physician and dealer in general merchandise, Sec. 4; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 25 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Warren county, Illinois, in 1853, and came to Iowa in 1853 with his parents; married Hattie Lippard in 1876; she was born in this county in 1853; have one child: Thurlow W.; Mrs. Lieurance is a member of the Christian church. Democrat.

Lippard, John, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianapolis.

Lord, I. E., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Hill.

Lugar, Jeremiah.

MALEBY, H. B., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianapolis.

Mateer, C. C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

McMAINS, G. W., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 125 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1847; married Mary McMains in 1856; she was born in Indiana, in 1832; have three children: Jefferson, Van Evrie and Grace; Mr. McMains has been constable one term. Democrat.

McClain, B. C., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Rose Hill.

McCance, R. B., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Indianapolis.

McCann, E. H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianapolis.

McClure, James, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

McClure, J. T., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Mickey, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Indianapolis.

Mick, William, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Rose Hill.

Mills, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Rose Hill.

Moore, Isaac C., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Rose Hill.

Moore, W. H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Rose Hill.

Myers, G. W., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Rose Hill.

OKEY, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Piersel, W. S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Indianapolis.

REED, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Reed, William J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianapolis.

RHINEHART, W. C., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 343 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1825; came to Iowa in 1853 and settled in this county; married Ann E. Rowland in 1853; she was born in Ohio in 1827, and died in 1878; have six children: Laura, Attie, Nellie, Alice, Willie and Anna; Mr. Rhinehart has been a member of the board of supervisors. Republican.

ROBERTS, M. A., milling business, Sec. 4; owns 43 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1833; came to Iowa in 1837 and settled in Des Moines county; removed to this county in 1852; married Amanda Watson in 1855; she was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1838; have six children: Delila, Leon, Anna, Cary, Frank and Mary. Democrat.

Rowlands, A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Rose Hill.

Rogers, David, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Roberts, J. R., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Roberts, H. F., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Rutherford, C., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

SAPP, H. P., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Rose Hill.

Sampson, A., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Rose Hill.

Sarvis, W. M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Sarvis, H. J., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Sapp, Hendric, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Rose Hill.

Scott, F. M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Rose Hill.

Sewell, E., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Indianapolis.

SHAW, WM., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1842; came to Iowa in 1857, and married Celesta J. Elsworth in 1866; she was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1846; have five children, Anna B., Kate, Willie, Maud, Jessie B., Harley H.; he enlisted in company C, 40th Infantry in 1864, and discharged in 1865. Democrat.

Simpson, John, Sr., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Indianapolis.

Smith, William, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Indianapolis.

SMITH, FRANK E., of the firm of Smith, McBride & Co., proprietors of Stone Ridge Mill; was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1850; came to Iowa in 1865, and located in Iowa City; removed to Oskaaloosa in 1868, and married Mira Nye in 1876; she was born in Wisconsin in 1857; have one child, Lena F. Republican.

Snodgrass, Jeff, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Indianapolis.

STRINGFELLOW, JAS. H., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mauch Chunk;

owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Kentucky in 1834, and came to Iowa in 1857; married Nancy Duckworth in 1854; she was born in Shelby county Indiana, in 1840; have four children, Robert, Eliza, Cary, Samuel. Democrat.

Stringfellow, James, farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Stringfellow, H., farmer Sec. 19; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

STANDING, C., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Rose Hill, miller; born in England in 1844; married Emily Harding in 1870; she was born in England in 1843; they have two children, Eliza E., and Nellie A. They are members of the Friends' church.

STRINGFELLOW, J. J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Rose Hill; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Owen county, Kentucky, in 1845, and came to Iowa in 1850; married Mary Wymer in 1865; she was born in Iowa in 1851; have four children, Willie A., Franklin, Elma, Chas. Democrat.

Stringfellow, William, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Stringfellow, G. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Stephens, N., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Stephens, Zedakiah, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

SUMMERS, JOSEPH M., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Indiana in 1841; married Margaret McMains in 1860; she was born in Missouri in 1842; they have seven children, Lizzie, Mary, John, Orie, Henry, Clyde and Clara. Democrat.

SUMMERS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Scott county, Virginia, in 1817; came to Iowa

in 1849, and married Nancy Myers, who was born in North Carolina in 1820; they have eight children, Joseph M., Mary J., John C., Frank P., Isaac W., Welthy Ann, Elijah O., Lemuel. Democrat.

TANNER, D. A., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Rose Hill.

Tate, Uriah, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Taylor, James, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Rose Hill.

Tanner, L. C., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Rose Hill.

Thomas, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Thomas, Henry, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Thomas, Owen, Jr., Mauch Chunk.

Tinsley, D., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Indianapolis.

Turner L. P., farmer, Sec. 17; P. M. Mauch Chunk.

Tucker, J. C., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

UPDEGRAFF, J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Indianapolis.

WALKER, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Indianapolis; born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 20, 1804; in 1808 his parents removed to Ohio, where he remained until his removal to this county in 1852, and has resided on the same farm since that time; owns 120 acres of land; he married Miss Ruth Brown, in 1834; she was born in Virginia; has one daughter, Rachel, wife of A. Sampson.

WELLS, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mauch Chunk; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Genesee county, New York, in 1830, came to Iowa in 1867, and located on his present farm; married Hannah Hammond, in 1847, she was born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1830; they have nine children, Henrietta, Celia, Ralph, Reuben, Austin,

Ida, Frank, Bruce, Charlie. Republican.
Wendel, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Indianapolis.
Webster, T. B., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Wilson, J. J., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Indianapolis.
Wynor, F. M., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

A LLEN, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Agricola.

BARNES, JAMES H., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Agricola.

Bell, James, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Agricola.

Berkimer, S. E., Sec. 18; P. O. Agricola.

Billick, M. L., Sec. 21; P. O. Agricola.

Blancheon, C. W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Agricola.

Boswell William, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Agricola.

Bodenhamer, J. S., Sec. 31; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Bodenhamer, J. M., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Union Mills.

Bracken, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Coal Creek.

Bradbury, Sarah, Sec. 17; P. O. Agricola.

CARVER, J. G., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Agricola.

Carver, Asher, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Coal Creek.

CARR, RICHARD, broker, Agricola; born in New York in 1846, came to this county July 13, 1874; he enlisted in the late war and received wounds that have maimed him for life; he married Miss Ellen Couse in 1874; she was born in New York.

Coffee, Wm., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Agricola.

Crull, George, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianapolis.

DARLAND, WM. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Agricola.

Dixon, N. J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Union Mills.

Dugger, M. C., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Agricola.

ELSTON, ABRAM, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Agricola.

Evans, James, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Agricola.

Ewing, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

FIERLING, G. W., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Agricola.

Fisher, S. L., Sec. 16; P. O. Agricola.

Fisher, Ellwood, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianapolis.

Fisher, Mellissa E., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Agricola.

Fisher, William, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianapolis.

Fisher, Elizabeth, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Agricola.

Fisher, Amasa, retired physician, Sec. 26; P. O. Indianapolis.

Fisher, B. F., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Agricola.

France, Hannah, Sec. 32; P. O. Coal Creek.

GOULD, RACHEL, widow, Sec. 33; P. O. Indianapolis.

Gregory, Nathan, laborer, Agricola.

Grubb, Thos., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Indianapolis.

GRUBB, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Indianapolis; born in 1831, and came to this county in 1855; owns 300 acres of land; has held the office of school director; married Miss Mariah Kelly, in 1853; she was born in Pa.; has six children, Henry, John, Samuel, Rebecca, Annie, and Elizabeth.

HATCHER, ELWOOD, farmer, stock feeder and stock dealer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianapolis; born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1833, and came to this county in 1856; owns 500 acres of land; has held offices of township trustee and school director; he married Miss Clara E. Lewis, in 1855; she was born in Trumbull county, Ohio; they have seven children, Emma F., Charlie E., Albert L., Ida M., Cora D., Edward J., and Lewis.

Hatcher, E. R., Sec. 36; P. O. Indianapolis.

Hawk, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Coal Creek.

Harris, S. B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Agricola.

Hazlett, Wm., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Agricola.

Hickox, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Houghton, O. P., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Indianapolis.

HUTCHINSON, J. H., merchant and hotel keeper, Agricola; born in Ohio, in 1842; came to this State in 1857, and to this county in 1874; owns 217 acres of land; holds the offices of justice of the peace and postmaster; he married Miss Ellen Lizer, in 1863; she was born in Wayne county, Ohio; have two children, John and Silas.

JONES, D. A., merchant, Agricola; born in Indiana, in 1837; came to this county in 1863; he came to this State in 1857, settling in Poweshiek county; he married Miss Mary Warman, in 1862; she was born in Indiana; they have eight children, Nancy A., Albert G., John P., Carrie B., Forris A., Charlie E.; lost two in infancy.

KANNAL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianapolis.

Kelly, Jesse, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianapolis.

Kitzman, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Coal Creek.

LESTER, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Agricola.

Lester, James R., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Agricola.

Lester, John, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Agricola.

LESTER, WM., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Agricola; born in County Down, Ireland, May 10, 1829; he came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Philadelphia; afterward emigrated to Michigan, and came to this county in 1856; he married Miss Jane Bell, in 1851; she was born in Ireland; they have nine children, David, William, Betsey A., Jennie, Julia, Louisa, Joey, James, and Thomas.

Lipsey, L. J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Indianapolis.

Lipsey, John, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Indianapolis.

Likins, William, carpenter, Agricola.

Low, James, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Agricola.

LYONS, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Indianapolis; born in County Down, Ireland, in 1826, and came to this county in 1856; owns 160 acres of land; has held the offices of school director and treasurer, township trustee; he married Miss Ann J. Lester, in 1850; she was born in Ireland; they have two children, David and Jennie.

Lyons, D. L., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Agricola.

MANNING, R. T., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Agricola.

McCartney, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. —.

McMahan, William H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Indianapolis.

McSpadden, James, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Agricola.

McSpadden, H. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Agricola.

McMains, Wm. H., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Union Mills.

McCartney, James, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Indianapolis.

McSpadden, J. C., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Agricola.

McSpadden, S. K., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Agricola.

Miller, John T., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. ———.

Middleton, Aaron, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Indianapolis.

Morrow, James R., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mauch Chunk.

Morrow, Wm., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Agricola.

Morrow, H. G., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Agricola.

Moore, N. J., blacksmith, P. O. Agricola.

Musgrove, James M., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Agricola.

Mickel, Wm., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Agricola.

P EIRSELL, E. C., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Agricola.

PLAYLES, ALLEN, farmer and dealer in organs and pianos, Agricola; born in Kentucky, in 1826; came to this county in 1851; owns 40 acres of land; has held offices of postmaster and justice of the peace. He married Miss Susan F. Darley, in 1847; she was born in Kentucky; they have three children: George L., Marietta, and El-lora; lost one daughter, Nancy J.

R EED, A. R., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Union Mills.

Riggs, Tracy, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Agricola.

Rumford, C. E., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Coal Creek.

RUBLE, C. S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Agricola; born in Parke county, Ind., in 1842; he came to this Co. in 1863; owns 45 acres of land; he has held the offices of township trustee, school director, president of the board, and has been acting assessor four years. He married Elizabeth Wymore, in 1874; she

was born in Parke Co., Indiana; has one child, Sadie; lost two, Iowa and Alvah.

S AULTS, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Agricola; born in County Down, Ireland, in 1828, came to the United States in 1847, and to this county in 1855; owns 505 acres of land. He married Miss Ann Bell, in 1850; she was born in the same county; has five children: Jos. A., Wm. J., Elizabeth, Bella and Robert J.

Sarvis, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Agricola.

Sarvis, H. A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Agricola.

Sarvis, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Agricola.

Sarvis, John U., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Agricola.

Sharp, George, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Union Mills.

Sharp, G. H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Agricola.

Shion, D. A., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Agricola.

SMITH, WM., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mauch Chunk; born in Dauphin county, Penn., in 1818; came to this county in June, 1852; owns 167 acres of land. He has held offices of school director, township trustee, and justice of the peace; he married Nancy Brinseq, in 1845; she was born in Pennsylvania; has three children: Joseph, K., Samuel H., and Sarah J.

Soults, J. A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Agricola.

Soults, Wm., J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Agricola.

Sparks, James A., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Agricola.

Sturgeon, James, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Indianapolis.

Sturgeon, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Agricola.

T AYLOR, AMOS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Indianapolis.

Taylor, C. V., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Agricola.

Tunnel, Wm. H. H., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Union Mills.

VAIL, ELISHA, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Agricola.

Vail, E. G., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Coal Creek.

VERMILLION, J. J., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Sherman, Poweshiek county; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1827; came to this county in 1869; owns 160 acres of land; has held offices of justice of the peace and school director; he married Rachel R. Moore in 1855; she was born in Ohio, and died in February, 1873; he afterwards married Mrs. Eliza J. Coder in February, 1875; she was born in Pennsylvania; he has four children by the first marriage, William M., Mary E., Charles M., and Clarence B. Mrs. Vermillion was previously married to John Coder, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1873, leaving three children, Har-

rison W., Harvey C., and Hiram P. Coder.

WATTS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Agricola.

Warrington, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Coal Creek.

Walker, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Agricola.

Wells, N., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Agricola.

Wilson, Jesse, physician, Agricola.

WYMORE, A. J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Agricola; born in Indiana in 1832; came to this county in 1850; owns 190 acres of land; has held office of school director; he married Nancy Sharp in 1854; she was born in Indiana; has seven children, George H., Daniel, Sarah J., William, Charlie, Cora, and Louisa.

Wymore, Geo. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Agricola.

Wymore, A. M., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Agricola.

YEADON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Agricola.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

ADKINSON, J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon.

Almond, W. S., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Union Mills.

ALMOND, W. A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Union Mills; born in Kentucky in 1846; came to this county in March, 1875; owns 40 acres of land; he married Alice Bunting in 1868; she was born in Ohio; have two children, Herman S., and Alvie S.

Allen, Abner, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Union Mills.

Anderson, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.

Andre, Jonathan, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. New Sharon.

ATHERTON, ABNER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. New Sharon; born in Ohio in 1823; came to this county first in 1857 and remained two years; he then returned to

Grundy county, Illinois, where he remained until his removal to this county in 1876; he owns 240 acres of land; he married Miss Maria Hartman in 1857; she was born in Indiana; have six children, Amos P., Mary J., Wesley A., William H., Luella M., and L. David.

BARNES, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sherman, Poweshiek county.

Bass, Wm. M., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Sharon.

Bass, Wm. L., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. New Sharon.

BAUGHMAN, A., miller and proprietor of Baughman's Mills, Sec. 17; P. O. New Sharon; born in Pennsylvania in 1814; came to this county in 1853; owns 167 acres of land; previous to his removal to this county he lived in Ohio and Indiana; he married

- Levina Kauffman in 1842; she was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1863; he afterward married Philinda Bump in 1863; she was born in Ohio; has eight children by first marriage, Elias, Elizabeth, Henry, Rebecca, John, Melissa, Abraham, and David; and two by the second marriage, Francis A., and Willis H.
- Biggs, Meeker, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Union Mills.
- Boyce, C. W., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Union Mills.
- BOLTON, E. P.**, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Union Mills; born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1842; came to this county in 1866; owns 80 acres of land; enlisted in the 85th Ohio Infantry in the late war; he married Miss Emeline McMains in December, 1867; she was born in this county; have two children, Ernest, and Della M.; lost one son, Olla E.
- BOYCE, A. T.**, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Union Mills; born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1808; for seventeen years he was a sailor; came to this county in 1868; he married Eliza P. Tabor in 1849; she was born in New York; have three children, Charles W., Morgan P., and Allen A.; lost two, Frank, and Phebe J.
- BROOKS, T. L.**, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sherman, Poweshiek county; born in Maryland, April 25, 1827; came to this county in 1851; owns 272 acres of land; his door-yard is ornamented with the largest and most handsome evergreens in the county; he has held office of township trustee and school director; he married Miss Catharine Mass, in 1849; she was born in Maryland; has 7 children, William K., Charles T., Sarah D., Ann M., Alice, Frances P. and Clara.
- Briggs, William, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. New Sharon.
- Briggs, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. New Sharon.
- Bryant, David, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Forest Home.
- Bushby, Johnson, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon.
- Bushby, John, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. New Sharon.
- Bushby, R. E., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Sharon.
- CAMPBELL, DENNIS**, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Union Mills.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN**, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Union Mills; born in Pennsylvania, in 1826; came to this county in 1853; owns 160 acres of land; he married Miss Belinda Moore, in 1849; she was born in Pennsylvania, and died February 13, 1850; he afterward married Mary Mitchell, April 10, 1851; she was born in Pennsylvania; has 6 children, Mary Belinda, Nancy R., William J., Ella J., Nevada A. and Ruth E.
- Cattell Lewis, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Sharon.
- Caster, Paul, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills.
- Champion, Rachel, widow, Sec. 27; P. O. Union Mills.
- Chamberlain, R., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.
- Chew, J. S., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sherman.
- Chew, Asa, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Union Mills.
- Champion, William M., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Union Mills.
- Cline, Henry, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Union Mills.
- DANIELSON, D. H.**, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Sharon.
- Darland, J. B., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Union Mills.
- Doze, A. C., farmer. Sec. 17; P. O. New Sharon.
- Dory, Casper, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills.
- DUDGEON, HUGH**, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Union Mills; born in

Knox county, Ohio, April 1, 1835; came to this county in 1867; owns 87½ acres of land; he enlisted in the 38th Iowa Infantry, in the late war; he married Miss Melissa Lepley, in 1865; she was born in Knox county, Ohio; has 2 children, Alice and Edgar.

Dutton, J. B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. New Sharon.

EFLIN, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Sharon.

EFLIN, A. J., farmer and raiser of Poland-China swine, Sec. 29; P. O. New Sharon; born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1839; came to this county in 1866; owns 80 acres of land; has held office of school director: he married Miss Jane A. Scott, in 1861; she was born in Fulton county, Illinois; has 6 children, Ida M., Edson A., Lewis I., Eleana, George P. and Baby.

Erickson, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. New Sharon.

EVANS, WM. E., farmer, and proprietor of Evans' Coal Banks, Sec. 8; P. O. New Sharon; born in Wales, in 1822; came to this country in 1849, to this State in 1856, and to this county in 1858; owns 1100 acres of land; he married Mary Jones, in 1856; she was born in Wales; has 8 children, William, Lizzie, Anna, Lilla, Nellie, Grace, Pannie, Evan and Riva; lost 1 daughter, Lizzie.

EVANS, WILLIAM, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 33; P. O. Union Mills; born in Virginia, in 1829; came to this county in 1860; he has taken great interest for years in raising Norman horses and mules, and the growing favor of these horses, and the improvement made in the stock throughout this section, is largely attributed to him; he married Miss Sarah J. Brown, in 1849; she was born in Fayette county, Pa.; has 8 children, Mary E., Albert L., John

W. Adam B., Isaac E., Martha A., Emily J. and George; he enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry, in the late war, and served 3 years, a greater portion of the time in the detective service in Indianapolis.

EVANS, ROBERT, farmer and miner, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon; born in Wales, August 25, 1848; came to this county in 1869; owns 82 acres of land, on which he has a vein of coal averaging four feet in thickness.

FAULKNER, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. New Sharon.

FERRELL, F. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Union Mills; born in Ohio in 1816; came to this county in March, 1857; owns 200 acres of land; has held office of school director; he married Hope Addis, in 1840; she was born in Penn.; has five children, Mary I., Elizabeth J., Ann E., John M. and Cora.

Foster, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Union Mills.

Fisher, Rachel, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sherman.

Fisher, Jacob F., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. New Sharon.

FRY, JOHN H., physician and surgeon, Sec. 27, P. O. Union Mills; born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1820; came to this county in 1850; owns 320 acres of land; has practiced medicine thirty years; has held office of supervisor; he enlisted as surgeon of the 47th Iowa Infantry, and had charge of the general hospital at Helena; he married Miss Catharine Cowle in 1845; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have twelve children, Cora J., Mary L., Anna E., Seward, J. Willis, Cassie I., Lutie S., Tim, Addison, Jesse H., Paul T., Edna.

GOTT, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Union Mills.

Gorsuch, J. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sherman.

Gorsuch Wm., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Sherman.

Gorsuch, E. W., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sherman.

Gorsuch, J. M., blacksmith, Sec. 2; P. O. Sherman.

GORSUCH, J. R., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sherman, Poweshiek county; born in Ohio, in 1831; came to this county in 1857; owns 350 acres of land; he married Miss E. McMasters in 1857; she was born in North Carolina; has seven children, Samuel, Martha, Robert, Matilda, Irene, James and Mary; lost one son, Charles.

Groves, Benjamin, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Union Mills.

Groves, J. W., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Union Mills.

Graham, James, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Union Mills.

GRAHAM, E. W., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Union Mills; born in Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1831; came to this county May 2, 1855; he owns 180 acres of land; has held offices of township treasurer and school director; he enlisted in the 31st Iowa Infantry in the late war, and served three years; he married Miss Margaret H. Watson in 1852; she was born in Indiana; has three children, Florence E., Ginn and Morton Y.; one daughter, Mary L., died in March, 1874, aged eleven months.

GRAHAM, J. W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills; born in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1844; came to this county in 1846; owns 80 acres of land; he married Hannah M. Ogle in 1869; she was born in Maryland; has four children, Frank L., Wilbert, Freddie and Baby; has served as school director; he enlisted in the Fortieth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war.

GRAHAM, L. W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills; born in this county, May 8, 1846; owns 80

acres of land; has held office of township clerk, assessor, and acted as president of the school board; he married Miss Esther E. Pfoutz in 1869; she was born in Maryland; has two children, Tulla E. and Elmer E.; lost two children in infancy.

HAGEMAN, A. P., blacksmith, Sec. 22; P. O. Union Mills. Hardman, J. M., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon.

HEITSMAN, J. B., farmer, and proprietor of Heitsman's Coal Banks, Sec. 8; P. O. New Sharon; born in Pennsylvania, in 1845; came to this county in 1853; owns 280 acres of land; he married Miss Magdalene Fisher, March 23, 1871; she was born in Ohio; has three children, Olive, John and Flora.

Hevelin, L., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sherman.

Hedge, A. J., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Union Mills.

Holder, J. L., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills.

Hope, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Sherman.

HOLT, J., dealer in general merchandise, Sec. 2; P. O. Sherman, Poweshiek county; born in Philadelphia, in 1833; came to this county in 1850; owns 200 acres of land; holds office of postmaster; he married Miss S. E. Chew, in 1861; has four children, Charles, Bertha, Susan and Effie.

Hughes, Joseph, miner, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.

Hull, N. S., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Union Mills.

Hunt, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sherman.

Hughes, Charles, miner, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.

Hughes, Ed., miner, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.

Hughes, Mary N., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.

JAMES, S. C., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Union Mills; born in In-

diana, in 1849; came to this county in 1852; owns 40 acres of land; he married Eliza Wilson in 1875; she was born in Ohio; has two children, Zella and Baby.

James, John H., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Union Mills.

James, Barney, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Union Mills.

Anderson, James, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Union Mills.

James, Luke, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Union Mills.

Jones, Edward, miner, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon.

Jones, B., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sherman.

KINDIG, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. New Sharon.

Kisor, M. L., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Union Mills.

Kisor, David, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Union Mills.

Kisor, C. M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Union Mills.

Kisor, James, miner, Sec. 18; P. O. New Sharon.

KISOR, R., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Union Mills; born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1819, and came to this county in 1856; owns 40 acres of land; has held office of school director; he married Miss Mary Buckingham, in 1842; she was born in Greene county, Pa.; have five children, Cary M., Melissa C., William S., Mary E., and Nancy V.

Kindig, W. H., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. New Sharon.

KLINKER, J. J., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Union Mills; was born in Germany, 1807; came to the United States in 1818, and to this county in 1844, being one of the first settlers in the county; he owns 360 acres of land; has held the offices of supervisor and school director; he married Miss Margaret McCabe, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio; have seven children, Henry, Catharine,

Joseph, Wesley, Emma, Theodore, and Sylvester.

Klinker, Henry, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Union Mills.

Klinker, T., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Union Mills.

Klinker, Wesley, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Union Mills.

Kneudson, Gunder, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Union Mills.

Kopp, J. F., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Sharon.

LATCHEM, JAMES S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sherman, Poweshiek county; born in Camden county, N. J., in 1826, and came to this State in 1856; owns 152 acres of land; he married Miss Elizabeth Porch, 1852; she was born in New Jersey, and died October 17, 1866; he afterward married Mrs. Isabell Watkins, May 3, 1868; has three children, Belle, Maggie E. and Nellie E.; Mrs. Latchem was previously married to John E. Watkins, in 1856; he was born in Ohio, and died July 8, 1865; left two children, Ida I. and Laura A.

Larson, Lars, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. New Sharon.

Larson, Marsilius, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. New Sharon.

Latcham, Thos, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Sherman.

Lamond, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sherman.

Litzenburg, F. V., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Sherman.

Lockwood, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Union Mills.

Lockard, John, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Union Mills.

McMAINS, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Union Mills; born in Owen county, Ky., January 18, 1815; in 1825 he removed to Indiana, where he remained until 1836, when he came to Cedar county, Iowa, where he remained eight years; he then returned to Indiana, remaining three years,

and came to this county in 1847; he settled on the land he now owns, and has lived there ever since that time; he owns 676 acres of land; has held offices of township trustee and school director; married Jane Goddard in 1837; she was born in Kentucky, and died in 1858; he afterward married Rachel Chidester, Jan. 1, 1861; she was born in New York; has eight children, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary E., Isaiah, William, Oliver, Ida and Erastus; one son, Robert, enlisted in the 8th Iowa Infantry, and was killed at Corinth.

Marsh, W. P., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Union Mills.

Marsh, J. M., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Union Mills.

McKain, Wm., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills.

McGriff, John, farmer, Sec. 4; New Sharon.

MILLER, V. B., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Union Mills; born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1836; came to this county in October, 1872; has held office of school director; he married Miss Sarah Larkin, in 1860; she was born in Ohio; has three children, John, Charles and Frank; owns 157 acres of land.

Miller, Philip, farmer, P. O. Union Mills.

Mitchel, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Union Mills.

Mincer, T. F., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Union Mills.

Moffat, Robert, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Union Mills.

NAYLOR, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. New Sharon.

OGBORN, J. E., farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills; born in Wayne county, Ind., in 1828; came to this county in June, 1855; owns 90 acres of land; has held the offices of justice of the peace and school director; he married Miss

Martha Lane in 1849; she was born in Butler county, Ohio; they have nine children, Wilbern, Horace H., Frank, Katie L., Arthur, Mollie, Alice, Ollie, and Fred.

Ogborn, W. H., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills.

Olson, Erick, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. New Sharon.

Orrell, Harry, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Union Mills.

PFOUTZ, PETER, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Union Mills; born in Maryland in 1815; lived three years in Ohio, and came to this county in 1856; owns 170 acres of land; he married Sarah A. Penner in 1845; she was born in Maryland; they have three children, George W., Esther E., and Tawell G.

Pilgrim, Wm., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Union Mills.

Porter, John, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon.

QUAINTANCE, E. O., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. New Sharon.

REED, A. B., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Union Mills.

Rogers, Daniel T., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Sharon.

Rowley, Reuben, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Union Mills.

Rockwell, A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Sharon.

SCHECHTER, J., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon.

Schechter, A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Sharon.

Sheeley, Beverly, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.

Smith, L. M., farmer, sec. 23; P. O. Union Mills.

Smith, G. W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Union Mills.

SMITH, HUGH, farmer and proprietor of Smith's coal banks, Sec. 9; P. O. New Sharon; born in Scotland in 1822; came to the United States in 1851, and lived six years in Maryland, and then removed to

Jackson county, Wisconsin, coming to this county in 1864; owns 72 acres of land; he has held offices of township trustee and school director; he married Miss Margaret Moffatt in 1848; she was born in Scotland; they have twelve children, Jeanett, Mary, Isabell, John, Margaret, Robert, William, Hugh, James, Lizzie, Albert, and Flora.

Strom, K., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. New Sharon.

Stout, John, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Union Mills.

ments and live stock; Sec. 19; P.

THOMPSON, T. S., farmer and dealer in agricultural implements and live stock; Sec. 19; P. O. New Sharon; born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1839; came to this county in 1864; owns 170 acres of land; has held the office of township trustee; he married Miss Sarah Sheldon in 1863; she was born in the same place; have two children, Lucius and LeRoy.

Thatcher, N. W., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. New Sharon.

Tilford, Robert, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Sherman.

Trager, Wm. F., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Sharon.

UPTON, WALKER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon.

Upton David, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. New Sharon.

VANCE, H. B., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Union Mills.

Vail, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. New Sharon.

WATKINS, T. L., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sherman.

Wendahl, Andrew, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. New Sharon.

Wheeler, C. T., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Union Mills.

WESTON, GEO., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Union Mills; born in Ohio, in 1854; came to this county in 1865; his father, Thomas Weston, was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1794, and came to this county in 1865; he married Susan Thomas, in 1830; she was born in Virginia; has four children: Mary E., George, Kossuth, and Salina A.; has lost seven children.

Whiteman, Elijah, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. New Sharon.

Widows, Wm., farmer Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills.

Wilkinson, John P., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sherman.

Widows, John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Union Mills.

Woolket, Lyman, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. New Sharon.

Wymore, Thompson, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Sherman.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

APPEL, P., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Peoria; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1827; came to this county in 1861; owns 125 acres of land; has held the office of school director; he married Miss Eliza J. Ash, in 1864; she was born in Ohio; has two children by former marriage, Charles E., Phebe J., and one daughter, Frances A., by second marriage.

Appel, Philip, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Peoria.

Ashton, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Peoria.

BALDWIN, SYLVESTER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Granville; born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1841; came to this county with his parents in 1846; owns 180 acres of land. He enlisted in the 33d Iowa Infantry in the late war, served three years, and was in all the engagements in which his regiment participated; he married Miss H. J. Turner, in 1866; she

was born in Maryland; he has four children: Gelene, Imogene, Ernest and Nellie M.

BALDWIN, THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Granville; born in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1816; came to this county Oct. 28, 1846; owns 400 acres of land; he married Miss Sophronia Phelps, in 1837; she was born in Union Co., Ohio; has three children living: Sylvester, Maria (now wife of O. Hull, Esq., of Smith county, Kan.) and Marley; lost five: Rosaltha, Imogene, Edna, Caroline, and Hannah J.

Bartlett, Jerry, teamster, Peoria.

Baldwin, Marley, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Granville.

Baker John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Peoria.

Berry, J. H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Granville.

BERRY, WM., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Granville; born in Virginia, in 1814; came to this county in 1848; previous to his removal to this county he lived in Ohio; he is one of the oldest settlers; his nearest postoffice when he came, was Oskaloosa; he has held the offices of township trustee and school director; he owns 280 acres of land; married Miss Nancy Johnson; she was born in Ohio; has three children: John H., Laurin B., and Charlie G.

Billings, J. L., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Granville.

Boyd, J. C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Peoria.

Boyd, William J., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Peoria.

Bonzager, Evart, farmer, Sec 30; P. O. Pella.

Buckman, G. W., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Peoria.

Byers, G. M., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Peoria.

CARTER, W. D., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Peoria.

CAMPBELL, J. N. H., farmer, Sec.

35; P. O. Peoria; born in Brown county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1816; came to this county in 1857; owns 203 acres of land; has held the office of school director, and served as president of the board; he was also a Representative from this county in the Tenth General Assembly; he married Miss Maria McClure, February, 1840; she was born in Illinois; has one child living, Chester C.; lost eleven; one son, Marion, was drowned in Skunk river, July 24, 1878. We copy the following notice from the *New Sharon Star*: "Captain Marion Campbell was born near Washington, Ill., March 15th, 1841, and came to this county with his parents while young; he enlisted in Co. H, 8th Iowa Infantry, in the late war, and was afterwards commissioned Capt. Co. F, and served his country four and a half years with distinction. At the close of the war he married and settled in Mississippi; he was elected to the lower house of the State legislature, and served two years with such efficiency that his constituency elected him Senator. Notwithstanding his life was many times threatened, and he had received many warnings to quit the country, he, like the brave man that he was, stood steadfast at his post, and ever dared to do his duty. He was carried down to death's door with yellow fever; his wife and children sickened and died; he was stripped of all his property, conducted to the depot, and ordered to leave. It was then he turned his face northward, leaving that for which he had toiled, and that which was dearer still, the graves of his wife and little ones."

CAMPBELL, JAMES P., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Peoria; born in Tennessee, in 1829; came to this county in 1851; owns 200 acres of land; he married Miss Harriet

E. Bacon, in 1857; she was born in White county, Indiana; he has four children: Minerva, Ira, Ralph, and Matilda.

CLEVINGER, JACOB W., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Granville; born in Bedford county, Penn., in 1833; came to this county in 1863; previous to his coming to this State he lived six years in Indiana; he married Miss Sarah Holsenshead, in 1854; she was born in the same county; has one child, Thomas J.

CLEVINGER, THOMAS J., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Granville; born in this State in 1857; owns 80 acres of land.

Coakley, J. J., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Peoria.

Coakley, John, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Peoria.

Coakley, Mary, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Peoria.

Crayton, M. C., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Peoria.

DEBRUIN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Pella.

Dickey, Wm. E., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Pella.

Dunwoody, James, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Granville.

DYSART, M., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Flint; born in Henry county, Indiana, August 18, 1844; came to this county in 1855; he married Miss Fannie E. Osborn September 12, 1872; she was born in Connecticut April 10, 1849.

DYSART, JOHN, retired farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Flint; born in Virginia October 15, 1808; in 1827 he emigrated to Ohio, and in 1839 he removed to Indiana, coming to this county in 1855; owns 86 acres of land; he married Miss Susanna Williams in 1839; she was born in Virginia, and died in 1866; has four children, Margaret, Mark, Phillip, and Rachel A.

Dysart, Mark, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Peoria.

ELSCOTT, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pella.

Emerson, J. D., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Peoria.

ENGLE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Peoria; born in Pennsylvania in 1813; lived many years in Ohio, coming to this county in 1869; owns 320 acres of land; he married Elizabeth Swisher in 1833; she was born in Pennsylvania; have two children, Susan and George; lost three.

Engbers, A., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Pella.

ESPY, R. H., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Granville; born in Franklin county, Penn., July, 1832; came to this county in 1855; owns 87 acres of land; he married Barbara A. Morehead in 1851; she was born in Franklin county, Penn.; have two children, Maria A., and Ellsworth.

Evans, Amos, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Granville.

FENDERSON, IVERY, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Peoria.

Fenderson, Wm., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Granville.

FLEMING, R. L., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Peoria; born in Harrison county, West Virginia, September 3, 1811; came to this county in October, 1852; owns 168 acres of land; has held office of assessor, school director, and township trustee; he married Miss Amy Maddox in June, 1833; she was born in Virginia; have nine children, Martha V., Charles, Orin, Justin, Austin, George, Cornelius, Nancy and Amy Cornelia.

Fleming, Charles, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Peoria.

GASTON, J. G., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Peoria.

Garner, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Granville.

GODBEY, ALLEN, farmer, Sec.—; P. O. Peoria; born in Indiana in 1826; came to this State October 15, 1842, and to this county in

1843 (his father, John Godbey, being the first man with a family to settle in Richland township); he has known his father's family to be without bread from three to four weeks at a time, and lived on bacon rinds and greens, and it has taken them six weeks to go to mill to Iowa City, the river being so high it was with difficulty they could get across; the first election in the township was held at his father's house; he helped drive the first drove of hogs to Keokuk that was shipped out of the county; he married Miss Mary E. Bartlett in 1848; she was born in Ohio; have five children, Sylvester, Cameron, Viola, Edward, and Luke.

Goodhart, J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Pella.

Gosselink, B., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Pella.

Gooselink, G. J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Pella.

Grunden, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Granville.

HASSELMAN, H. J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Pella.

HESS, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Peoria; born in Virginia, August 7th, 1833; his parents removed to Ohio while he was young, where he remained until 1859, when he came to this county; he owns 160 acres of land; he married Miss Elizabeth Swisher in 1859; she was born in Champlain county, Ohio; they have five children, George, Harrison, Edward, Cyrus, and William.

Hess, O. G., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Peoria.

Hewitt, S. S., blacksmith, Peoria.

Hessing, Dirk, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Pella.

HUNT, A., wagon maker, Peoria; born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey in 1805; came to this county in 1852; he has worked at his trade since 1823; he has a large apiary and is giving attention to

raising bees; he married Miss Mahala Deaver in 1827; she was born in Maryland; they have five children, Nathaniel B., Nancy, Ellen, Eden and Mary; one son, Levi, enlisted in the 33rd Iowa Infantry and died from disease contracted in the army.

HUNT, W. N., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Peoria; born in Henry county, Ind., in 1842; came to this county in 1862; he enlisted in the 19th Indiana Infantry in the late war and was discharged on account of sickness; he afterward enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry and served until the close of the war; he married Sarah A. Block in 1863; she was born in Pennsylvania and died July 15th, 1873; he afterwards married Mrs. M. M. Allen in 1873; she was born in Virginia; he has two children by first marriage, Wilbur and Rosetta H. Mrs. Hunt was previously married to Jonathan Allen, who died in 1871.

Holmes, Dennis, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pella.

Huit, Levi, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Peoria.

Huit, Smith, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Peoria.

Hull, A. G., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Granville.

Hunt, S., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Peoria.

Huit, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Peoria.

Huit, Isaac, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Peoria.

JACKSON, G. L., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Peoria.

Jackson, L. M., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Peoria.

Jarard, J. R., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Peoria.

Jarard, John, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Peoria.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, farmer and miller, Sec. 9; P. O. Peoria; born in Berkshire county, Massa-

chusetts, in 1840; came to this county in 1857; is the owner of the mills known as Johnson's Mills, with a capacity for sawing 2500 feet per day and grinding 75 bushels of feed; he married Miss Rebecca E. Beale in 1872; she was born in Ohio; have two children: William B. and Melissa E.; in connection with his mills he has also a carding machine.

JOY, C. C., harness maker and hotel keeper; P. O. Peoria; born in Ohio in 1821; came to this county in 1857; owns 93 acres of land; has held offices of school director and township trustee; he married Eunice Davis in 1842; she was born in Ohio, and died in 1850; he afterward married Mary Foust in 1851; she was born in Ohio; has four children living: James M., William M., Benjamin F. and Solomon H.; James and William both enlisted in the 18th Iowa Infantry in the late war.

JONES, T., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Granville; born in Virginia in 1812; came to this State in 1843, and to this county in 1866; owns 85 acres of land; he married Nancy Williams in 1847; she was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and died in 1851; he afterward married Rachel Cook, in 1852; she was born in Wayne county, Indiana; has three children: Saul, Mary E. and Henry.

Jones, L., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Granville.

Joy, Solomon, farmer; P. O. Peoria.

KELLEY, E. S., farmer and mason, Sec. 22; P. O. Peoria; born in Barbour county, West Virginia, in November, 1830; came to this county in 1856; owns 78½ acres of land; he married Miss Amanda M. Curry, a native of West Virginia, in 1852; has eight children: Lloyd, Arthur,

John, Joseph, Mary, Ina, Duey, and Cleo.

KITCHING, A. P., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Granville; born in Indiana, in 1830; came to this county in 1849, and to this township in 1850; owns 140 acres of land; has held the offices of township trustee, township clerk, and justice of the peace; he married Miss Jemima J. Fansher in 1855; she was born in Indiana, and her parents were among the first settlers of the county, her father being one of the men who carried the chain when Oskaloosa was laid out; has six children: Thomas B., Florence V., Asa A., Willie C., Laura A. and Minnie M.

Kizer, R. C., quarryman, Peoria.

Kiser, J. H., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Pella.

Koontz, Israel, farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 33; P. O. Pella.

LATHROP, WARREN, retired; P. O. Granville.

Lane, John, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Peoria.

Lathrop, Lord, retired; P. O. Granville.

Leanhart, W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Peoria.

Lipps, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Peoria.

Lunt, G. F., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Peoria.

Lucky, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Granville.

LUNDY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Peoria; born in Union county, Ohio, in 1822; came to this county in 1845; owns 375 acres of land; he married Miss Martha Mershon in 1842; she died in 1844; he afterward married Nancy Godby, in 1848; she was born in Kentucky; has five children: Martha, Ann, Milton, Lafayette and Cornelia.

LUNDY, ELI, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Granville; born in Union coun-

ty, Ohio, September 10, 1826; came to this county in March, 1845, being among the earliest settlers; he has served as township treasurer of the school fund; he married Miss Lucinda Lathrop in 1848; she was born in Ohio; he enlisted in the 15th Iowa Infantry in the late war, and served until discharged.

MABERLY, C, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Granville.

McCarter, Joseph, postmaster, Peoria.

McCutchen, J., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Peoria.

Mitchel, George, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Peoria.

Miller, John, blacksmith, Granville.

MILLER, A., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Peoria; born in Starke county, Ohio, in 1824; came to this county in 1856; owns 227 acres of land; has held office of constable; he married Miss Sarah Stokes, in 1867; she was born in Ohio, and died in 1869; he afterward married Miss Susan Turner, who was born in Maryland; has one son: Ellis.

MILLEDGE, ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Peoria; born in 1854; owns 88 acres of land.

MILLEDGE, O., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Peoria; born in Pennsylvania in 1821, came to this county July 3, 1854; owns 310 acres of land; he married Matilda Runyan in 1844; she was born in Virginia, and died in August, 1872; he married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Heminger in 1873; has three children by first marriage, Isaac, Otis and Zaira.

Mortland, W. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Peoria.

NEEHDHAM, S. S., merchant, Granville; born in Ohio in 1829; came to this county in 1853, and to this town in 1867, and has been engaged in general merchandise since that time; holds office

of postmaster; he married Miss Mary E. Croney in 1856; she was born in Ohio, and died in October, 1872; he afterward married Nancy Warren in 1873; she was born in Pennsylvania; has three children by first marriage, Elliott C., Nattie H., and Leslie H., and two by second marriage, John N., and baby.

Noel, James, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Peoria.

OUSTANK, B., Sec. 29.

Osborn, William, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Peoria.

OSBORN, LAUREN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Peoria; born in Connecticut in 1813, came to this State in 1843, and to this county in 1846; owns 160 acres of land; has held offices of justice of the peace, assessor, township trustee, etc.; he married Miss Lois Osborn in 1839; she was born in Connecticut; has three children; Fannie, Ann and Frank.

PARKS, SIMPSON, Granville.

Paisley, T. J., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Granville.

Perfect, Washington, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Peoria.

PHELPS, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Granville; born in Ohio in 1831, came to this county in 1847; owns 120 acres of land; has held offices of school director and justice of the peace; he married Miss Evaline Walter in 1858; she was born in West Virginia; has seven children: Emma A., Edna S., Lida M., William H., Julius C., Leslie and Oliver.

QUINN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Peoria; born in Ohio in 1813, came to this State in 1838 and settled in Scott Co., and while living there represented his district in the Legislature of the State; he is also one of the original organizers of the Repub-

lican party in the State; he married Miss Patty Swain in 1836; she was born in Ohio; has four children living, Flavius Josephus, Aurelius J. C., Mary E., and Alfred S. Aurelius J. C. enlisted in the 2nd Iowa Infantry and served 3 years, and then went as a substitute for his brother who had been drafted, but could not be spared from home; one son Christopher enlisted in the 8th Iowa and was killed at Shiloh.

QUINN, WILLIAM D., farmer, Sec. 46; P. O. Peoria; born in Kentucky in 1805, came to Scott county this State in 1837, and to this county in 1867; owns 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

RHINE, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Granville.

RHINE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Granville; born in Ohio January 16, 1824, came to this county November 16, 1855; owns 310 acres of land; he married Cynthia J. Eblin, who was born in Ohio; has five children, John, Joseph, Hugh, George and Harlan; lost four.

Ridpath, J. T., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Peoria.

Ryan, Absalom, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Peoria.

Ryan, C., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Peoria.

Ryan, J. B., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Peoria.

Ryan, J. R., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Peoria.

SAMUELS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Peoria; born in Harrison county, Indiana, October 26, 1825; came to this county in 1844; owns 40 acres of land; he married Miss C. Petty, in 1850; she was born in Ohio; has 4 children, Emily I., Gilbert D., Eldora and Luey J.

Sheehy, Miles, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Peoria.

SHIELDS, C. C., farmer, Sec. 21;

P. O. Peoria; born in Adams Co., Pa., in 1812; in 1842, he removed to Ohio, where he remained until his removal to this county, September 30, 1868; owns 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land; he married Susan Meyers, in 1860; she was born in Pennsylvania, has two children, Mary E. and Julia A.

SHIELDS, C. B., farmer and merchant, Sec. 16; P. O. Peoria; born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1834; came to this Co., in 1868; previous to his removal here, lived 21 years in Champaign county, Ohio; owns 160 acres of land; he is also engaged as a dealer in general merchandize, at Peoria; has served as township clerk and township trustee; he married Miss Susan Engle, in 1857; she was born in Champaign county, Ohio; has 3 children, Eva M., Della G. and George E.

Shene, Martin, farmer, Sec. 5.

Shroger, Lewis, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Grandville.

SHEESLEY, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Peoria; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1827; came to this county in 1854; owns 340 acres of land; has held offices of school director and assessor; he married Miss Eliza Peffers, in 1850; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio; has 9 children, David E., George P., Mary R., William M., John S., Phebe A., Martha E., Eddie A. and Joseph L.

Shelley, J. N., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Peoria.

Smith, J. F., physician, Granville.

Spain, P. D., merchant, Peoria.

Steenhoek, A., farmer, P. O. Pella.

TIMBREL, J. J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Peoria.

Timbrel, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Peoria.

VERSTEE, CORNELIUS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Peoria.

Van Engen, G., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Pella.

Van Gort, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pella.
 Van der Kamp, E., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Peoria.
 Van Roekel, R., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pella.
 Van Haaften, C.; farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.
 Valthuisen, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Pella.
 Vancleave, Milton, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Peoria.
 Van der Kroll, G., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Pella.
 Vancleave, S. C., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Peoria.
 Vanheafte, J., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.
 Van der Waal, Peter, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Pella.
 Vancleave, C. M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Peoria.
 Vanchieve, P. T., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Peoria.
 Van Middendorf, Win, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Pella.
 Van Steenwyk, J. J., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Pella.
VANHOUTON, H., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella; was born in Wehe, province of Groningen, kingdom of the Netherlands, in 1812; he was educated at Wehe, until he was eleven years of age—after this time until he was seventeen years old, at Kloosterburen, kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1835 he married Miss Indiana S. Borgman; he came to the U. S. in 1849, and located at Scotch Plains, Essex county, New Jersey; his wife died in 1851; he came to this county in 1853, and settled on the place where he now lives; his farm contains 316 acres; he married again to Reino Borgman, widow of Everet B.; her maiden name was Van Peyma, she is from Lancaster, Erie county, N. Y. Mr. V. has six children by his first marriage, Nellie V., Elko, Worp B., Nellie B., Wm. B. and Everet B.,

and has one child by his second marriage, named Syke; Mrs. V. has four children, Wort, Nellie, William, and Everet Borgman.

VAN CLEAVE, THOMAS J., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Peoria; born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1812; came to this county in 1844; owns 120 acres; he married Miss Mary E. Nicholson, Aug. 7, 1836; she was born in Ohio; has nine children, Joshua, Henry, Mary E., Albert, Milton, James F., Amaritta, Martha and Thomas.

Vermeer, Brand, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.

Verduct, C., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Pella.

Vermeer, G., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Pella.

Vogelaar, T., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Pella.

WARREN, WM. T., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Pella; born in Black Oak Grove, in 1850, his parents being among the earliest settlers; he married Miss A. McCutcheon in 1873; she was born in Ohio; has three children, Clarence, James and John.

WASSOM, MONROE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Granville; born in this township, in 1851; owns 75 acres of land; he married Miss Mary Williams in 1873; she was born in Richland township; has one son, Cyrus Thomas; lost one daughter, Florence A.

Warren, J. R., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Peoria.

WARREN, R. B., miller and farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Peoria; born in Tennessee, in 1829; came to this state in 1841, settling at that time in Lee county; in 1843 he came to this county, his father being one of the first settlers, and built the mill known as Warren's Mills, in 1846; they were afterwards burned, and rebuilt in 1850; they have three run of stone, and do

both custom and merchant work; he has held office of township trustee, township clerk, and justice of the peace; he owns 199 acres of land; he married Emily A. Bingham in 1855; she was born in Kentucky; has eight children, Ida E., J. Lincoln, Granville E., Mary E., R. Wilbur, Mattie M., Orra E. and O. Lillian; he has seen wheat sold for 30c per bushel, and \$2.70 ditto, and pork from \$1.25 he cut dressed, to \$11 gross; they used to go 80 miles to mill, and it took them three weeks to make the trip.

WASSOM, MOSES, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Peoria; born in Tennessee, in 1817; came to this county in 1843; owns 280 acres of land; has held office of school director, constable, township trustee, and justice of the peace; he married Miss Elizabeth Wordside, in 1839; she was born in Tennessee; has three children, Monroe, William and Laura A.

Wells, Nathan, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Granville.

Wehrly, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Granville.

Wehrly, John, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Granville.

White, A. C., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Peoria.

Wharton, J. M., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Flint.

Whaling, O. M., blacksmith, Granville.

Winters, J. C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Granville.

Wintermute, H. M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Peoria.

Wingfield, F. G., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Granville.

WOODWORTH, E. N., physician, Peoria; born in Ohio, in 1831; came to this county in 1854; has been practicing his profession twenty years; he owns 78 acres of land; he married Miss Emmeline Hinkle in 1858; she was born in Ohio; has two children, Alice E. and Cora E.

Woolard, Adam, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Peoria.

Woolard, Henry, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Peoria.

Woolard, George, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Peoria.

EDDYVILLE.

THE town of Eddyville is located principally in the northwest corner of Wapello county, but extends over into Mahaska county, from which it receives a large portion of its trade. The town was named after J. P. Eddy, who laid out the village in 1843. He was a trader among the Indians, and for sometime after they left he kept the only store in this part of the country. Before rival points were made and unmade by railroads, Eddyville was a place of much promise, but when the C. B. & Q. R. R. "went west" via Ottumwa, the prospects for building up a city at Eddyville waned; yet the town has many elements of attraction: 1st. It is beautifully located on the river, and has two railroads, the K. & D. M., and the Central R. R. of Iowa. 2d. A wagon bridge spans the Des Moines river. 3rd. Coal in great abundance is found near the city, also good building stone, brick and pottery clay. 4th. Among the "prospective speculations" through which Eddyville has hope of an outcome, is a branch of the Burlington Narrow Gauge R. R., which may some day gravitate to that point, and run thence northwest to Des Moines, or west to connect with the southern extension of the D. M. & M. (Narrow Gauge) R. R. Eddyville

has about 1,500 inhabitants, and has a fine school building that cost \$20,000; also Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, Odd Fellows and Masonic halls.

BAUMSTARK, A., dealer in confectionery, choice cigars, tobacco, etc., wine and beer saloon, Eddyville, Iowa; born in Baden, Germany, in 1835; came to Iowa in 1853, and located in Burlington; removed to this place in 1871, and engaged in his present business; married Anna Singer in 1873; she was born in Guttенberg, Germany. Democrat.

McCREA, F. M., physician and surgeon; born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1848; came to Iowa in 1850, and located in Oskaloosa; engaged in the practice of medicine in Eddyville in 1876.

NOSLER, JAMES, dealer in drugs and medicines; born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1802; he settled in Iowa in 1843, and removed to this county in 1846, and engaged in the practice of medicine. Mr. N. has been twice married; in 1826 he married J. Moore; she was a native of

Kentucky, and died in 1873; married again to Sarah Nelson in 1874; she was born in Alabama; he has seven children by his first wife, Martha Ann, Thomas M., Mary J., Irene, Armilda C., Ellen and Henry C; has been a member of the M. E. church since 1824. Greenback.

STOCKWELL, W. W., of the firm of Stockwell & Son, dealers in clothing and furnishing goods; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, in 1850; married E. E. Fredrick in 1872; have two children, John C. and James E. Republican.

WALZ, B., proprietor Eddyville brewery; born in Germany in 1838; came to America in 1859; married Mary Meeher in 1867; she was born in Muscatine county, Iowa; they have five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. W. enlisted in Co. G., 57th Illinois Infantry in 1862, and was discharged in 1865.

ADDENDA.*

HON. WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE,

Attorney-at-law, Oskaloosa, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his grand-parents having emigrated to America before the Revolution, settled in Pennsylvania, where his parents were born. His father, John Loughridge, was born in 1795; married Miss Rebecca McRea, and in 1820 removed to Ohio, where his wife died in 1850. He was a cabinet and chair-maker, which occupation he followed all his life, and died at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1857. The family consisted of James M., Mary, William, Susan, Samuel B., Elizabeth and Margaret.

William, the subject of this sketch, was born in Youngstown—formerly Trumbull—Mahoning county, Ohio, July 11, 1827; he had the advantage of a common school education. During his minority he worked in his father's shop, gaining a practical knowledge of the business, and was a "tramping jour" for two years, working in Rochester, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Stubenville, Ohio, studying law at every spare moment. In 1850 he entered the law office of Judge James Stewart, of Mansfield, Ohio, and the same year, at the fall term of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was admitted to the bar and practiced till April, 1852, when he formed a co-partnership in law with Gov. Mordica Bartley; subsequently he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1855 he was elected mayor of Oskaloosa, and in 1856 was elected to the State Senate. In 1856 Mr. Loughridge was married to Miss D. L. Jones, of London, Ohio, the daughter of a Buckeye mechanic. She died in October, 1860, leaving two children, Charles and William. William followed his mother to the summer-land in March, 1861. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Kirkwood to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge Stone, of the Sixth Judicial District; and at the fall election of the same year, he was elected to the same office, and re-elected in the fall of 1862, this time to a full term, and served on the bench till January, 1867. In 1866 he was elected by the Republicans as Representative in Congress, for the then fourth Congressional district, embracing the counties of Appanoose, Monroe, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Jasper, Poweshiek, Iowa, Johnson, Benton and Tama, which was the most populous district in the United States. He was re-elected to the same office in 1868, and served to March 4, 1871. His Democratic opponent in 1868 was John P. Irish, of Iowa City, and his successor, after March 4, 1871, was M. M. Walden, of Centerville, Appanoose county.

* These few biographical sketches were obtained too late for classification, and appear under the above heading.

In 1872 he was again elected as Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, comprising the counties of Appanoose, Davis, Monroe, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, and Jasper. During his services as member of Congress, Mr. Loughridge stood as an able exponent and defender of the policy of the Republican party, and far above the average in the advocacy of the interests of the West. His career as a public man is too extensive for publication in such a work as this, and many of his speeches in Congress have attracted attention throughout the Nation; yet Mr. Loughridge himself is prouder of his office of mayor of the city of Oskaloosa, in 1855-6, than of any other office he ever held. He stands more than six feet high, and is a powerfully built man, being possessed of great energy and force of character. In his manner he is quiet and unassuming, yet positive and earnest in his sentiments.

TERRY MAY,

Farmer, Sec. 23; P. O., Oskaloosa; born in Highland county, Ohio, August 6, 1820; lived in Ohio until nineteen years of age, and moved to Knox county, Illinois, and lived there ten years. He married Miss Phebe J. Haslett, from Indiana, in 1857; they came with their own conveyance to Iowa, and located in Jasper county; lived there two years, and came to Mahaska county in November, 1851, and located in Black Oak township, and made a farm; is one of the early settlers and has lived in this county twenty-seven years; they own a small farm, nicely located, just outside of the city limits; they have two children, William S., engaged in the drug business, in Oskaloosa, and Martha E., now Mrs. H. W. Fisher, agent of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. at Oskaloosa.

PHILLIP AKERMAN,

Farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fremont, Cedar township; born in Baverum, Germany, in 1829; his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Butler county, Ohio, in 1833; he lived there until 1851, and then removed to Fremont, Iowa; has been a resident of this county ever since; owns 539½ acres of land; November 3, 1851, he married Miss Rachel Goehring, who was born in Germany, and came to the United States in 1848; they have three sons and three daughters, Harman, Emma C., George W., Albert M., Maggie M., and Lettie B.

PORTE C. WELCH.

PORTER CLAY WELCH, whose literary *nom de plume* is "Proxy," was born near Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., August 6, 1837. His father's name was John Welch, of North Carolina; that of his mother, Rachel Smith, of Tennessee. His grand-parents were all born in America, except grandmother on father's side, who was born in Scotland; hence he is descended from Scotch and *Welch* ancestors on his father's side, and English on his mother's side. Although the life of our subject is one full of interesting incidents, and deserves to be treated fully, we have but room to give a brief sketch :

When about eleven years of age (July 19, 1848) he removed with his father's family to Iowa, and settled near the present town of Otley, in Marion county. A year later he removed to near Pella, and remained on a farm until seventeen years old; after which he went to work in a steam saw-mill, and in 1856, when his father sold out, he remained in charge of an extensive lumbering business, having, as head-sawyer, at the first steam mill in Pella, and in other places in that locality, sawed more than two million feet of the "pick and choice" of the great forests of that vicinity.

All told, he never attended school twelve months as a pupil, but he obtained a fair education by studying at odd hours; he was frugal in his habits, subsisting independently on the earnings of his own hands, working all day and posting books and studying at night. In 1859 he commenced teaching school, and in 1860 learned the photographing business, pursuing these at intervals and studying in the meantime, for a number of years.

At Knoxville, Iowa, July 4, 1861, Mr. Welch was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Harding, eldest daughter of Mason Harding, of Kentucky (a distant relative of James M. Mason of "Mason and Slidell" fame). Mrs. Welch was born near Rockville, Parke county, Indiana, January 8th, 1842, and emigrated to Iowa with her parents in 1855; they settled near Coal-ridge, in Marion county, where her mother died the following year. Their children are as follows: Porter C., born in Pella, June 12, 1862; died in Pella, August 12, 1863; buried at Knoxville. John Mason, born in Pella, January 12, 1864. Rachel Anna, born in Pella, January 12, 1866. Olla Mary, born in Oskaloosa, January 28, 1868. William Francis, born in Oskaloosa, January 8, 1870. Emma May, born in Oskaloosa, May 28, 1871. Fannie Belle, born in Oskaloosa, May 17, 1874. Peter Cooper, born in Oskaloosa, February 6, 1877.

EAST OSKALOOSA.

V. D. CORYELL,

Farmer, P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Ohio, April 30, 1801; came to this county in October, 1849; owns 200 acres of land; has held office of school director; he married Miss S. McClannahan in 1825; she was born in Adams county, Ohio; has nine children, Sarah, James W., Isabella, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Carry, Louisa Matilda and Daniel F.

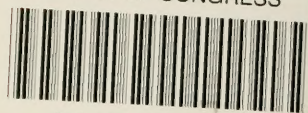
N. W. GRAY,

Farmer, P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Ohio in 1828; came to this county in 1855; owns 180 acres of land; has held office of school director; he married Ann M. Stanley, in 1858; she was born in Ohio; has two children, Eva E. and Walter S.

ISAAC M. VATAW,

Farmer, P. O. Oskaloosa; born in Indiana in 1850; came to this county in 1869; owns 80 acres of land; married Delia Merritt, who was born in Michigan; has one son, Charles.

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